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THE COURIER-NEWS

No. 29 MERIDIAN, MISS., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1938 PRICE 5 CENTS

on Parades Are Looming For Mississippi Road System

rease In Tourist On State's New ys To Aid Mer- Of Commonwealth

S bulging with an ted $1,806,000,000 t in the pursuit of ppiness, America's torists, 42,000,000 year, are poised nual invasion of highways.

motoring millions 500 percent stronger touring brigade, ac- forecast based on re- mmer travel survey r. S. H. Robertson, the B. F. Goodrich also represent a 13 ase over the 39,000,- automobiles for their summer.

st swarm of motor- one period in history he latter part of July k of travel for the respect for the entire ding to the survey. nt decline during the of 1938 in the num- ations for passports avel was regarded by observers as another ic slump, travel e increase this sum-

Vital Statistics
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Tourist ge encount- shop is al- the road. of these ready to ist agencies co- were the the Texas ensus Bu- ible Asso- Manufacturers Hotel Pro- d the mag- Management.

AY PROPOSAL DROPPED

It now ap- White will ositive highway 27 extra ses- future.

he has not even to offer it, the ed legislation gestions of close me friends a re belief that the among those con- this month.

that the ques- ing the three con- executive appointee be recommended for nsideration. Several have indorsed the same theory that ers were placed on ppointive status in ion of the then just 00,000 paving pro- completed. That ponents said, in or- road program out the commissioners me subject to elec- ing summer.

ew $40,000,000 pro- ay be swelled to t federal aid, just

commencing, the same question arises among those who feel the commissioners should be appointed rather than carry the new program into the 1939 general election. Prospective candidates for other high offices in the 1939 general election also favor the appointive plan, but apparently for different reasons. There was a time when the highway commissioners was a potent factor in gubernatorial contests and there has been no sign of it having weakened in that respect.

Opponents of the appointive system feel that the people should be given a direct voice in naming the commissioners rather than letting the governor, regardless of who he is, do their selecting for them. Then, too, prospective candidates in the 1939 general election who are politically "different" from the present administration want to see the commissioners elected as it will prevent them from interfering or showing too much interest in the next occupant of the governor's office.

And as politicians exercise the right to change their positions as

(Continued On Page 2)

OLD VIEUX CARRE TAKES CHINATOWN

NEW ORLEANS—The Orient has met the West. The once legendary Chinatown of New Orleans has moved to the French Quarter for a last stand. Driven out of their own section, the Chinese set up stores in the typical Creole buildings of the Vieux Carre.

Only 20 or 30 Chinese are left. At one time there were about a thousand living in the Chinese colony built especially for them decades ago.

Progress brought about demolition of their buildings and reports of a new, better Chinatown never developed. In the meantime, the size of the colony decreased. Coolies were barred from the waterfront and merchants were not able to meet rentals. Some Chinese went to work on farms, in stores and laundries.

Pressure On Serbians Is First Known

(Special to the Courier-News)

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia— How he was ordered by Vienna to prove the culpability of Serbia" for the Sarajevo assassination that plunged the world into war was graphically described by the man best fitted to tell the story—the examining magistrate who conducted the official investigation.

He is Leo Pfeffer, retired now from his legal post, who lives in seclusion at Karlsbad for more than 20 years he withheld his revelations from the public. Now he has published them in his memoirs.

"Examination into the Sarajevo Murder" is the somewhat austere title he gives to his description of the background of the assassination and the desperate efforts of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy to lay all blame for outbreak of war upon the shoulders of the Serbian people.

Pfeffer is the only person in the world with intimate, first-hand knowledge of the minds of the assassins, whom he questioned a few minutes after they threw their home-made bombs and fired the fatal shots.

Futhermore, he is the only living person who can give a personal account of the terrific moral pressure and physical torture involved in the trial experienced as a result of orders of the Imperial Government to bring about a preconceived object.

In his book Pfeffer dramatically reveals the dilemna into which he was thrown by orders from Vienna to direct the investigation in the direction of "proving the culpability of Serbia."

"This investigation," he writes, "was the hardest time of my life. I realized that I was called upon to carry out a thankless task, which was to brand me for the rest of my life.

"I saw that the entire procedure was directed in a manner designed to prove the responsibility for the outbreak of the World War. It was desired to establish the culpability of Serbia. But I made up my mind to find the truth."

Pfeffer tells how, while standing by the bank of the Miljaca River at Saarjevo to await the Austrian Crown Prince and his entourage. After he waited a long time, two automobiles came dashing along the highway bordering the river.

The first was a police car, clearing the way, and in the second sat the town commissar of Sarajevo. Some distance behind came a third automobile.

In it sat Ferdinand, wearing a brilliant parade uniform and a generall's cap decorated with green feathers. By his side sat his wife.

(Continued On Page 2)

POSTMASTER OF CITY IN TOUGH SPOT

Issues Ban Against Shipment Of Live Snakes Through Mails

Just because Sam W... our postmaster, is ... no reason for hi... ship live sn... ll. In fact, ... ostmaster general ... n against accepting ... es for ship- ment and ... postmaster accepting them ... ch at his own risk as well as at the risk of Bob Phillips and Jim Downey.

The Meridian postoffice has not been bothered with snakes for a long time although an alligator turned up in the mails some time ago. It was shipped from Florida by Russell Wright and was consigned to Casper Phillips marked "personal."

On one occasion some bees got aloose and stung Byde Cuppegan ("I need not tell you where"). Bees must be shipped in wooden boxes and must also be provided with food in the form of sugar syrup placed in a tin can fastened to the top of the box.

On any day you can stick your head in Miss Florrie Dement's window and hear chicks a'chirpin.' Day old chicks are allowed to be shipped provided they can reach their destination in 72 hours. The law says that nothing living can be mailed that requires food and drink. Seventy-two hours is the time set by the department of agriculture that newly hatched chicks can do without food and water.

You can't ship rats, mice, rabbits, squirrels, canaries, opossums or dogs. Charlie Hatcher attempted to ship a guinea pig by mail and Charlie Dease tried to parcel post a goat, but Sam would have none of them—especially the goat.

Claims Trade Is Area Need

Foreign trade, in the opinion of Oscar Johnston, famed Mississippi cotton authority, is what is needed to rehabilitate the South's cotton industry.

"To me" he said, "it is evident that the South is suffering seriously from a paralysis of international circulation and that it will only stage a comeback, be restored to a natural and normal vigor, by the establishment of reciprocal trade relations between the nations of the world, under the terms of which the consumers of each nation may have those things which they may become economically produced by other nations, and each nation may trade with the other nations upon an internationally and economically sound basis.

Must Be Restored

For the purpose of encouraging continuance of the present policy of reciprocal trade agreements, the cotton growers must be organized into an articulate group with the man power and money power to make their voices heard." Mr. Johnston said.

Johnston was linked with the problem of expanding our foreign markets for cotton are the obstacles of protective tariff walls which thwart trading and the lack of instrumentalities for regulating production to comply with supply and demand. It is toward a solution of these problems imminent to us all as cotton growers, that the National Cotton Council would strive."

It is the intention of those interested in the foundation of the cotton council that this organization supplement the existing agencies working in behalf of agriculture. The Woman's Federation is very powerful in the corn and wheat belts; it is just as interested in the problems of the cotton South but not as powerful in the South because it has a membership that is small compared with the membership total in the Mid-West, the former director of the United States Cotton Pool said.

"We should adopt the Farm Bureau as the organization through which to speak when our interests are in common with the interests of the producers of other commodities, but we must carry on our own fight when the others are indifferent or opposed.

Should Combine Effort

"We should combine with the Mid-West, whose interests are broadly identical. But at the same time we should carry our own organization for cotton so as not to embarrass the corn and wheat

(Continued On Page 2)

THINGS

Disconcerting things in Meridian:

Stuck automobile horn on Fifth street.

A certain business man who stands at the post office box reading his mail while a dozen congregate behind him trying to get to their box, and which they cannot get to because he is in the way.

The woman who pushes a dollar down on a new dress and then goes and tells her husband instead of telling her husband first and then plunking the dollar.

Noxubee Citizens Finding Gold In Live Stock Expansion Plans

The greatest potential live stock industry in a given 30-square mile area in the world is located in the Meridian trade area.

So say the residents of Noxubee county and other well-informed agricultural observers who have visited the "black gold" area which produces more grazing, hay and finer cattle than any other region south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Pointing out the fact the largest ox and the largest hog in the world's recorded history were raised at the very doorsteps of Macon, the county seat, observers say the black prairie lands of the county, which are liberally steeped in limestone deposits, produce hay equal to any in the American states and fine hay as the key to profitable live stock production.

The above photographs give some idea of the registered Hereford stock in Noxubee. The top photo is that of an old fellow who has nearly reached his prime at 1,900 pounds. In the lower photograph is a 12-months old Hereford calf, weighing well over 900 pounds.

Example Of Possibilities

E. B. Luecke, formerly of Missouri, is an example of what can be done in Noxubee:

"I came here eight years ago," he said, "without a dime. I borrowed enough to buy eight dairy cows. One year later I borrowed enough to buy 30 more head. I don't boast of the fact but Noxubee has given me 51 milking cows, 24 heifers, all my farming equipment, trucks and other materials and I don't owe a dime."

Mr. Luecke is one of the patrons of the Borden Milk plant, which daily uses 104,000 pounds of milk. Mr. Luecke's income from this source, alone, is well over $300 per month.

B. W. West moved to Noxubee county in 1931—"broke." Today he owns 1,159 acres of land, 200 head of dairy cattle, owes nothing and has a monthly income from the sale of milk to the Borden company of $900.

"Any man can make good in this rich land," he declares.

The phenomenal growth of Noxubee county in the dairy business dates back to the advent of the Borden company, say residents. Today the concern accepts over 3,500,000 pounds of milk per month from citizens of Noxubee. The Kraft-Phenix cheese plant uses over 1,000,000 pounds per month and the cooperative creamery at Macon uses a similar amount.

Exceeds Western Record

In the far-famed grazing sections of the West, an average of about 30 head of cattle is produced per 640 acres of land. In Noxubee, hay is so prolific one cow is produced on two acres of land. This production scale known to modern times.

Noxubee boasts the largest queen bee producing plant in America, nearly all farm-to-market roads are finished in rock, the Sumter Lumber company and the Fair Lumber company carry on large-scale steady operations, and the lowest tax rate in Mississippi is in effect and is still being reduced.

J. W. Eiland, president of the Noxubee county board of supervisors and one of the county's best boosters, in an informal interview regarding the area, stated:

"We are proud of our county and we believe we have proved agriculture and industry can be balanced. We are well on our way towards the production of the finest cattle in America. Today most of our stock is registered and the "scrub" stock is being weeded out. We invite the people of Meridian to visit with us and the residents of Meridian should come — they are our leaders in East Mississippi."

THE SKY LANES

As this is written, the commercial airlines of America stand on the threshhold of a new era.

The bill creating an Aviation Authority with complete (to all practical purposes) regulatory powers over commercial aviation is in conference, with house and senate managers ironing out differences in the measures as passed by the respective chambers.

Cut-throat competition between the airlines to secure air mail contracts, and thus control potentially desirable sky routes, almost proved the complete undoing of the lines. They were forced back against the wall financially during the last few years by tremendously operating losses and equipment costs.

Faced Overhauling

High officials of several lines declared recently, that, if the pending measure was not enacted, some of the leading airlines would be forced out of business, and virtually all would be forced to curtail operations drastically.

Congress thereupon grabbed the ball and shoved it over the goal line to save the young, fast-growing industry which possesses tremendous civil and military significance, and in which this nation has distanced the world to date.

The airlines, of course, are pleased at the way things have worked out. For one thing, the ruinously low compensation they have been receiving in most cases for carrying the mail will be adjusted upwards, thus providing much needed revenue.

The lines, however, have formed a solid front against one provision of the bill, which must seem a trifle difficult of comprehension from the common sense viewpoint, whether it be read by layman or expert.

Right Of Protest Hit

This proviso would make it possible for anyone to protest, if for no other reason than simply to be protesting, against operation of any airline route or part of a route, on the grounds such operation was not in the public convenience or necessity.

Naturally, the airlines are scared to death and up in arms. The provision means unlimited trouble could be unjustly thrust upon them by any crackpot, with or without an axe to grind. Unfortunately, however, they apparently took up their swords too late. The clause undoubtedly will be retained in the bill as a matter of principle, but on the word of several influential conferees, recommendations will be made to the Aviation Authority, which the bill creates, to give the established airlines, which have spent, many lives and unlimited time and money in developing air transport to its present high point of efficiency and safety, every possible break.

Such a safeguard is not perfect, of course, but it seems to be all the lines can hope for at present.

MUSIC INTRIGUES MOUSE

DOLGEVILLE, N. Y.—A mouse with an ear for music has been discovered in Dolgeville high school. During a practice session violin class, the mouse appeared cocked its head on one side as it listened to several selections and then scampered away.

White Wants Tax Matters To Be Brief

Governor Declares Meeting Will Set Entire Nation Talking About State Of Mississippi

Governor White insists that the special session of the Mississippi legislature called to consider tax exemptions should not last long. But that has been said before.

"It will set the whole country talking," said Governor White several months ago when he announced that he was calling over in his mind a plan that would put Mississippi far in advance of her sister states. A bit later in a special message to the legislature, the trap was sprung. The proposal was that all homesteads in Mississippi be relieved of property taxes through the exemption of homesteads from taxation.

An exemption of $2500 on homesteads for state taxation purposes already exists in Mississippi. It has been fairly satisfactory. But the governor's proposal meant that counties and cities, which depend so largely on property taxes, would be forced to look somewhere else if, when and as all taxes were lifted from homesteads. The legislature studied the proposal, decided to take no speedy action. Instead, it named a committee to look into it. Meanwhile, the State Tax Commission sharpened up its pencils, began to figure.

It was found that the cities and towns of the state would lose $848,276 under the proposal. The counties would lose $1,622,719, special road districts, $221,000, and special school districts, $580,196. This would bring the total to $3,272,000 a year; that is, if the exemption is whittled any limit.* The next question is where will the state get the money to reimburse the cities and counties for the loss? Last week, experts got their heads together again, found that a tilt in the cigaret tax from 3 cents a package to 4 cents would, in $1,000,000, a tilt in the state tax to 60 cents on the $100 would bring in several thousand more, a 1-cent tax on soft drinks might be imposed.

All of which will be put up to the legislature in a special session which the governor, on Thursday fixed for Monday, June 27.

In the meantime, Mississippi boards of supervisors, city councils are considering the proposal. Since the proposal would not affect taxes pledged to bond retirement, which is no little item in many counties, the proposal is not without its complications, may not be as rosy as at first appears.

On the basis of these figures, a thousand would be the equivalent of 80 acres of farm land.

3 GAR RODEOS SET FOR AREA

Three gar rodeos will be staged in Mississippi during August under joint sponsorship of local groups and the State Game and Fish Commission. Commissioner Reuben R. Banks of Columbus announced today.

Each rodeo will be for a two-day period and will take in the vicinity of the headquarters city selected to be in Leflore county, with Greenwood as headquarters. The Chamber of Commerce is the local sponsor.

Dates for the events around Gulfport and in Warren county on Eagle Lake and other bodies of water in the area have not been set.

The Game and Fish Commission will offer two main awards, according to Commissioner Banks. One will be for the largest gar and the other for the greatest number of the predatory fish taken.

The only entrance fee will be to have a resident or nonresident fishing license.

MUMPS PRICED AT $25

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Because he contracted mumps when he went to the home of an ill pupil to give a regents examination, Warren Fisher, high school teacher, will be paid for the seven days his illness forced his absence from the board of education. The board decided to pay him $25—the cost of hiring a substitute teacher.

DEATH RIDES IN IOWA

DES MOINES, Ia. — One out of every three children born in Iowa last year will be killed or critically injured by an automobile before he reaches the age of 21, the state motor vehicle department says in warning motorists to be more careful.

BROWN'S

I went into Brown's and
what did I see,
But a nice looking lady come
to wait on me.
She comes up to me and
then she said,
"What do you want you
mutton head?
I was so flabbergasted I
like to fell out.
And ordered plain chocolate—with or without.

HOUSE BLESSING

"Bless the four corners of
this house,
And be the lintel blest;
And bless the hearth, and
bless the board,
And bless each place of
rest;
And bless the door that opens
wide
To stranger as to kin;
And bless each crystal window-pane
That lets the starlight in;
And bless the roof-tree overhead,
And every sturdy wall;
The peace of God, the peace
of man
The peace of love, on all."

Motor Racing Has Colorful But Odd Talk

To most people alligators are long slimy creatures with tough leathery skin and long snouts and sharp teeth, living in tropical streams or swamps.

But an alligator is something entirely different to a driver or mechanic in the 500-mile Memorial Day race—it's a racing car, one of those narrow, trim looking machines that skim over the brick course at an average speed of well above 100 miles an hour.

Through the years, the racing fraternity has developed a jargon all its own, a colorful and descriptive lingo which sounds to the uninitiated like the strange jabberings of some invading tribe.

A car also may be a "job," "crate" or "rig." If it's an old car and considered no good, it's a "junker." Kelly Petillo won the 1935 race in a "junker."

Tyros Are Taxi Drivers

Inexperienced drivers are scornfully labeled "nut and bolt wagners" or "taxi drivers," while a veteran is just a "good chauffeur."

To increase the car's speed is to "barrel" or "loose it." Backing off or "putting on the binders" means to slow down.

The "cellar" at the speedway proper is such a substantial receptacle handy for storing kegs of wine or old liquor. It's a small vacant space under the cowling and nice to have around when the driver goes into a spin and the car starts rolling and leaping about. Hauling the milk into the cellar means hunching the shoulders and sticking the head beneath the cowling, thus removing some possibility of a head injury on the rough bricks or against the side of a concrete wall.

One of those strange gyrations which racing cars sometimes make is not a spin at all, although so named after an Irishman who early in racing history had considerable difficulty keeping his "alligator" right side up.

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G-Man Masquerades As Chinese Two Years To Smash Dope Ring

Joined Chinese Hip Sing Tong To Get Evidence That Brought Huge Nation-Wide Roundup

EAST is east and west is west—

And G-Man George H. White tells how they met.

White, federal narcotics agent, joined the Chinese Hip Sing Tong and paved the way for one of the United States government's most effective blows at the dope traffic in years.

His story of a daring two years' masquerade reached its climax recently when Ng Ye Song, chief of the Chicago Hip Sing Tong, and Dur Dinga, a member, were sentenced to nine years for dope peddling. Simultaneously federal men were able to strike in San Francisco, Seattle, Butte and Pittsburgh, seizing thirty-four others on similar charges. Ten already have been tried and sentenced, as fearless government agents fight to snap the backbone of illicit dope trade.

Won Confidence Of Chinese

White's daring foray into the tong, or gang, and the entry later of his federal narcotics squad partner, John J. Each, were part of a national investigation of country-wide dope peddling.

The adventure led White and Each first to Butte, where they won the confidence of a Chinese darkies invested them to New York and to Pittsburgh, where White joined the tong, and finally to Chicago where Each followed suit. Laterally, forced into the Hip Sing society to conceal his true identity, White described his experiences as both weirdest and most ticklish of his life.

He said:

I had to repeat a ritual in Chinese before the smoking altar of the tong, although I didn't know a word of the Chinese language.

About 1 arose and bowed to the altar and again to my sponsor, Ye On Li, former national tong president.

We told of shadowy figures moving against the wall of a great hall, richly sweet with the fumes of incense. He described silk-robed priests of the order who incanted oaths of fealty before the gold studded shrine.

Use Tong Membership Card

White, as a member in good membership, three by five inches in size, in his pocket. White was free to enter any Hip Sing Tong meeting in the United States and learn its every secret.

Moving in and out of tong meetings, White and Each were able to gather from the thirty-one peddlers now convicted or awaiting trial and probable sentence.

When they were ready, the blow fell.

Says Industry Ravages Humanity

BY T. H. ALEXANDER

Most serious national problem is not the general depression but the local depressions which have made ghost communities and sections in more than a score of once prosperous United States, such as some of the coal mining regions of the Southern Appalachians.

To many of these regions prosperity will never return again, has not been present since the World War and was not felt even during the booming days of the 1920's. In these regions are stranded millions of men and women who have nothing to look forward to but relief.

In many of these regions normal business has died because what we vaguely describe as "progress" has rendered it obsolete, but in others industry has moved away because it found it cheaper and more profitable to depend for raw materials on the pauper labor of foreign countries. It is a gloomy picture because it has a tendency to spread to other areas.

Almost half of these now recognized distress areas is due to coal mining, but also contributing are stone quarrying in Vermont, iron and copper mining in upper Michigan, iron mining and cut-over lands in Minnesota, cut-over lands along the Louisiana and Texas border, lead and zinc mining in Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas, copper mining in Montana, silver, lead and zinc mining in Utah, Nevada and Arizona, lead mining in Idaho, oil and gas in Wyoming.

In some of these areas even a return to the soil is not possible because of cut-over timber or badly eroded lands. The inhabitants wait listlessly for relief to be doled out or for help to come from charity. Picture an abandoned coal mine. When the company quit operations they left the scraggly little settlement of houses used by the miners, built perhaps on a steep hillside with the floor of the houses high from the ground. They are small two or four-room houses, many of the windows and doors are out, yet human beings continue to live in these places because they have no other place to go. Miners are a race to themselves, they are not easily adaptable to other occupations. Besides what is there for them to do?

Not long ago the Saturday Evening Post published an interesting story about the ghost mining towns of Wales where thousands of miners remain despite the fact that disturbances in industry guarantee that not another ton of coal will ever be mined in those towns. It was a great pity that the editors of the Post did not carry their researches into nearby sections of Pennsylvania where exactly the same conditions obtain.

The South is filled with conservative Southerners who daily ask: "When will this relief business end?"

The answer is never, unless we can find some way to cut out these cancer spots from industry. How can industry ever criticize Roosevelt's prodigality when industry's own lack of a sense of social justice has caused many of these "spots"?

All of these regions are, as one might well suppose, one-industry regions. Their problems are not of the concoction or criticism of the country. Every technological advance in a competing industry is another blow to such regions. The abandoned coal mining public is fickle and sometimes rich industries are thrown into the discard almost overnight by consumer resistance. I suppose, not too long ago the statement of a man from the Southwest who said that vast fields of gypsum are lying idle in New Mexico and Arizona because it is cheaper to import gypsum from China over thousands of miles of ocean. The dollar does not know any flag.

What is to be done with these stranded communities? Obviously, it is a federal problem for if we permit these scrapheaps to continue they will soon impair the whole structure.

DEBTS ENGULF 'GOAT CASTLE'

NATCHEZ — Richard H. C. Dana, eccentric musician, and his guardian, Miss Octavia Dockery, face possible eviction from Glenwood, the once-beautiful ante-bellum home better known as "Goat Castle."

The two, became internationally known six years ago during one of the state's most bizarre murders, will resist ouster proceedings at the July term of chancery court.

Claims of the mortgage holders have been denied by Dana and Miss Dockery. Both were charged with the murder of Miss Jane Sturget Merrill, daughter of the late Ayres Merrill, minister to Belgium. The case was dropped because of inability to get a jury.

Goats Figured In Case

Miss Merrill, 66-year-old recluse, lived on the adjoining estate of Glenburnie. She was reported to have been involved in a feud with Glenwood inhabitants over goats.

Dana and Miss Dockery, descendants of old families, allow the animals to roam at will through their 45-acre estate.

Following the murder trial the Goat Castle occupants charged tourists for admission to the estate, but the revenue was not sufficient to pay outstanding debts said to total $8,000. Ike Zerlenowsky, chief mortgage holder, said they refused an offer of $500 to move.

Zerlenowsky and others obtained title to Glenwood at a commissioner's sale in 1929. Dana contended that a deed of trust executed by his guardian when he was adjudged non compos mentis was invalid.

The 66-year-old "wild man" retired to the estate after his career as a pianist was broken by an accident which resulted in the loss of a finger. Dana, a graduate of Vanderbilt University, was a relative of Charles A. Dana.

Miss Dockery, 70, once a belle of New Orleans, followed her sweetheart to Glenwood, where his invitation to dress in gunny sacks and let his hair grow as he played the part of a fawn won for him the title of "wild man."

MULLINS SET FOR MERIDIAN BOUT

Above is Moon Mullins preparing to take his daily "sock" on the heavy bag under the direction of Pa Stribling.

Mullins will appear in Meridian on the night of July 14 against an unnamed opponent.

Robert B. Smith
Zone Manager
LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY
109 Threefoot Building

Hear
DR. BASS
at
Sunday Night's Services
on the City Hall Lawn
7:45 P. M.

DINE SMARTLY
TODAY
AT THE
MAGNOLIA CAFE
H. M. SKELTON, Manager
Threefoot Building

SERVICE IS SILENT
WEBB
Funeral Home
MERIDIAN

CLAIMS TRADE

(Continued From Page 1)

people when we're grinding out our own ax," he added.

Mr. Johnston's comment on the conditions which warrant the organization of the National Cotton Council were taking from his committee's answers to questions propounded in answer to questions on foreign trade, tariff and production, all of which he is recognized authority. His statements follow:

"There is no one in Washington accredited and authorized to speak for cotton. There has been no concentration of efforts in behalf of cotton products. When legislation affecting them comes up in congress legislators have no one to go to get the real views of the industry.

"Such views could be obtained within 48 hours, if necessary, by setting up of an organization as follows.

"1. National Cotton Council with headquarters in Washington.

"2. State organizations in the 18 cotton producing cotton in any quantity.

"3. County subdivisions of the state organizations.

"4. Community groups.

"When we do this we will have the voice that we need so badly now in legislation but in other matters.

Need Active Locals

"The voice of cotton has been as weak as its lint at as low as its price. We must speak through a congress, if we are to be heard. To be successful such unity must have an active local paying membership.

"Man power and money power will do it. Assessments of 10 cents a bale on an average bale crop would give a national cotton organization right now $1,800,000 to finance an adequate cotton campaign. The council could spend hundreds of thousands annually, profitably, and still not be doing one-half of what rayon is doing.

"A National Organization for cotton should be prepared to spend 50 to 100 thousand dollars for a campaign in connection with the proposed reciprocal trade agreement with Great Britain." Mr. Johnston contended.

"Programs for crop control are a minor asset. More important at present are reciprocal trade agreements. Cotton is our greatest export to Great Britain and the British Empire, is the chief product of 10 states, yet it has no one to speak for it when this trade agreement is in the process of negotiation.

"Fifteen trade agreements have been made with nations buying American industrial products, but not one has been made with a nation that buys or is a potential buyer of any appreciable amount of American cotton. This is no accident, it is because cotton has had no voice while other interests have had loud voices. The lobbyist for these interests have moved from the capitol to the state department.

Scene Shifts Constantly

"The point to the necessity for cotton being organized for broader things than national legislation. No agricultural bill will function for successive years without amendment. Probably none will function for two years. The domestic scene shifts too constantly for an unbroken continuance of agricultural policy on every major commodity."

Here Mr. Johnston pointed out the need for an agency accredited to speak for cotton in foreign trade agreements in order to counteract the influence of the industrials' lobby.

The exports of cotton to Germany, France, Italy," he said, "are now over 2,000,000 bales short of what they were before the enactment of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act. Here is definite mathematical proof that the decline in our exports must be accounted for by international and national conditions affecting these countries. During the interval, as a direct result of application of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act and the imposition of the Johnson-Vailing Dulles Act, in connection with our trade with Germany, our imports from these three countries particularly from Germany and Italy, declined proportionately with our exports to them of cotton.

"It is notoriously known that in 1924 and 1925 cotton mills and importers of Germany sought, by every conceivable sort of advice to develop some plan by which they might purchase American cotton and that price per pound was not a factor.

MOTOR RACING

(Continued From Page 1)

ter" on the straight and narrow.

When a driver loses control of his car completely the "Old Gab'd get him' and the "Angel Gabriel" is at the wheel.

Specders Have "Hot Foot"

A fast driver has a "lead foot" or "hot foot," while a foolish driver has "all foot and no head." A driver pocketed in a group of cars during a race is "taxiing in traffic."

A driver is "tow" or "on the rope" when his car gets so close to one in front that it not only breaks the wind but creates a suction which forms a perfect tow.

A driver who noses into the retaining wall on a turn, often a fatal procedure, has "kissed the wall." One who goes over the wall executes an "outside loop."

A slow tire leak is a "sneaker." Two or more cars fighting for the lead are having a "brush." When something breaks in the motor "it's gone sour." A driver maneuvering to get out of a slide on a turn is "crossing his arms."

Camshafts are "sticks;" crankshafts, "hairpins;" connecting rods, "galloping irons;" valves, "gates;" riding mechanics, "lugs;" mechanics' helpers, "grease monkeys;" and a cautious driver is one who has "cooled off."

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4.50-20	$6.65	5.25-19	$8.90
4.50-21	6.95	5.25-21	9.55
4.75-19	7.25	5.50-17	9.15
4.75-20	7.45	5.50-18	9.75
5.00-19	7.90	5.50-19	9.90
5.00-20	8.05	6.00-16	10.60
5.25-17	8.35	6.00-17	10.70
5.25-18	8.65	6.50-17	13.95

Western Auto Associate Store
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Sam Parker, Mgr.

Contract Problem
(Solution in next issue)

Here is a most unusual variation of a defensive play known as the Deschapelles coup. South definitely can defeat West's contract. Can you discover the play?

A LINE ON HOLLYWOOD

JEANETTE MACDONALD attempting to accustom herself to Hollywood's work schedule after her long holiday in New York . . . HICKEY ROONEY eating a few bowls of oatmeal during a scene for "Love Finds Andy Hardy" . . . GAY EDLGER buying a hillside home in Hollywood . . . MILIZA KORJUS holding difficult ballet poses for the still camera man to shoot between scenes of "The Great Waltz" . . . FLORENCE RICE changing her personality for her role in "Fast Company" . . . MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN celebrating her birthday on "The Crowd Roars" set . . . ROBERT YOUNG and ALLAN JONES off on a short camping trip in the nearby mountains . . . ROBERT MONTGOMERY teaching his daughter, Elizabeth, the intricacies of horsemanship . . . ROBERT TAYLOR training for prizefight scenes at his San Fernando ranch . . . FRANK MORGAN being initiated into the Emerald Bay Yacht Club . . . VIRGINIA BRUCE taking advantage of the sun by swimming at the Westside Tennis Club.

The motorcycle and sidecar which James Stewart drives in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "The Shopworn Angel," was the first one to be used on the Western Front during the World War, by General John Pershing's dispatch rider.

SOUTHERN CCC PRAISED

SALEM, Ore.—Four years with the Civilian Conservation Corps left Captain Glenn Wood with this opinion: "Southern boys have better manners than those from the North or West. They also have more respect for their superior officers."

CCC BOYS GAIN

MILL CITY, Ore. — All members of the local CCC camp, most of whom are from Georgia and North Carolina, have averaged a gain of one pound in weight for every month they have been in the organization.

When you prefer sitting on a sofa in an apartment to the back seat of an automobile—You're getting old brother, you're getting old!

PRESSURE ON

(Continued From Page 1)

Archduchess Sofia. Opposite them sat Governor Potoirek of Bosnia.

The seat beside the chauffeur was occupied by Count Harrach, also in parade uniform.

When the car halted the Crown Prince, before stepping out, glanced behind him. He and the others were visibly excited.

At this point, writes Pfeffer, he suddenly remembered having heard a number of detonations shortly before, which he had taken for gun salutes. Now he realized that something had happened.

Tried To Take Cyanide

Shortly after the official ceremony of welcome was over, the first assassin was led forward. He was Nedeljko Chabrinovich, 19, printer, who had thrown a bomb at the car of the royal guests but missed. Pfeffer immediately began questioning him in the nearby police building.

Chabrinovich confessed he was a Socialist and that he had been exiled from Sarajevo for five years, but had sneaked back into the country in order to do this job. He was bleeding from the mouth. Questioned about this, he explained that he tried to take cyanide when he saw his bomb had failed to kill the archdukal couple. He was, however, prevented from committing suicide. Chabrinovich was a daring lively fellow with keen eyes, and he boldly gazed around the room.

When examining Magistrate Pfeffer, after taking down the essential facts about the young assassin left the police building, he met President Ilnicky of the Sarajevo Court, who gave orders to proceed immediately with the examination.

Before Pfeffer could carry out his order, a policeman rushed forward, reporting that a second outrage had been committed against the Archduke and Archduchess, and that both had been wounded. A few moments later Pfeffer saw the second assassin, led by the police along the Miljaca River bank, and a huge mob trying to lynch him.

Looked Like A Dreamer

When he was brought to the police station to be examined he appeared badly hurt. His head was bleeding and he fainted frequently. Upon the orders of the state attorney, Dr. Hollaricek, Pfeffer immediately began with the examining of this second assassin, Gavrillo Princip. He was obviously not a criminal type. His eyes were those of a dreamer, Pfeffer writes.

He was too excited and weakened by the events of the past minutes to be able to give proper answers, and he looked sick and badly fed. But his behaviour betrayed natural intelligence and even energy.

Princip also had burns on his face because he had tried to drink the contents of a small bottle of cyanide immediately after he had fired the shots. He admitted that he had come from Belgrade, where he had sworn an oath by the grave of a previous assassin, Bogdan Zeljich, that he would take revenge for the latter's death, and that his victim should be Archduke Ferdinand.

"I saw in the person of the Archduke the incarnation of that big power which is on the neck of the Serbians," Princip stated.

Described Shooting

Describing how he shot the Crown Prince and his wife, Princip stated that he stood at a corner of the road where the car had to move slowly.

"What I thought in that moment I do not remember," Princip said. "I know that I aimed and that I probably shot twice. I was so excited that I did not even know whether I had hit Ferdinand, I could not see anything because I was surrounded and badly beaten the next moment. I cannot tell who my collaborators are."

When Pfeffer left the police building for the second time, he was informed outside by Dr. Stark, assistant to the state attorney, that the Archduke and his wife had died. He was immediately led to the governor's palace where Ferdinand and Sofia lay on two ordinary field beds, both still in their street clothes. He was shown the bullet wound in the Archduke's neck.

Told To Blame Serbia

The following morning, when the main examination was to begin with the assistance of two special juridical experts attached to Pfeffer, instructions were received from the state attorney to conduct the preliminary inquiry so as to prove plain assassination upon Serbian initiative.

At this moment began the "hardest time" in Pfeffer's life.

Examination of the first assassin, Chabrinovich, revealed he had received his bomb from one Trzignovich, employee of the state printing shop of Belgrade, and that he had smuggled his bomb across the frontier under his cloak. He frankly admitted that he wanted to kill the Crown Prince because he regarded him as the biggest enemy of the Slavs.

Planned Plot In Belgrade

The second, more "successful" assassin, Princip, made no secret whatever of his great enthusiasm for the Bosnian national movement. He spoke with fervor of the youth movement in the Slav parts of Austria-Hungary, which was determined to abolish Hapsburg rule.

Princip even went so far as to declare that it was Serbia's moral duty to free Bosnia from the Austrian yoke.

"Germany and Italy," he said, "are our ideals, because they have already performed the union of their peoples. Our people are suffering, and we will take sweet revenge."

Then he gave a lengthy description of how the plot was prepared in every detail in the Belgrade cafes "Schirovi Venac" and "Zlatna Moruna." He also admitted that his gang had been informed of the forthcoming visit of the Archduke to Bosnia by a newspaperman of Sarajevo.

HIGHWAY

(Continued From Page 1)

they see fit, the highway issue finds one of the chief advocates of the 1936 appointive status now on the other side. Representative Heber Ladner of Pearl River County explains his reversal as being due to the belief that the "appointive system has served its purpose."

Representative Ladner also explains that now the commissioners will come up for election along with other state officials and that more citizens will be given a voice. Previously the commissioners were elected in off-election years with about one-third of the qualified electors participating. Representative Ladner says that one of the highway commissioners with whom he discussed the issue favors the elective status.

Should the governor decide to submit the matter—and there is no other way in which it can be considered at an extra session—Representative H. H. Loving of Clay county is ready to author the bill.

But with the governor's homestead exemption proposal uppermost on his calendar of accomplishments for his administration, it is not likely he will subject it to a certain fight that it would become involved in should the highway appointive issue be submitted.

Another matter that may go by the board in order to prevent any trouble with the homestead plan is the Rules of the Road Act, passed at the recent regular session. The governor at one time said certain assertedly monopolistic features of the act would be eliminated at the extra session, but after studying the bill he has found that these features do not exist. Garage owners called on the governor several weeks ago to protest against the bill and were assured that changes would be made if the features were found to exist.

Probably subjects continue to be proposed to the governor as the session nears. Among the latest are:

Appropriation of $125,000 for purchase of land for East Mississippi park - forest-recreation-wildlife project.

Appropriation of $461,000 for reforestation program.

Appropriation of $35,000 for motor caravan to the Los Angeles American Legion convention.

NEWS BRIEFS: Director Ed Lipscomb of the Mississippi Advertising Commission is recipient of two recent gifts . . . The "stork" left his third baby girl, and then the commission boosted his salary from $400 a month to $500 a month . . . His salary is now on a par with that of Director Harry Hoffman of the Industrial Commission as well as that of Highway Director Doug Kenna . . . The recent program celebrating the designation of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway from Meridian to Biloxi, Miss., and Haven, Tenn., to Biloxi on the Gulf coast failed to include Governor Conner, who was responsible for the beginning of continuing the highway from the Kentucky border to the present terminus at the Confederate Home at Beauvoir, president of the Confederate Memorial Association of Mississippi Gulf Coast points.

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CHILDREN CAN'T

NEWPORT, Ark.—Hollywood producer-Hollywood product covered Spanky McFarland will begin work at the two-reel comedy. Also the youngsters will have a film.

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To The Democratic Voters of t Fifth District of Mississipp

In asking reelection to the House of Representatives, I do so upo my record of service to the people of our State and District.

Upon my return to the House in 1937 after an absence of two years my Democratic colleagues there placed me back as nearly as possible in the positions which I had previously occupied. I was renamed to membership on the powerful Appropriations Committee, designated chair man of one of its important sub-committees, and appointed as one of the three members of a select Committee to pass upon all bills on the Consent and Private Calendars. In these, and other ways, the Demo cratic Party manifested its trust and confidence in me and placed me in positions of leadership and responsibility.

While my work in Congress has necessarily required me to devote much time and attention to legislative matters of national concern, I have not confined my activities to such matters. As has been my custom throughout my legislative career I have constantly sought to serve the interests and promote the welfare of the people of my State and District, introducing in Congress many bills, both general and private in nature, appearing often before committees of both the House and Senate in behalf of legislation for citizens of our State and District, and for governmental activities to be undertaken in our State and District, endeavoring at all times by vote and speech to carry out the wishes of the people whom I have been privileged to represent.

The success of my efforts in a local way may be seen in the near two dozen PWA projects for schools and public buildings in our District, handsome post office buildings, countless WPA projects for rural schools, school activities, airports, testing plants for clay and other materials, canning projects, rural land utilization, conservation and drainage projects, Indian roads, and other types of public works which have come to our District and in obtaining which I have been active and influential. A sugar cane experiment station has been secured for the District and larger appropriations have been made for the fruit and vegetable experiment station which I previously obtained. Increased appropriations for the Indian hospital which I also secured and Indians generally have been made. I have obtained several CCC camps for the District, a fish hatchery soon to be built, and other extensive projects on which work will begin in the very near future. I have secured rural electrification for farm homes in Leake, Neshoba and Scott counties and will shortly obtain similar projects for other counties. These are but a few of the many benefits which my efforts have brought, or contributed to bringing, to our Congressional District.

It has always been my idea that it is my duty to look after the public business of the people of my State and District and to give it the very best possible service. For that reason it is an inviolable rule of my office to give speedy attention to each and every letter or communication addressed to me, and my office is not closed at night until all letters and communications have been answered. Farmers, ex-service men, railroad men, laborers, old age pensioners, government employees, teachers, business men, professional men, and other classes of our people call on me daily to attend to business which they have with the Government. It is always a pleasure to serve them to the very best of my ability, and I think that they will say that I serve them well.

It is my belief that the experience which I have acquired as a representative in Congress, my knowledge of public affairs and government business and my demonstrated ability to accomplish results are valuable assets to you and the District. I hope that I may have the privilege of continuing to represent you in Congress and if elected shall, as heretofore, work for each and every citizen of our State and District and promote as best I can the welfare of our country.

Cordially and sincerely,

Ross A. Collins

O PERILS ACE TRACK

34 lives have been the giant Indianapolis edway, the daredevils r than driving through ffic.

brick oval was built have died in practice, ed in the race, six spec- perished and five oth- ath before the 500-mile rated in 1911.

's how Kelly Petillo, Italian who won the 935 regards it:

Well, I suppose there e's danger whenever into any kind of a car But I'd say there is e chance of getting y highway than on this

Depend On Rivals

lot of driving on the and I'd much prefer to ances on the Speedway. your car is in condition, rivers are experts, and

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Barring last-minute substitutes,
This year's shortage of bathing-suits
Promises to be acute—
That is, I mean, per bathing suit;
Each year milady's suit recedes
Whenas, performing wondrous deeds,
Designers somehow further trim it.
Yet never seem to reach a limit;
Her modesty is dead and gone;
Show her the suit—she puts it on;
It's shocking! It's a crime, a sin!
Why, more of her is out than in!
Now's the time to stop this thing
I fear what future years may bring;
The bathing suit may shrink and shrink
Until—until—I hate to think!
The courts at least should issue orders
To guarantee its present borders!
I do, however, wish to state,
Since I myself can't confiscate
The suits and righteously destroy 'em,
I propose to just enjoy 'em
Scott Corbett.

IN TEST HERE

Above are three of the model planes entered in the Alex Loeb-Delta di Lloyd flight contest here which will be held early in July.

In the preliminary events recently some of the tiny ships, all constructed by local boys stayed aloft for an amazing length of time.

BIOGRAPHY
Freddie Bartholomew

At the age of ten, Freddie Bartholomew found himself Hollywood's champion male Cinderella, for he won the role of David Copperfield, the boy, over 10,000 candidates from all sections of the English-speaking world.

Freddie was born in London on March 28, 1924, and when still an infant was taken by his aunt, Mrs. Myllicent Bartholomew, who reared him at her home in Warminster, Wiltshire, England. He received all his schooling from his aunt. His curriculum was not limited to the studies ordinarily found in school books. He learned poems and prose, and at the age of three was appearing in public at amateur theatricals in the Wilts area.

Freddie showed propensities far in advance of his age. Although he never became an "actorish" boy, retaining always the sweetness and simplicity that characterizes him today, he early demonstrated an amazingly retentive memory. As a part of his schooling he memorized long passages of Shakespeare, and could repeat them letter-perfect months afterward, without "coaching." He memorized whole chapters of Dickens' works, and recited them in public.

His success in his local borough never turned his head. He seemed to have an instinctive realization that his ultimate goal was still far ahead. His fame began to spread beyond the limits of Wiltshire, and he appeared in tiny roles on the London stage and in two or three British motion pictures without, however, distinguishing himself especially.

Then, in the spring of 1934, Freddie read in the newspapers of the search for a boy to play "David Copperfield" in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture that was to be produced by David O. Selznick.

Freddie's faith was so strong, and his determination so great, that his aunt decided to set out for America. When they reached Hollywood, they were bewildered to find that 10,000 boys in all parts of the English-speaking world were under consideration for the role.

But Freddie could not be daunted. He set siege to the studio, and especially to Producer Selznick. Eventually, his persistence won him a hearing and a screen test—and within twenty-four hours he was hailed as a great "discovery." He played the juvenile title role in a picture which boasted no less than twenty-six stars and featured players in the principal parts, and more than fifty other film favorites in the supporting cast. He next appeared with Garbo in "Anna Karenina," and then in "Professional Soldier," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "The Devil Is a Sissy," and "Captains Courageous."

He is now appearing with Mickey Rooney in "Lord Jeff."

POLICE MEAN BUSINESS

BROOKLINE, Mass. — Warning—if you're driving a stolen car, don't go through Brookline.

Police fired eight shots in a chase of a stolen automobile. Later when the automobile was recovered it was found that all eight bullets had struck the car.

SEES NO EUROPEAN WAR

OLIVET, Mich.—Europe is not going to war "because no one wants a war. Hitler least of all," believes author Ford Maddox Ford. Ford, recently returned from a trip to Southern France, finds all "war talk" is idle talk of those not understanding the problem.

HERE'S MODERN FABLE

PAINESVILLE ,O. — Harvey Poulson, farmer of Perry, O., kept 20 fires burning in his vineyard to prevent frost from destroying his grape crop, but his neighbors, who took no such precaution, had their crops ruined.

HUNT'S

IN THE HEART OF MERIDIAN

PHONE 477

THIEF RETURNS SWAG

SAGINAW, Mich. — If it were anything "more practical" from a thief's point of view, Dr. J. D. Bagley would probably never have seen his stolen property again. Someone stole his bag of surgical instruments from his automobile but returned them ten days later —intact.

"Meridian is one of the best policed cities in the South, and freedom here from disorder of every character, is particularly noticeable. The laws are strictly enforced; there is no GAMBLING, and but few arrests of any importance take place." *

(Polk's Meridian City Directory, 1937.)

Dress-Alike Mode Worth Your Notice

New York—The dress-alike vogue continues to be played up by most shops. There are mother and daughter costumes, brother and sister suits, sister ensembles and husband and wife sports clothes. It is a fad, maybe I should say a fashion, that has grown amazingly.

This reminds us of the current preference in bridesmaids' frocks. They are identical, not two little girls in blue and two little maids in pink and so on through the pastel range, but all maids are as alike as two peas in a pod, and many times all in white like the bride. It's to accent that white like beauty, is skin deep. Everything the bride wears, except that talisman touch of blue, is white Presumably this goes for the maids too, and for that matter all women in white.

Lingerie sections in smart shops are all white and frothy looking. One can find frilly white slips even petticoats. All lingerie is not trimmed with darker Alencon, for there is a revival of the Valenciennes in white binche and other daints edging and insertines.

The advantages of an all-white costume, for almost any purpose are many. One can always add colorful accessories, or top a white costume with a brilliant hat. In sports clothes one finds white cotton dresses with colorful slide fasteners, or the other way about. When you wear a belt, you can introduce color. Colored shoes are also a nice way of following the approved color line.

Fashion Facts

A print fashion worn by smartly dressed women seen at Belmont recently was a yellow and black print under a black coat.

Stripes have been as prevalent in Paris as they have been in New York, not only in suits and tailored coats in woolens, but in dresses as well.

Tricornes become increasingly important as Paris milliners commence work on early autumn shapes, especially very small ones perched high and forward. Fabric houses are likewise taking inspiration from the Versailles period in colors and rich brocaded patterns reminiscent of its embroideries and brocades. Large Renaissance floral patterns and designs derived from the acanthus leaf.

A coarse black veil draped over she back of a small straw breton then wound around the throat and tied at front like a cravat, is a style sponsored by the Duchess of Kent. Worn this way, the veil leaves the face uncovered but confines her pageboy coiffure and brushed up curl over either temple.

The jumper dress, more familiarly referred to as the two-piece is steadily gaining attention in versions developed with the longer tube-like "jumper." Ever since Mainbocher and Molyneux launched the silhouette, both in dresses and suits, that has been dominated the cylindrical tunic silhouette emphasized in these first editions with slide-fastener closing, this silhouette has been one of the important ones to watch.

PARIS STYLES

Tough as leather' Yes, but don't forget how beautiful that leather becomes and how important a part it plays in the salons of haute couture. A scrap of leather is the magic wand which converts many a dull dress into glamorous gown, and leather accessories make many a suit look more than its material value.

A basketball bag is the latest of these accessories. Robert Piguet introduced it to the fashion world as an amusingly practical purse to complete a sports costume. The bag looks for all the world like an underized basketball of regulation brown hide. But its top half unsnaps and lifts off to disclose a de luxe interior complete with a comb case, powder puff and all the rest. The ball-bag is carried in a string mesh filet whose drawstrings are easy to clecnh.

In the deft fingers of Schiaparelli leather kid, bright red in color, is used to make tiny suit penders holding up the skirt of a navy blue wool skirt. Green kid is cut into leaves of many shapes and twined together to make the belt for a red and green striped cotton sports dress. Elongated black leaves cut of leather are loosely overlaped to form a roomy bag which dresses at the top with a black leather thong.

Brilliant red antelope used in the right place and at the right time can claim the glory for at least two of the season's offerings. One is Creed's navy blue tailleur which has a gilet of red antelope for the front of its fitted jacket. The other is a simple one-piece apple green jersey model of Paquin's. A tubular belt of scarlet antelope is the dress's only trimming.

Tough leather hobnobs with delicate tulle in another of Paquin's creations—this time in a floor-length dinner dress of black and white diagonally-striped tulle. Fat brass buttons run from the top of the high neck to the bottom of the hem. A wide belt of emerald green suede marks the waist.

Jean Desses combines red, blue and yellow leather to make the striped belt for a one-piece double-breasted white linen dress. Throngs, in a mixture of the primary colors, make tassels at each end of the belt.

IN FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS

Fred Key, co-holder of the world's endurance flight record with refueling, must have felt the heart-beat of pride only a father knows when this picture of his son was taken as the first model plane contest ever held in Meridian got underway through the sponsorship of Alex Loeb, Inc. and Delta Airlines.

Sonny has already held the "stick" of a real plane more than one time and shows it notice the expression on his he is determined to make good from the ground up.

Finals in the model plane contest will be held soon and many valuable prizes are being offered. The small ships are powered with tiny motors which develop amazingly high power. Airport officials say several thousand persons will see the next contest.

HOLLYWOOD FASHION PARADE

In spite of the reams written in the Hollywood costume ver about Garbo, Hollywood has been soons. Jane Bryan wears such an slow in discovering Sweden from a apron over an apricot pique beach fashion viewpoint. The colorful dirndl with matching scarf on her dress of the Russian, the Swiss head. Jane Wyman has an entire and the Mexican peasant has long bolero suit made of peasant-striped influenced America's styles but cotton with which she teams interfor some inexplicable reason, Sweesting little Swedish shoes. den, the one country that has pre- They are black felt, richly embserved its national dress for cen- broidered in the many colors of turies, has been overlooked until her homespun; have short toes and now. quaintly shaped heels.

Although the native Swedish Accessories, too, feel the Scancostume differs greatly in various dinavian influence. Wide and richvillages, generally speaking it is ly embroidered belts are a welcharacterized by much hemstitch- come addition to dresses of solid ing, embroidery and lace. A gay color. Since the peasants dyed apron is worn over the full skirt their own threads and materials whether a girl is at home or danc- their colors were limited but these ing in the streets. The typical same somewhat crude shades are blouse is white cotton with high brought into the American scene turned down collar and full sleeves, Rondell has a wide soft gathered at the wrist. Accessories leather belt embroidered in the naare extremely gay, jewelry is tive color of an off-black, rusty heavy and millinery varies from red chocolate brown, bright blue tall pointed caps to knotted scarfs and apricot. She wears it with a and turbans. black silk jersey dress as well as a blue crepe model.

My personal favorite of the Swe- Other things we can expect to dish adaptions is Gale Page's full- see in this mode are handworked skirted sleeveless coat dress which bag suspended from silk cord, gay has fitted bodice laced up the fingerless mitts and fringed fichus front. It is linen, taking its color that tuck into belts. of blue from the Swedish flag and is coupled with a yellow handkerchief linen blouse which also takes its color from the Swedish national banner. The blouse has a flat turn-over collar but the sleeves are only elbow-length. The little blue cape, embroidered in yellow, worn far back on her head, ties under her chin with narrow ribbons. Gale, who plays the fourth sister with the three Lane girls in Warner Bros.' "Sister Act," has a particular flair for this sort of costume.

Every Swedish peasant has several brilliantly striped aprons and this angle has not been overlooked.

Joe Naylor Says

Somebody wanted to know what I thought about Time. I always did believe in taking time to take time. Mr Scott Pigford up here at Lockhart use to say "make haste slowly." A fellow up here at Marion took the appendicitis one time and his boy lit out to Meridian to get a doctor. That model T turned over before he passed Ebbie Newells and they had to take him to the hospital instead of his papa and his papa got well before the doctor could get them to operate on him.

They tell me you can fly from Key Field to Birmingham in 59 minutes. Well, suppose you do. After you get there and hang around all night and take on a few and hire a taxi to go out to Woodlawn and the sun rises, it will be the same time next day it was when you left to get there.

One fellow I know drove to Jackson in an hour and forty-five minutes and then had to wait three hours to see Gov. White about getting a job on the WPA and he hasn't got on yet. That's been six months ago. So you see if you try to get ahead of time on this end of the line, you are bound to lose it on the other end.

One fool out at Bonita tried to get in twenty-four hours sleep so he could say awake twenty-four hours. It didn't work. You can catch up on sleep but, you can't get ahead of sleep and that's the way it is trying to run around too fast. I told a fellow at Marion one time that if he was going to propose to that girl he had better wait 'till the full of the moon, when there was a faint breeze in the pines and the whipporwills calling. But he didn't pay me no mind. He was too anxious and took her out on the dark of the moon and I'll be dog-gone if she not only turned him down but slapped hell out of him and married a fellow from DeKalb.

That's what he got by not taking time to take time.

of platinum fittings, part of a scientific apparatus.

* * *

SANDISFIELD, Mass.— To encourage attendance at town meeting, town fathers arranged a "floor show" of sorts to be put on during recess. A quartet rendered "Sweet Adeline," and "Down by the Old Mill Stream."

* * *

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — A wire-haired terrier pup was born here recently with its heart on the outside of its body, but did not live. Mr. and Mrs. Don E. Morrill, owners of the pup's mother, gave the offspring to Washington University for medical interest. Dr. Nelson Saphir, of the medical school said the beating and functioning of the heart was plainly visible.

* * *

SACRAMENTO, Cal. — The youngest member of the Junior Legionnaires in the United States is the claim made for Don L. Bass III, of Roseville. The baby was 48-hours-old and was not able to be present at the meeting but took the oath by "remote control" from his nursery.

* * *

EDMONTON, Alta. — Compensation to hotels for free wash room service given citizens was asked of the Civic Finance committee, considering the new municipal budget. The hotel men also thought a reduction in the beer license fee would be a good idea.

* * *

NEWBURYPORT, Mass. — The removal of dead cats and dogs from private residences has been so costly in the past that this municipality hereafter will make a charge for the service. Persons who are able to pay will be assessed 50 cents for each deceased cat or dog that is removed by the Board of Health workers, if it has been decided. Dogs and cats that die on the public streets will continue to be removed at the city's expense.

* * *

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The ingenuity which lies behind the law was demonstrated once more in the recent disturbances connected with a strike of union pecan shellers. Nine defendants were found guilty of violating an 1899 city ordinance which prohibits the carrying of signs "without a permit from the city marshal." There is no such officer as a San Antonio city marshal.

BOASTS OF SUPER-CLOCK

SAUGUS, Mass. — Joseph McDonald proudly boasts his 55-year-old clock has never run down and has kept good time all its life.

NEWS GEMS

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Vancouver police, called when strange noises were heard from the rumble seat of a parked car, found Angus Kellaway locked in the compartment. Kellaway said he had fallen asleep in the seat, and his friends had apparently accidentally locked him in.

* * *

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.— Among prizes awarded at the annual East St. Louis Chamber of Commerce "Advertising Night," was a free divorce service. The service is nontransferable and will be free if used within six months. Four hundred dollars worth of merchandise, contributed by business firms, was distributed.

* * *

VANCOUVER, B. C. — "Open House" at the University of British Columbia turned out to be a little more open than planned. During the exhibition some visitor to the campus stole $100 worth

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To see ourse'l's as ithers see us!
It wad frae monie a blunder free us,
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Congratulations and Best Wishes
COURIER-NEWS
We, Too, Are Celebrating
ALL THIS WEEK, WE ARE CELEBRATING
Claussner 18th Anniversary SALE

Claussner KLEER-SHEER Exquisite HOSIERY
For Those Who Like the Finest.

We are saying it with values, extra values. For this week only . . . all our fine sheer chiffon Claussner Hose are especially priced for you.

$1.35 SHEER 2-THREAD HOSE $1.00
$1.00—2 AND 3-THREAD HOSE 79c
79c—3-THREAD HOSE 59c

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The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
813—22nd Avenue
Offices in The Meridian City Lines Building
Phone 1111
Box 715

INDUSTRIAL UNREST

The history of industrial relations has been a sad story of conflict and there are few more bitter pages than those written in 1937 and continuing in this year of grace 1938.

Looking at the situation from an unbiased and unprejudiced standpoint, the situation is one in which the need for mutual understanding has been ignored. Collective bargaining has been espoused as—the last word—the final solution. But one can readily see that collective bargaining is in no way, an instrument of cooperation.

The growth of the union movement has meant everything for the workers, and one fairly shudders to think of what their condition might be today had it not been for this protective force. Time was when a skilled mechanic was making twenty-five cents per hour, barely enough to keep soul and body alive. But unionization establishes an armed truce between two hostile camps kept from open warfare through opportunity for formal bargaining over respective shares of financial returns of industry. To assume that such a condition enhances democratic values is to misinterpret democracy.

Why do we face such an impasse? Is it because of the depravity of men, and is the hope of mutual cooperation and understanding a futile dream? Or are employers and employes so obsessed by the "profit motive" that human values mean nothing? Or, on the other hand, are employes just wilful children who want more and more physical things, and is the only possibility of peace the production of greater profits to satisfy this craving?

The error of both radical and conservative philosophies err greatly in the fallacy in attributing a false supremacy of economic motives to men—to employers by the radicals like the C. I. O. group and to workers by conservatives.

In one camp it is asserted that the only thing employers are interested in is profits. The men in authority in industry are pictured as having no thought for workers except their desire to hold them to a mere subsistence. This, in the face of much evidence to the contrary.

Employers echo the same naive over simplification in their attitude to the workers. They assume that pay is the all engrossing desire of those who labor. This is also contradicted by evidence which is unrecognized because of blindness and lack of clear thought.

However, developments in psychological methods have now made possible an approach which reveals with authority truths that could only be asserted before. Ways have been worked out for obtaining the attitude of workers (as directly expressed by them) and treating the results statistically.

Sheer amounts of pay have been shown to be of much less significance than other desires. Psychological rather than economic satisfactions have been demonstrated to be the important motivations of men and women at work. Pay dissatisfactions have been cited as symbols of resentment against causes which stifle and stultify rather than as desires dynamic in themselves.

To the worker it is the performance of his work rather than the selfish considerations of pay and employment that count most. The absorbing of every worker is for judgment by quality. While some employers have been interested in only more work—and still more work. The employe shows his resentment by demanding higher wages.

A most outstanding example of this great truth is the performance of the American bus drivers during the last eight or nine months. Nowhere in the country could you find a more satisfied or happy group and all because of one fact. For seven months not one of those drivers has had a wreck or even scratched a fender. They are proud of their work and their achievement. The company by whom they are employed, traffic and the newspapers have lauded them to the skies. They received a trophy of recognition for their accomplishment. They are not a bunch of driven slaves, hounded and harassed. They are individuals and their company has seen to it that their wishes have been satisfied.

The imperative need of today in industry is to set such service up as an objective aim for both management and men. When this is done you can forget financial returns; they will take care of themselves and abundantly. "All these things shall be added unto you."

The need for satisfaction of this craving is the central tenet of democracy, as it is of Christianity itself.

WE SALUTE NOXUBEE

We salute Noxubee county as the outstanding example of balancing agriculture with industry; with literally pulling up from depression into prosperity through the "boot-strap" method.

NOTE: It was done long before Governor White became the head of this state, a proof of a people's vision.

The world's largest queen bee producing plant is in Noxubee.

The finest hay in the world is produced in Noxubee.

More cattle are produced, or rather can be produced, per acre in Noxubee than any other area in the world.

Noxubee has the lowest tax rate of any county in Mississippi.

Noxubee county has had only one bond refunding in its entire history.

Noxubee farmers have practically ceased cotton raising for the production of livestock—in a few years cotton will be a forgotten dream in the area.

Noxubee county is destined to become the brightest 900-square mile area in the world and another asset to this East Mississippi community.

Noxubee county farmers will have TVA power within the next six months.

Noxubee county boasts Anglo-Saxon people.

Noxubee county farmers have the benefit of hundreds of miles of all-weather rock roads.

Noxubee county has made more farm growth in the past ten years than any other county in America.

We salute Noxubee county—the friend of Meridian.

NO LIMITS

There are no limitations to the agricultural, industrial and commercial growth for this city, save those which result from personal apathy and negligence and lack of cooperation in the collective sense.

Meridian has been smiled upon and blessed with the greatest of agricultural climates on the face of the earth. Noxubee county ranks as Mississippi's greatest dairying section and bids to become the land of "black gold" in our Eastern Mississippi. Scott county has more pure bred live stock than any county within the commonwealth. Newton county boasts a new diversified agriculture and the only cold storage plant in our section. Neshoba county, Winston county, Wayne county, Clarke county, Jasper county, Sumter county, Choctaw county, Kemper county—all our counties—today, boast of more assets than they have ever known before. Good roads honeycomb the entire section and every farm home, with few exceptions, can reach the mart of trade in all periods of the year—and do it easily.

Our East Mississippi people are blessed with strong Anglo-Saxon blood. Humanity never saw a finer group of men and women. Each and all have learned the meaning of cooperation and the beneficial results to be obtained through optimistic attitudes.

There is no depression; there can be no depression if once these people are aroused as to the achievements of work.

Ten thousand farms can carry diversified crops and ten thousand farmers can raise the finest live stock known to man. Ten thousand industrial achievements will come tomorrow and ten thousand commercial improvements wait our call.

We can get what we want, when we want it, through work and working together.

Meridian is the hub of this growth and there is no limit to Meridian expansion. It is merely a matter of seeking ourselves and our opportunities through the higher lens of wisdom and vision.

East Mississippi and West Alabama look to Meridian—

For the help that is unselfish leadership.

Our soils will produce ten thousand benefits; our industries can bring ten thousand employment blessings; our commercial houses can supply ten thousand more normal needs; our people can satisfy ten thousand advancement problems—if they will.

Destiny says East Mississippi is the coming "Garden of Eden."

Reason says this is true; logic verifies it.

Look around you today; see the truth and give thanks for our leadership and ask for more and better guidance in the future.

And hope for cooperation in work for the glorious tomorrow.

There is no depression, if we will it.

There are no limits to this area's agricultural, industrial and commercial growth.

WOMEN

Women are what men marry! They used to be divided into three groups: Blondes, brunettes and red heads. Now you can't tell what they are. Men used to be suspicious of blondes, in love with brunettes and scared of red heads.

Women are of three varieties; those who are going somewhere, those who are coming back from somewhere and those who are getting ready to go somewhere. In either event you can't put your hands on 'em.

There are two women in every man's life; the one he marries and the one he loves. There is only one man in a woman's life, the one she didn't marry.

You don't have to flatter a woman. She looks in the mirror and flatters herself.

The way to make a woman happy is to let her keep on talking.

There are four things a woman thinks about: Hats, dresses, step-ins and stepping out.

Men flatter themselves by thinking women make themselves pretty to attract men. Whereas women doll up to make other women jealous.

If you want to make a woman happy give her a love story magazine and set her under a red hot electric hair curler.

Let a woman's husband go astray and she will try and kill the other woman.

The very minute he returns to her bosom she will try and kill him.

A woman loves the man who goes with the other woman. If he comes to see her she will kick him out the front door.

Women are the reasons and men are the excuses. There is nothing you can do about it so you had just as well make the best of it.

Hell for a woman is 600 hats, all new, and no mirrors.

RADIO

Time was in Meridian when everybody was intensely interested in radio. Each radio set was obsessed with a dozen dials and equally as many switches. It took about thirty minutes to get Jefferson City, Mo., and to get K. F. I., Los Angeles, required sitting up until 12 o'clock at night and an infinite amount of patience. But after the radio sets became simplified then everybody seemed to lose interest. It was all too simple and the thrill of long distance reception was gone with the advent of the chains.

But now radio has again come into its own. The pioneer is Mr. Willard J. Jackson, manager of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. His set has even twice as many gadgets as the old time set but you would be astounded at the results. All you have to do it to request Mr. Jackson to tune in Moscow, Berlin, Rome, London, Daventry or any other station in the world and here it comes, believe it or not, as loud as WCOC. The South American stations—Brazil, Argentine, Panama, Paraguay will drive you out of the room. One of his little diversions is listening in to Tokyo and Sidney, Australia, at 4 a. m. Police stations? The other evening in quick succession he tuned in Bangor, Maine, Seattle, Toronto, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Mexico City. He has logged some two hundred stations already and is still going strong. Just one word to Mr. Jackson—Don't ever invite Mendel Solomon out to hear your radio set unless you are prepared to stay up all night—Lizzie Jean or no Lizzie Jean.

HUNTING IN MAIN ST.

ROYAL OAK, Mich.—Main St. provides the best hunting section around this community. Residents recently captured a ten-pound possom and a muskrat strolling down the street. Police Chief Leslie Straub reports hundreds of pheasants make their home in the neighborhood each year—with the exception of hunting season.

LEGION PRIZES FADED FLAG

ROCHESTER, N. H.—Most prized possession of Rochester American Legion post is a faded and shell-torn American flag, first to fly over the headquarters of Aguinaldo, Philippine leader, following capture of his capital in 1901 by the United States army.

BITES ROBBER'S NOSE

PARIS — Little Indo-Chinese Mademoiselle Aline didn't do more than scream when three toughs stole her handbag and 600 francs.

But she bit the nose of one of her assailants when he insisted on a kiss.

And today Paris police are looking for a man with the tip of his nose almost bitten off.

$1 POSTOFFICE LEASE

COLUMBUS, O.—The postoffice on the Ohio State University campus pays only one dollar a year for its lease in the basement of University Hall. The lease was recently renewed for 10 years.

Included in the one dollar rental fee is lighting, fixtures, power and water.

MERIDIANLY SPEAKING

C. H. PHILLIPS

It is with a great deal of happiness that we revive Meridianly Speaking.

It just went to sleep for awhile and comes to you again wide awake and with eyes open to all that is going on in our town.

People in the various offices in Meridian seem to have a weakness for looking out the window. Perhaps they wonder what the people on the street are thinking about and certainly the people on the street are thinking the same thing. For instance, Mrs. Eugene Seale, from her husband's law office, comes to the window quite frequently, gazes longingly for awhile, and then turns back to her secretarial duties. For the sake of curiosity an investigation was made along the line of her gaze and it was ascertained that she gazes continually in the shop windows along Fifth street—to be exact. The Rhealee Hat Shop, and dresses in Mangel's windows. She would.

Now on the other side of the street there is a grocer who keeps his eyes glued on the second story of Kress, where the young ladies pack candy and fig newtons. On June 10 one certain young lady ate a fig newton—but maybe it was one every ten minutes—or maybe she just took a bite. She didn't eat any of the peanuts and very little of the chocolate candy. Now Mr. R. E. Wilbourn is a great "looker outer." He watches Mr. Vic Gilbert as he paces back and forth, looks out the windows, turns around and goes in his office, looks at the clock, reappears and looks again. Now a beauty shoppe is just across from Mr. Wilbourn's office where they sit under an electric heater and read love story magazines while an electric fan plays on their ankles. Next to that is Dr. Barefield's dental office and occasionally can be heard across the street, "Look out, there, Doc." There is Ed. Snow in the same building, immaculately dressed and dishing out the law in great gobs, but of course that is not so interesting. Then there is the fellow in the Miazza-Woods building who gazes down at passing automobiles—a very interesting diversion as the weather gets warmer. There is one man who gazes out the window and sees nothing. Poor fellow, he is to be married the latter part of this month.

Just to look at Charlie Hatcher you wouldn't think him artistic or a lover of nature. But Charlie (or is it Mrs. Hatcher's) has one of the most beautiful flower gardens in Meridian.

The first thing that strikes your eye on visiting his garden is "The Old Oaken Bucket." There it is hanging on the end of a long pole and ready to be let down in the well. In his fish pond there are some 20 varieties of goldfish which have been taught to follow Charlie as he walks back and forth. And every day an extra large goldfish (named Jonah) comes up to get his head rubbed. Not satisfied with two dogs running around in the garden, he has about a hundred guinea pigs—at least he did have at the time this was written. He must have about 200 by now. But anyway, get Charlie to show you his garden. It is one of the most beautiful and restful spots in Meridian.

Face the light and the shadows will fall behind you.

Beauty without virtue is like a flower without perfume.

"A flirtation," our office girl says, "is attention without intention."

Someone asked Mr. Victor Gilbert, "To what do you attribute your success?"

Answer—"To other people."

Most Politicians think that most people are down to their level or else below them in intelligence.

Judge—"Are you trying to show contempt for this court?"

Lawyer—"No, I'm trying to conceal it."

In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of —what he did last Winter.

A young lady in Meridian went all over town trying to find a pattern by which to make her mother a night gown There was no such pattern in Meridian. Night gowns always were cumbersome things.

The story is told of a citizen of Neshoba county who had an argument with the devil. The devil said that a deal is a deal is a perfect memory. But the Neshoban contended that there was a Choctaw Indian near Philadelphia who never forgot anything and the citizen agreed to forfeit his soul to the devil if the Indian ever forgot anything.

The devil went up to the Indian and said: 'Do you like eggs?"

The Indian replied, "Yes." The devil went away. Twenty years later the Neshoban died. The devil thought, "Aha, now's my chance." So he came back to Philadelphia and presented himself before the Indian.

Raising his hand, he gave the tribal salutation, "How?"

Answer—"Fried."

Doctor shifting stethoscope on nifty cutie's chest: "Say 'ah.'"

Cutie: Whaaa matter, Doc, doncha like the program on the other side?"

The family name of the English royal house was changed from Wettin to Windsor July 17, 1917.

Based on a story by MARGARET CULKIN BANNING

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Chapter One

Stephen Holland was riding up in the elevator before it came to him that it was strange he had been told to come to his office. What had he to ask her, what had she to answer which could not have been said at home? An uncomfortable, even humiliating thought was edging into his consciousness. He pushed it back. It was preposterous that he and Dora could not talk freely before his wife. Resolutely he told himself that he had overworked on this case, that his nerves were cutting strange capers; that his imagination was putting up emotional hurdles in his life.

What he had feared all day Dora would say, he did not know. When at last they were alone in his office, nothing could have prepared him for what she was saying. Or she was obviously telling a lie. What Dora should ever be to anyone would have seemed unbelievable. But to him—

"Please don't Dora," he said. "I have a right to the truth and I know as well as you that your having us is not at Mrs. Holland's suggestion or wish."

Dora did not look at him as she hesitated and spoke. There was bewilderment, there was hurt, there was something like anger in his voice as he interrupted her.

"This lie is even wilder," he said. "I've known you for thirty-three years—you've told me everything about your life before I knew you —I've heard all about your family —and now you tell me you have a sister in California and you are going to her. I—"

She was looking at him now and when he saw her eyes filling with tears, he stopped.

"Did I ever lie to you, Stevie" she said, in her emotion using the name she had called him when he was a child. "You know I never did. And didn't I teach you to be truthful, as the old rifle says by practice as well as precept? So, if I have lied to you now won't you believe I had to? And won't you please just let me go?"

"I will not" he answered firmly. "All my life, you have been as much—in some ways, more to me than my mother and now you suggest walking out on me if you were some nurse we had got through an agency. What is the matter with you I don't know. But you are going home and have a talk with Mrs. Holland, put Ellen to bed and then come home with her. You must have some crazy idea that Mrs. Holland doesn't like you, get it out of your head."

"It isn't that" she said in a strange way as if she were speaking to herself. "It is that I could not keep the words back. It is that I don't like her. I can't go on living in the same house with her. You must believe me when I say it is better for all of us that I go quietly now."

"What has she done to you, Dora?" he asked in a hard voice, gripping his words.

"Nothing to me. And if she did, I could stand it perhaps. I didn't mean to say this now. I want to say it now, but I can't help it. You wanted the real reason—here it is. There is no love in your house, except between you and Ellen—and me. I have tried not to see it, but I can see nothing else. Mrs. Holland is beautiful and she can be charming. But she is selfish and hard. Even worse, she is bound to rule. She calls the tunes and you and Ellen must jig to them. It's getting worse. You haven't a mind of your own any more, or if you have you hide it. That's one reason you overwork all the time. She mustn't interfered with your work yet—perhaps she won't, for she is ambitious and wants you to be a great lawyer. But there is nothing else she won't spoil. Oh, I know you don't quarrel—any more, that's because you always let her have her way. Why, she's even got your own mother believing you're a bit of a fool—a dear one, of course, but a fool in everything except your practice. Look in your heart and mind, Stevie, and tell me if I am right or wrong?"

"You are right, now" he said. "Phone and say—I don't care what you say, that I'm not coming."

Cynthia put her arms around his neck. Her voice was soft and pleading. "You know I can't do that at this hour" she said. "I'm sorry, I didn't know you felt so deeply. But we've got to go—so be good for my sake, and hurry."

He knew he should refuse—what it Dora had said—but he couldn't.

"All right, this once, to save your face," he said. "But never again. Is that plain or shall I spell it out."

She rose and walked to the door. Then she turned.

"I pray with all my heart that I'm wrong, Stevie."

She went out quickly without looking back.

He was glad when he had seen his last caller, dictated his last letter. Yet he dreaded going home. What Dora had said was absurd, he told himself. He knew she was unjust to Cynthia, he assured himself. He would go home and prove it, once and for all, to his own satisfaction.

On the sidewalk outside the office building, a street vendor was winding up little mechanical men and sending them marching along the curb. Stephen bent down and picked one up. Picking a dime to the man. He had never done such a thing before, but for some reason he felt he must buy that toy.

When he reached his home, the maid told him Mrs. Holland was taking a shower, so he went directly to the nursery. He wound the toy, gently opened the door a crack, dropped to one of his knees and sent the little man scurrying into the room. Ellen, sitting at a little table having her supper, shrieked with delight. A woman, bending over the table turned and shrieked, too, but it was not with delight, as the toy hit her ankle.

"I'm so sorry," said Stephen. "I'm Mr. Holland."

"It's quite all right," she answered, in a tone which suggested it was altogether wrong. "I'm the new nurse, Miss Van Horne."

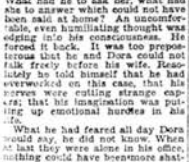
Ellen had left the table and rushed to him.

"It's for me—the running little man, isn't it Daddy? Is it my birthday or Christmas or something?"

"It's because I love you," he said. "That's the best reason there is for giving a person anything. And Ellen, tell me does it look like me?"

She looked at it carefully and then told him seriously it didn't look like him at all. She said it looked exactly like Pinochio whose picture was in her story book. She would get the book and show him.

"I think Ellen had better finish her supper," said the nurse.



"Is it my birthday or Christmas or something, Daddy?" she asked.

"I think I would rather talk to my father," protested Ellen.

"Miss Van Horne is right, sweetheart," said her father. "I mustn't interfere with your meals, and you mustn't be rude to Miss Van Horne. So—but do you say, when you are all ready for bed, coming in to see me and I'll read you a story."

"All right, Daddy" said Ellen going back to the table.

Cynthia came in from the dressing room. Just as he opened the door to the bedroom. He thought he had never seen her look more beautiful than she did just then in her fluffy negligee. She ran to him and put up her face for a kiss.

"Hard day, darling," she asked.

"So-so," he answered. "I won't have any other kind for a while, I think. You know this is a hard case."

"I know, dear. I know you love your work but you mustn't overdo it. You may be the most brilliant young lawyer ever known in this part of the country, but you can't work all the time. You need some relaxation."

"You are speaking wise words, lady fair," he answered. "And that is just what I'm going to have this night. I'll join you here to keep on that charming whatever-it-is and I'll get into my lounging pajamas and—"

"Why, Steve darling, you haven't forgotten, have you, that we're dining with the Morlens tonight."

He took his hand from her shoulder abruptly.

"I have not forgotten" he said crisply, "because I never knew it."

"But I told you" she said firmly, "all of a week ago."

"You told me we were invited," he said. "And I told you I would not go to their house tonight or any other night. I can't stand the Morlens—quite aside from the fact that he is a cad."

"He's one of the most powerful men in the state—"

"Which doesn't keep him from being yellow all the way through." "You might's detest him so if he threw the Tompoint bank's ruptcy case in your lap, perhaps." "You don't touch it—or anything else he is connected with. I refuse to be a big shot now—he's been a client's bridger so far, but—"

"There's no time to go into that, Steve" she interrupted. "You have only an hour to dress, now."

"I'm not going" he said. "Phone and say—I don't care what you say, that I'm not coming."

Cynthia put her arms around his neck. Her voice was soft and pleading. "You know I can't do that at this hour" she said. "I'm sorry, I didn't know you felt so deeply. But we've got to go—so be good for my sake, and hurry."

He knew he should refuse—what if Dora had said it

CATCHERS

...ing catchers have a ...ce of getting into the ...me than fellows trying ...other position. Why? ...eal shortage of good ...professional ball. It ac... bad that any young ...knows how to wear a ...shin-guards is sure to ...a closing over. ...this straight. There is ...job in the game. A ...ot expect to take plenty ...eaks, yet get no glory. ...work constantly—more ...other man while his ...the field—yet he is ex...ake his regular turn at ...d give a good account ...f. He must watch every ...his own and the op..., and keep thoroughly ...own duties. He must ...trong and sturdy.

...al On Defense

...e a lot, and it is a lot, ...every real catcher ...h. He knows he is the ...ense's defense. He can ...nts. That's enough for ...

...arm is needed for the ...to second base. That, ...ega to the other bases, ...practiced until they are ...catch a man stealing ...bird, the catcher should ...e "into the dirt." That ...the infielder's feet, be... and runner. Double ...tricky. Never throw to ...you are sure a runner ...g home from third. ...ese knocks now. Only ...Every veteran catch... throwing hand some... ...et banged up. He tries ...as much as possible, ...ood care of the bump ...es. He learns to keep ...d feet out of the way ...r runner's spikes, yet ...late at all times. He ...careful of his own ...never tries to harm an ...

...e Are Important

...are tremendously im... much reading late at ... Many catchers wear ...the diamond, just as ...detect any eye weak... ...ense, eating and living ...

...Tasty Shop
...6 Front St.
...HTFUL FOODS

...HER BUTTER FAT
...Call 2365—
...he's Dairy
...Farm

...CTION
...turday
...NE 25
...P. M.

...ed bargains
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..., living room
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...oves, electric
...tors, rugs, oil
...stoves, radios,

...CIAL
...e beauty par... barber shop
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...CIAL
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...wn prices.

...N'T
...S IT!

...VAGE
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...o.
...nd Ave.
...e 1500

IT'S TRUE!

JAMES STEWART
WAS VIEWING 1917 NEWSREELS WITH THE ART DIRECTOR FOR THE TRAINING CAMP SEQUENCE IN METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S "The SHOPWORN ANGEL" WHEN HE SUDDENLY DISCOVERED A SHOT INCLUDING HIS FATHER WHO WAS A CAPTAIN IN THE WORLD WAR!
Margaret Sullavan, A PRODUCT OF MANY VARIOUS ANCESTRIES, BEGAN MOVING AT THE AGE OF TWO! SHE GAVE RECITATIONS WHEN SHE WAS THREE AND AT SIX BEGAN STUDYING DANCING.
MARGARET SULLAVAN
WALTER PIDGEON
PORTRAYS A DRAFT DODGER, IN "The SHOPWORN ANGEL", YET HE WAS ONE OF THE FIRST MEN IN CANADA TO ENLIST IN THE WORLD WAR!
Nat... ENDLETON

New York, N. Y.—"IT'S TRUE! that Mary Pickford's former DeLage automobile is used in 'Shopworn Angel,'" says Wiley Padan. "The period of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture is 1917. The car was built in that year at a cost of $30,000. It won the Paris Exposition award for beauty, construction and performance . . . but makes only three miles on a gallon of gas!"

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS on "THE TOY WIFE"

Old New Orleans in its most picturesque period after the acquisition of Louisiana from France by the United States, forms the background for what promises to be Luise Rainer's most colorful role to date in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "The Toy Wife."

As the Anna Held of "The Great Ziegfeld," the Chinese peasant woman of "The Good Earth" and the Rumanian immigrant girl of 'Biz City," Miss Rainer showed wide dramatic range, and became the first actress in screen history to win the Academy of Motion Picture Arts "best performance of the year" trophy two successive seasons. Now she turns to the plantation life of the Old South, in the part of "Frou-frou" Brigard, shallow and frivolous daughter of a leading representative of nineteenth century Louisiana French aristocracy.

Two leading men, Melvyn Douglas and Robert Young, appear opposite her, Douglas returning to the type of role which he handled so successfully as John Randolph in Joan Crawford's "The Gorgeous Hussy." He will be seen in the new film as Georges Sartoris, attorney and rising politician who becomes Miss Rainer's husband.

From the role of the young political idealist in "Three Comrades," Young will vault to the opposite thespian extreme as Andre Vallaire, roistering young scapegrace who, in love with the feminine star of "The Toy Wife," finally persuades her to leave her husband and run away with him to New York.

Prominent in the supporting cast are H. B. Warner, veteran character actor; Alma Kruger, whose last part was that of the Empress Maria Theresa in "Marie Antoinette"; and Barbara O'Neil, who made her film debut as the second wife in "Stella Dallas."

"The Toy Wife" was directed by Richard Thorpe, whose skillful handling of "Night Must Fall" was rated one of the outstanding achievements of last season and who is known as one of the best directors of feminine stars in Hollywood. Thorpe recently completed "The First Hundred Years" with Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce.

At the producing helm of "The Toy Wife" is Merian C. Cooper, responsible for such varied types of outstanding photoplays as "Grass," "Chang," "Little Women" and "Morning Glory."

The motion picture script was adapted from a French drama by Zoe Akins, noted American playwright.

"The Toy Wife" is an intensely dramatic story, set against a background of New Orleans and Louisiana plantations in the middle of the 19th Century, one of the most picturesque periods in American history.

Months of advance work were required in planning backgrounds and atmospheric sets which would faithfully reproduce the color and gayety of old New Orleans while it was still under predominant French influence. Old Louisiana plantation homes, theatres, chapels, hotels, and markets of New Orleans and "The Oaks," famous dueling ground, figure prominently in the continuity.

Miss Rainer, who had worn extremely simple costumes in nearly all of her previous vehicles, has a role in "The Toy Wife" which provides for her no less than twenty-four changes of costume, all typical of the wardrobe of the 19th Century New Orleans belle. Adrian, famous motion picture dress designer, took full advantage of the varied fashions of the period, to turn out a host of costume creations in taffetas, dimities and muslins which will, no doubt, intrigue all feminine picturegoers. *2-Col. Mat E 1*

correctly and getting plenty of sleep are part of every catcher's routine.

It is a catcher's duty to help his pitcher as much as possible. In an excellent spot to do so, he should study every opposing batter. He should make a note of every weakness he sees, and talk it over with his pitcher between innings. Batters usually shift their feet to face the field towards which they want to hit. They also shift their grips on the bat. A catcher must watch for those things. He must signal information to his teammates.

Now for a few general pointers. Never throw to any base until you know exactly where every opposing runner is. Be sure you can put your mask off in a hurry and get under fouls. Make the umpire keep the plate clean so he can see close plays—and for your pitcher's benefit, too. Keep your mitt out so it is a good target for your pitcher. Back up your first baseman on throws from the outfield when there are no runners on base. Practice, practice and practice some more.

PRODUCTION NEWS

ROBERT DONAT has signed an extended term contract with MGM under terms of which he will make at least six pictures for that company. The first two will be "The Citadel," which King Vidor is to direct in England, and "Goodbye Mr. Chips."

LUISE RAINER is announced for the starring role in "Dramatic School" which Mervyn LeRoy will produce . . . NELSON EDDY and ILONA MASSEY teamed to co-star in "Love Carnival" . . . ALLAN JONES and ELEANOR POWELL will have the leading roles in "Honolulu."

CECILIA PARKER and ROBERT YOUNG have signed new long term contracts with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer . . . Thirteen-year-old Janice Chambers has been signed following a singing audition and screen test. She is the daughter of a Chicago theatre employee . . . JOSEPH HUBBELL, Western editor of "News of the Day," will act as technical adviser for the new Clark Gable-Myrna Loy picture "Too Hot To Handle" . . . ROLAND BROWN has been added to the studio scenario roster.

CHARLES DICKENS' "Christmas Carol" is to be produced with Lionel Barrymore in the role of "Scrooge." The picture is slated for release during the coming Christmas holidays . . . ROBERT BENCHLEY has begun work on his new short feature "How To Raise A Baby."

The largest recording installation ever used in motion pictures was put into use this week for "The Great Waltz" at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Five sound channels, with six fotocrophones, and nine recording machines recorded a 90-piece orchestra with a string group of 48, including a special section of twelve Stradivarius violins.

Although purple martins go all the way to Brazil to spend the winter, they arrive at their northern homes on almost the same date each year.

FRITZI RITZ — BY ERNIE BUSHMILLER

OH BOY! -- IT'S WONDERFUL TO HAVE A PASS LIKE THIS -- I CAN GO ANYWHERE IN THE WHOLE AMUSEMENT PARK FOR NOTHIN'!
THREE SODAS AND A DISH OF ICE CREAM -- SIXTY CENTS, PLEASE!
NOT ME -- I'VE GOT A PASS!
HEY! -- THIS PASS IS ONLY GOOD FOR RIDES!
BUT I'VE TAKEN ALL THE FREE RIDES!
HERE'S ONE YOU MISSED!
EXIT

LOOY — BY BERNARD DIBBLE

SIR - SOMETHING TERRIBLE HAS HAPPENED!
DON'T TELL ME YOU FORGOT THE IRON AND BURNED ANOTHER PAIR OF MY PANTS!?
OH NO SIR! -- THAT ELECTRIFIED BARBED WIRE WE PUT AROUND THE WALL - SIR -- IT CAUGHT A PROWLER AND THEY'VE TAKEN HIM TO THE HOSPITAL!
SERVES HIM DEUCED WELL RIGHT FOR TRESPASSING ON A GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE AT NIGHT! -- HERE HAVE THIS LIGHTER FILLED - WILL YOU?
WHILE THINGS LOOK DARK INDEED FOR THAT CERTAIN TRESPASSER -- LOUIE BY NAME.
EMERGENCY

BRONCHO BILL — BY HARRY F. O'NEILL

SO FAR, ONE STEER HAS VANISHED UNDER THE WATCHFUL EYES OF THE YOUNG RANGERS, AND HELL HAS HEARD THE STRANGE SOUND OF SPLASHING WATER IN SINK VALLEY, THOUGH THE NEAREST STREAM IS WELL BEYOND HEARING DISTANCE.
BILL IS BANDITE TO THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE TO REPORT.
JUST ABOUT A MILE AND A HALF FROM WHERE HELL HEARD THAT SPLASH, TO DEER CREEK.
STILL POSING, FOR THE DEPUTY'S BENEFIT, AS A TENDERFOOT NEPHEW OF BARTON'S, BILL TOLD HIS STORY.
RANGE IS HAUNTED - SURE! I DON'T MIND CHASING HUNCH - BUSTLERS BUT NOT GHOSTS - GLAD I DON'T WORK ON THAT RANCH!
WAIT TILL DEPUTY SEES AS MY DEPUTY I WANT YOU TO RIDE THAT RANGE - TOMORROW!
WHO - ME?

FRANKIE DOODLE — BY BEN BATSFORD

HEY! OFFICER CASEY - WAIT A MINUTE!
-- YOU HAVEN'T SEEN A SORTA FAT MAN WITH A DARK COAT AN' CHECKED PANTS, HAVE YOU?
AH, FRANKIE - WHAT'S THE TROUBLE?
OH -- TH' GUY GAVE ME $10.00 FOR A PAPER AN' WHILE I WAS IN A STORE GETTIN' CHANGE HE DISAPPEARED!
HUH! -- THAT'S NOTHIN' BY MODERN ABOUT LADY MAYME HE MEANT FOR YOU TWEEP TO CHANGE
FINE! -- I HOPE CASEY'S RIGHT, BUT THAT GUY DIDN'T LOOK LIKE THAT KIND OF A GUY!

LITTLE MARY MIXUP — BY R. M. BRINKERHOFF

HAVE ONE MORE LITTLE PIECE OF CAKE, TUBBY
UM-M-M-HANK MARY
PSS-S-T, MARY -GO EASY ON THE CAKE! YOU'RE OVER-DOING IT -
THAT'S THE BEST CAKE I EVER ATE - LOTS BETTER THAN MY MOTHER CAN MAKE!
?!
MARY - GIVE TUBBY A PIECE OF CAKE - HE HASN'T HAS A THING ON HIS PLATE

THE CAPTAIN AND THE KIDS — BY RUDOLPH DIRKS

GET UP YOU RAT AND FIGHT!
O.K - BUT IT'S UNDERSTOOD THAT THE WINNER TAKES OVER BOTH OUR ISLANDS AND THE LOSER IS JUST A BUM!
FIRST WE SHAKE AND THEN START FIGHTING!
NO HARM IN SHAKING!
THAT'S WHAT YOU THINK!
THE ARGUMENT WILL BE CONTINUED TOMORROW

Modes and Manners

QUESTION: "M" daughter is to be married at home, with just the members of the immediate families of both bride and bridegroom present. Please advise me through the Modes and Manners column as to the correct form for announcement cards, to be mailed out to friends and relatives.—V. T."

ANSWER: Although frequently called a "card," the wedding announcement is never printed on a card. The correct announcement is engraved on note paper like that used for wedding invitations. It is sent out after the wedding. The following announcement is correct and may be used as a model:

Mr. and Mrs. William Smith
have the honor to announce
the marriage of their daughter
Helene
to
Mr. Howard Jordan
on Thursday, March the third
One thousand nine hundred and
thirty-eight
in the City of Boston

QUESTION: "Is it proper to use a piece of bread as a pusher, when vegetables or other small bits of food elude the fork? —V. D."

ANSWER: Yes, providing it is done neatly and with a small crust of bread.

MANHATTAN

NEW YORK. — Thornton Wilder who takes a repeater Pulitzer prize for his scenerytess "Our Town" didn't pick his writing bent off the bushes. His pappy, the late Amos Wilder, was a newsman and editorial writer in Connecticut and ... W. was raised in a writing atmosphere also absorbed to some extent by his sister who has turned in a yarn or two.

* * *

Odd circumstance is that Thornton's dad held his office on the same sheet where a young squirt named "Red" Lewis held down the police reporter's post. "Red" went on to do pretty well for himself in the prize winning novelist line as Sinclair Lewis.

* * *

And if the old memory is clicking properly, Eugene O'Neill batted out copy in the same news shop for a brief time.

* * *

Every so once in a while somebody gets a break in the big town which is worth quoting as an illustration of you-never-can-tell. Current Exhibit A is Mercy Westcott a 20-year-old Chicago lass who came east to screen test for M-G-M pictures. Here was Marcey looking for a screen test and here was Marc Connerlly looking for a silen lass for a fat part in a new play. Somehow their paths crossed and Miss W. winds up with a stage assignment without ever having gone over the screen test hurdles.

* * *

Cessir—it can happen here. But you sort of have to stumble over it.

* * *

J. Benny's rendition of "The Bee" must have winged toward Paris. The French government broadcasting station scheduled "Song of the Flea" for pointing in the direction of North America on June 2.

* * *

We give 'em the bee, they give us the flea but in the Bronx the bird is still the favorite.

* * *

Possibly you never heard of Mr. Walter W. Kohl but for a couple of minutes the whole world was rested on his shoulders. Mr. Kohl retiring as head of the live stock department of the United States Lines tells a story of loading mules for shipment aboard to the allied armies.

* * *

It was getting late, the transport was about ready to sail and a white mule with all the independence of his kind stretched himself out on the gangplank and refused to be loaded. "He held up the whole navy," says Kohl. A Missouri negro saved the day—he whispered in the mule's ear and the critter got up and git. Kohl never did find out what were the magic words.

* * *

If the transport hadn't left Hoboken on time maybe the whole war would have turned out differently. I don't know how—I'm just saying maybe. It's the little things in life that sometimes make the big differences.

* * *

You can expect to find people wandering around for years after the World's Fair trying to get out of the grounds—the roads are that complicated.

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Where Purity and Accuracy Count
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GOOD FOR LIFE!
Drink Dr Pepper

Guaranteed USED CARS
Cannady Motor Company

BE WISE!
You can ride our busses in the city for only five cents. Why use your automobile to and from your work? Ride a bus, save your money and help solve our traffic problem.
THE SAFE WAY TO GO—THE WAY TO BE SAFE
The Meridian City Lines

Unification's Purpose Seen As Plan To Disparage South

BY A MINISTER

Those opposed to Methodist Unification according to the pending plan have never questioned the right of those in favor of it to give expression to their views—on the contrary, we have desired that they should have that right in full measure; but since the adjournment of the General Conference in Birmingham there has apparently been a disposition upon the part of some unionist to think that those against the proposed merger had no right to voice their convictions concerning it, and that in doing so, to use a phrase of the common vernacular, "they kicked before they were spurred."

Before taking up the discussion of the naked facts of unification, I wish to make a preliminary statement. There is, and has been since the time of my childhood, an inclination upon the part of not a few persons to look with disparagement upon the South.

They recognize the merits and claims of the North, the East and the West; but when it comes to the South—they tolerate us, look upon us as semibarbarians, as hard taskmasters, as a people whom they must patronize. We resent this, always have resented it, and always will. The South has as much right to "a place in the sun" as any other section of the country, and for that we will contend.

We presume that all will admit that the secular affairs of our Nation are in the hands of politicians, and that they will further concede that the average politician will do almost anything conceivable for a vote. For several decades it has been the obvious purpose of certain political factions to break the "solid South"—solid, as the illustrious L. Q. C. Lamar expressed it, "in defense of and for the protection of its civilization, its society, its religion, against the rule of the incompetent, the servile, the ignorant and the vicious."

'FORCE BILLS' STARTED TO DISRUPT SOUTH

This effort to disrupt the "solid South" was first manifested in a succession of iniquitous force bills, the last of which was principally defeated by the heroic opposition of Mississippi's masterful Senator J. Z. George, in a memorable filibuster.

Later came the Farm Tenant Bill, which was chiefly aimed at the South, as if there were no non-home owning families in the great cities of the North and in other parts of the Union.

Then followed the Anti-Lynching Bill, during the discussion of which on the floor of the senate, Idaho's great statesman, Senator Borah, in substance said:

"In the history of the world, no other people have handled a major problem, such as the race question, so well as have the people of the Southern States. Let the South alone." We respectfully plead that the injunction contained in this last sentence be heeded. The latest attempt to strike the South is the Wage-Hour Bill, which is markedly discriminatory against our people, with the whys and wherefores thereof, we are all familiar.

It would seem in view of the foregoing that there has been and is a concerted and persistent determination to alter the present status of things in the South and to bring into active exercise the several million dormant negro votes in the Southern States in order to please Northern politicians, be they Republicans or Democrats, and along with the new regime, to abolish all segregation laws and usher in social equality between the races.

DANGER TO PEACE IN NEGRO PARTICIPATION

Why all this preamble? Simply because the opponents of Methodist unification have been repeatedly charged with unwarrantedly wavering the black shirt and we deem the preceding statement to be evidence that there is danger imminent danger, of the peace and happiness of the South being destroyed by movements that are under way and of conditions within its borders becoming similar to those which existed immediately following the War Between the States, when carpetbaggers from the North and renegade Southerners stirred up race prejudice, gave unwise advice to the colored man and produced a state of affairs so intolerable that it was necessary to organize the Ku Klux Klan. It is not unlikely that we shall soon have with us again alien and prejudiced intermeddlers and it seems to be pretty certain that the Southern ministers and laymen who will have he most influence in the Northern-dominated United Church will be of the renegade type—men who are ready to repudiate Southern ideals and history and acclaim everything emanating from across the Ohio River for ecclesiastical preferment.

Dr. S. A. Steel of "Creole Gumbo" fame said: "The race question is the very heart of unification." We believe that still to be true, especially in the deep South, where the white and black races exist in numbers so nearly equal.

CHURCH PAPER EDITORS BANNED DISCUSSION

It was in December, 1935, that the Plan of Unification was first published in the church organs, the editors of which at once put up the bars against any discussion of it, while the M. E. Church, North, and the Methodist Protestant Church were engaged in voting on it—on the ground that propriety required silence upon the part of Southern Methodists during that time, a position which was utterly without merit. (These same editors then later the Southern Church was acting on the plan, copied from Northern Methodist journals fervent pleas in its behalf and scattered them all over the South. Verily, with these gentlemen, "what was sauce for the goose was not sauce for the gander." It was only Southerners who needed to be muzzled at any period!)

The ban on discussion referred to covered practically the whole of the year 1936. Unusual and unwarranted as was this silence regulation, the people of the Church, South, did not at once become aroused over the proposed merger scheme, for two reasons:

(1) The church editors assured them there would be ample time later to discuss the plan; and

(2) It was stated in the preamble to the plan that it was a report to the 1938 Southern General Conference. The clear implication was that that body would first be called upon to consider the submitted plan, iron out the kinks in it, and hand it down to the annual conference to pass upon it, sometime thereafter. This was the course of procedure that had always been followed in the past in dealings with such a matter, and the course that had recently been pursued by the other two churches connected with the union movement.

LAITY IN DARK ABOUT PROVISIONS OF PLAN

However, soon after the meeting of the Southern College of Bishops late in December, 1936, it was suddenly announced (in January, 1937) that the order of procedure would be changed, and that the vote would be taken in the Southern Annual Conferences during that year (1937). Delegates to the district and annual conferences had then already been elected in some portions of the church, and the naming of them would be generally under way all over it in a few short weeks. Hence, there was no opportunity to inform the laity concerning the provisions of the plan soon enough to let the delegates be chosen on the momentous issue of unification. Not having a vote on the questions themselves to elect delegates who would reflect their will was the one and only way that the general membership of the church could have any effective part in determining whether the Church, South, should continue to exist or lose its identity. The shift in procedure mentioned, made unexpectedly at the time it was, rendered it impossible for them to exercise that right and left them without any power to check the unification process. The issue was thus placed entirely beyond their reach, and they could thereafter do nothing but petition the powerful church machine that was in control of the union movement.

The excuse given by the College of Bishops for this astounding shift was that 25 annual conferences had requested them to be allowed to vote on the plan during the year 1937—in advance of the 1938 General Conference, to which the said plan was in transit as an official document. What 25 annual conferences did this the church and the public have never been told. Not the slightest proof has been furnished that the thousands of Methodist people back at home in these conferences knew, either beforehand or after they were in session, anything about this request, or had any part in making it. It had every appearance of being an artful maneuver, inspired and directed by the unification cabal.

DEMON READER

DELAWARE — A regular demon at reading is 17-year-old Richard Campbell, a high school senior, who can read and comprehend 558 words a minute, 233 more than the average college student.

According to Francis Garver, professor of education at Pennsylvania University, the average college student reads only 325 words a minute.

GRANDMOTHER AT 35

LORAIN, O. — Only 35 years old and a grandmother is the claim of Mrs. Mary Kanes who has been married since she was 15 years old.

She became a mother at 17 and the daughter who first bore a child was wed when she was 16 years of age. In addition to the married daughter, Mrs. Kanes has two other children, 17 and 10 years old.

MAY MAKE ARMS

CAIRO—A request for a British expert to visit Egypt and report on a scheme for establishing an ammunition factory here has been sent to the British government by the Egyptian government.

DRIVER SLEEPS, TRUCK RIFLED

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O— A thief jacked up the trailer of a truck and stole a wheel and tire while the truck driver and his helper were asleep in the cab.

CUTS AUTO DEATHS

TOLEDO—Fatal auto accidents in this cit yof 300,000 were cut in half during the first quarter of 1938. There were ... in this period.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

1—Laboratories (slang)
6—River in France
9—Vaccine
11—Confederate
12—Airborne (Indiana)
13—Jump
14—Philippine aborigine
15—Slightly colored
16—Applied nearly
17—Beaten by Dodge
18—French small coin
20—Portion
21—Secretary of State under President Harding
24—...considerable size
27—Manuscript (abbr.)
28—Prefix: inward
29—English statesman-penist
31—Particular suffix
32—Give up
37—Ghostly
38—Freshwater fish
40—Irish parliament (pref.)
41—Small cubes
42—Sign of Zodiac
43—Welcome
44—Those of French
45—Cult of the Rashikaga
46—Primary color
47—Concerning
48—Russian prison storage
49—Path through wood
50—Letter of alphabet (pl.)
51—Plural suffix: alcohols
52—Of frightful aspect
53—Small open shop
54—Paint coverings
55—Portuguese colony in India
56—Rim of wheel
57—Domestic animal
58—Fancy
59—Creative vocations
70—Having weapons
71—Organs of sight

DOWN

1—Outside the church
2—Female voice
3—Self-esteem
4—Sorbs (Scottish)
5—Non-agitators (Paralllogram
6—Product of bees
7—Declined repetitive
8—Pneumatic need
9—Plural suffix
10—Kind of road dance
11—Always (poetic)
12—Having sunspot quality
13—Anthropoid animals
19—Kind of fish
20—Strong point
21—Land of water
22—Spanish fish
23—Large parrot
26—Irish fine
27—Book of Old Testament
28—Cut stretched across drum-head
30—Make amorous approaches
31—More refined
33—Domestic fowl
34—Stingy dirt
36—Bird of prey
39—Digested chyme
41—Notched along edge
44—Burn with hot water
45—Weight
47—Increase (slang)
48—Nether world
54—Drunk (slang)
54—Pal (pers.)
56—Is (Spanish)
57—Aeration
59—Chronology
60—Author of "Utopia"
61—Food (pl.)
63—Skill
64—Rocky pinnacle
67—Exclamation
68—Hebrew letter

FASHION NEWS

Transparent mittens covering the entire hand, solve the problem of keeping hands smooth and nail polish intact during a day at the loom. Eleanor Powell introduced them on the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer lot. The fact that the material is transparent allows the hands to tan in perfect harmony with bared arms and neck.

Lynne Carver, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer actress, is ensembling her chapeaus with purses this summer. With rough straw sailors, Miss Carver carries a matching rough straw bag. A panama hat has a panama bag, and so on down the entire line of straws for feminine wear.

Quilted mittens to match a quilted jacket is a new fashion note introduced on the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer lot by Ilona Massey. The jacket and mitts are fashioned from fine, old-fashioned challis printed in bright-colored nosegays. Sandal type slippers are made from the fabric.

Ordinary marbles are grand for trimming summer sports frocks, according to Cecilia Parker, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer actress. Cecilia has the bright-colored agates caught in strands of raffia for belts, collar ties, and cuff-link handles.

The rhododendron is the state flower of two states 2000 miles apart: Washington and West Virginia.

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$4.95 to $11.95
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You'll quickly see why people praise Big N Tea—it's mellow, satisfying. Its flavor will improve any meal. For sale at your grocery store.

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	Coupons		Coupons
WASH CLOTHS, assorted colors	2	TOWELS, assorted colors	7
ICE TEA GLASSES, crystal, green	3	GLASS PITCHERS, crystal, green	9
ICE CREAM SAUCERS, crystal, green	2	GLASS PITCHERS, large	17
GLASS BOWLS, crystal, pink	9	BUTTER DISH, crystal, green	9
SHERBETS, crystal, pink	4	SHERBETS, crystal only	3
SALAD BOWLS, decorated	10	CEREAL BOWLS, white	3
CEREAL BOWLS, decorated	6	DINNER PLATES, white	6
DINNER PLATES, decorated	6	CUP AND SAUCER, white	4
CUP AND SAUCER, decorated	6	STEAK DISHES, white	14
NO. 2 TUBS, best quality	58	12-Qt. BUCKETS, best quality	21
SCRUB TUBS, best quality	27	BOILERS, large enamel	32
MIXING BOWLS, large enamel	19	BUCKETS, large enamel	41
BOILERS, enamel	23	WASH BASIN, enamel	17
PANS, deep, enamel	9	TEA KETTLE, 5-Qt. enamel	53
PIE PANS, enamel	9	BABY BATH, white enamel	78

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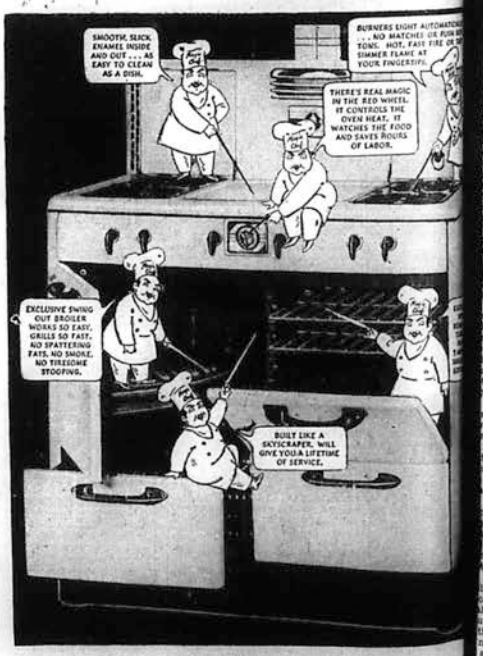
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THE COURIER-NEWS

No. 30 — MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1938 — PRICE 5 CENTS

EMPLE'S ROBIN HOOD EDITION

Launches Aggressive Propaganda Drive For Nation

...despread Death ...truction From ...Next War Spurs Movement

...test propaganda ...ish history, the ...of Great Britain ...ring out millions ...oney in a high ...paign designed ... population con... ...e dangers the ...e for them in the ... the death and de... ...by enemy bombers ...English cities and ...xt war will be ...usandfold in the ...e authorities are ...e the people mass... ...claim that precau... ...defense. ...device known to ...y, government ex... ...rinted on the mind ...woman and child in ...the slogan ARP—...r air raid precau...

...ely Discussed ...e average English ...e formerly talked ...of living, high rents, ...prune a rose, cut ...a baby, today the ...estion of the man ...e-street is con... ...ers, truck drivers, ...hairdressers and oth... ...walks of English ...uss the effects of ...s of poison gas, of ...ere of bombs, or ...p dress a wound, ...aircraft gun, trim ...build a gas and ...er. ...ently attend class... ...ons in every city, ...n the country, ...play their part in ...eationary meas... ...the government ...opulation.

...ils Staged ...on of government ...ts, specially re... ...n fire-fighting ...ed and uniformed ...ills, chasing from ...setting up escape ...ing hosepipes to ...herwise perform... ...y will be called ...ir mail. ...o have spent their ...ledge driving ...ing goals behind ...put on khaki uni... ...d go to their lo... ...be instructed in ...hitting a moving ...et with an anti... ...fining an air... ...ght beam among ...

On Page 5-1

Jar of Peaches--- Gettysburg Relic

When the smoke of Gettysburg's famed Battle of Peach Orchard cleared away 75 years ago the fruit trees of the Rev. Joseph Sherfy were among the casualties. But a few peaches were unharmed and those were canned by Mrs. Sherfy. That jar of peaches, still sealed, is shown here in the hands of Mrs. Charles H. Pfeffer, granddaughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Sherfy, who still lives near Gettysburg.

WOMEN FATTER IS NEW CLAIM

Women of the world, including those of the United States, are getting fatter in the most conspicuous places, it was asserted today on the authority of Frederick R. Burley, England's "wizard of the waistlines."

Returning to England from a world tour, corsetiere Burley said that six months of traveling research, hundreds of undress mannequin parades, scrutiny of ten million female outline statistics, have given him proof that busts have increased by two inches and waistlines by three inches.

"I've been to the United States Canada, New Zealand, Australia and Africa," Burley said. "Everywhere it is the same. Women are letting their figures slide. They continue to spend fortunes on their faces, but their figures . . .!

Situation Same Everywhere

"Five years ago I took the same trip. What a difference today. Everywhere my agents and associate companies have the same story to tell. Bigger seats and fatter busts. And to make it more obvious they are taking to trousers.

"Venus de Milo has few competitors today. She is still the ideal woman. In the swingover from the Victorian days women are throwing convention—and slimness — to the winds."

Burley condemned high heels as "a curse."

"When a woman tilts up her body on an artificial pedestal she sticks out in the wrong places. Internally she does herself terrible harm. Find me a woman of forty who hasn't had one abdominal operation.

"Soon there will be a revolutionary movement. Women will have to be slim. But the eighteen-inch waists have gone forever."

Comparing women the world over, Burley characterized American girls as good lookers and dressers, taller than the women of most countries, but a bit standardized in looks and dress.

He awarded Australian and South African girls first place for physical perfection." "Better food and sun do that for them."

OLD SHIP LOG FOUND

SAN JOSE, Cal. — The log of the good ship Sterling, plying the coastwide trade when California was still under Mexican rule, came to light in courthouse archives here, where it had presumably been used as evidence. Goods listed for the "pueblo" of San Francisco included corks, thread, cravats, stockings, shirts, shawls, calico, muslin gingham, flannel, coffee, tea, tobacco, syrup, champagne and shovels.

LITTLE VIRTUE SEEN IN GOLD

Now it happened that I was weary with the reading of many laws and ordinances, and slept. And in my sleep, I dreamed. And, in my dream, I saw a rich and fertile land whereon grew all manner of fruits and grains, and the land was rich with trees of many kinds, its rocks were filled with coal, iron, copper and many minerals, and many herds and flocks were in the fields.

And I saw in my dream, that the land had at one time been the habitation for rich and diligent men, for there were many factories and homes and railways. But there were cobwebs on the factory doors and windows, the homes were unadorned, needed painting and were falling into ruins, and the railways were very rusty.

And I sought to learn concerning these things which I saw, so I walked through the land and enquired of the inhabitants thereof, and heard and saw much at which I marvelled. For I saw many standing idle in the streets, and I said, why stand idle thou people" and they answered and said, no man hath hired us, for our masters have designed machines to do our work.

Then I thought to myself, happy land, where toil is no more, surely the curse of Adam is at last lifted from man. But I enquired further and learned that the machines too were idle for they whom the machines had displaced could no longer buy.

Then I saw many plowing down fields of cotton and when I enquired, they said, there is no demand for this it is surplus which our rulers have commanded us to destroy. So I said to myself, surely this land overfloweth with richness. But then I perceived that those who plowed were bare of feet, bare of back and were clothed in old garments with many patches. Then I marvelled much.

And yet again I saw men taking the skins of many cows and oxen to be burned, for they said there was no need of them. Whereat I wondered, for I saw that the harness on their horses was mended with barbed wire and twine, and the soles of their shoes were patched from the uppers so that they guarded them not from the melting snows of spring.

And my dream continuing, I saw many other marvels. For the servants of the rulers pursued and herded many swine into the rivers so they were destroyed. Then I beheld the servants were lean of face, with pinched appearance. Thereupon I did enquire and they said they were suffering from the disease, malnutrition, and I saw heaps of vegetables and fruits like unto hills rotting on the ground and also they who milked the cows took it in a central station where part of it was poured into the sewer pipes to mingle with the waters of the rivers. Then again I said surely this must be a fair and favored land, abounding in blessings greater than man can use. But I looked again and beheld hungry and broken men and women and children wandering for lack of milk. And I asked of the rulers the interpretation of these things. And he answered winking, that he had consulted the wise men and brain trusts of the land who had many degrees and had spent much of their lives with the oracles and the wise men said that food was the cause of hunger, that clothes the cause of nakedness. Then a great sadness fell upon me because I cared I was suffering great delusions.

And the wise men answered further and said that an economic planning commission would equate production to probable effective consumptive demand. I departed from the rulers for I understood them not.

Then I dreamed that it was the sabbath, and I went to the Synagogue. And behold the priest rent his raiment and cast ashes upon his head and complained unto the Lord that the hills dropped fatness and the valleys stood so thick with wheat and corn it would have to be burned in sacrifice, and he mourned and lamented. Then the priest offered up sacrifices unto the Lord, consisting of three hectolium hams and pail of corn syrup and prayed the Lord to send, in his mercy, a providential disaster of floods and drought that the curse of plenty might be removed from the land. Whereupon I fear, for my mind comprehendeth not these marvels.——

Now I saw in my dream, to the northward of the land, there were waste places which showed not the hand of the Lord. For thereon were only rocks and evil weeds, yet many were hastening there, yea, flying with the wings as of eagles. And I looked closely and I saw that these were wandering among the rocks seeking a yellow metal. And I saw that, for it, they fought and lied, defrauded and stole, and many perished from thirst, hunger, cold and hunters. And when they found it they rejoiced exceedingly as those rejoice who have found the way of life. Now I perceived that, when those who had found it had dug it from the holes in the ground wherein it lay, they guarded it jealously, and placed it in other holes in the

(Continued On Page 5-)

SEE ROBIN HOOD

This edition of the Courier contains a preview of the Adventures of Robin Hood on Page Six.

The Courier-News is happy to cooperate with the Temple Theatre in boosting one of the greatest pictures of all times.

The Adventures of Robin Hood will be shown Saturday Midnight beginning at 11:15 p. m., also Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

France Will Need U. S. Gasoline Supplies In Any Prolonged War

French General Hints Huge War Consumption Would Use Up Reserve Supply In Year's Time

France would not be able to carry on a prolonged war without importing huge quantities of gasoline from America.

This is a deduction that can be made from a recent private lecture before many of the military leaders of France by General Serrigny, head of the Mechanization Staff of the French Army.

Seventy million tons of gasoline would be consumed in the first twelve months of a great European war, General Serrigney told his listeners. Peacetime consumption of Europe is only twenty-seven million tons.

Vast Total Consumption

For her fleet, air force and army, Great Britain would need thirty million tons in the first year and France another fifteen million. If Japan and America were to join in the conflict the total consumption would approximate the enormous figure of 140 million tons.

Russia's total annual output is only twenty-eight million tons so that France could not possibly count on help from that quarter in feeding the combined British and French air forces. It would therefore be necessary for France to obtain most of her supplies from the United States, provided the American government does not place gasoline on the list of war contraband.

Nazis Seek Synthetic Fuel

General Serrigny pointed out that Germany has been striving to create a supply of synthetic fuel, but the annual production on this has not passed one and a half million tons whereas Germany's minimum war-time requirements would be twelve million for the first twelve months. Cut off from American markets Germany would be obliged to seize Rumanian oil wells and perhaps those in Irak and Caucasia as well.

The speaker said that Britain is placing little faith in synthetic fuel and is stocking gigantic reserves and multiplying the means of transport from overseas. He advocated the same procedure for France.

After the first year of warfare consumption of fuel would jump by leaps and bounds above the already great requirements of the first twelve months.

LETTER TELLS OF OLD SOUTH

The following letter was recently written by a Meridianite to a friend in Toronto, Canada, and amply tells of the love the writer bears for Meridian and the South:

"As much as a Southerner loves his beautiful Southland there is always in his heart a "hankering" to go north. It's the same emotion that a corn field negro has "to go to town on Sat'dy night." And especially does a Southerner desire to go to Canada. He wants to visit that great country that stretches from the Atalntic to the Pacific along the northern boundary of our country where there are no frowning fortresses nor hatred but only peace, good will and mutual esteem.

"Charles Bagot, minister to the United States from England and Richard Rush, secretary of state, signed the treaty on April 28, 1817, that made such a state of affairs possible. The treaty provided, among other things, that the naval forces to be maintained upon the Great Lakes shall be confined to the following: One vessel on Lake Ontario carrying twenty men and one eighteen pound cannon and on the upper lakes two vessels of the same burden, and armed in a like way.

"According to that treaty, which has been religiously kept, Canada has left herself wide open to invasion. Therefore, you may consider this letter as a declaration of war and the beginning of hostilities. The South is going to invade Canada this summer and storm the citadel of Toronto, Ontario. You will be bombarded with the smiles of our Southern girls, harrassed with this withering fire of our admiration and shot to pieces with our love. There is no other alternative than abject surrender. We would carry you off as hostages and bring you South 'Where the mocking bird sings and yodels the whole day long and the scent of the magnolia blossom is wafted across the fields at eventide.' But fearing our forces too small we shall content ourselves with returning home laden with happy memories, the wealth of many new friends and the spoils of your hospitality.

"We look forward to attending the convention this coming summer and rejoice in the opportunity of visiting Toronto, Ontario."

TREASURE HUNTERS FINED

OAKLAND, Cal.—Digging for pirate gold still has its lure for some. William Ryan, 38, and Peter Sanelo, 37, were sentenced to 10 days in jail for tearing up a long stretch of sidewalk in order to dig for rumored hidden treasure beneath.

RATTLESNAKES DISRUPT ART

OROVILLE, Cal. — Bryce Phillips, who with his wife and son is on a 3,000-mile trip in the Mojave desert to do landscape painting, reports that the greatest obstacle to concentrated work is the necessity of chasing away rattlesnakes.

Observers Declare Rapid Growth Of Area Communities To Aid City

Business Leaders Believe Agricultural, Industrial And Commercial Growth Of Outlying Cities Is Key

Competent observers here say that Meridian will boom within the next two years.

The declaration is made on the basis that every town and community in East Mississippi and West Alabama, with few exceptions, is growing even in depression. Agricultural and commercial activities have so expanded, it is said, in these communities that noticeable effects are being found at this time.

While extreme emphasis is being placed on industrial expansion, Meridian business leaders say the long range diversified agricultural program is by far the most important phase of the development.

The observers, without hesitation or reservation, declare Meridian must adopt a specific program to retain its general business as other towns continue their expansions.

Some details of the agricultural growth are found in the following facts.

Cash Income Climbs

Cash income of Mississippi farmers hit a low of $68,931,000 in 1932, jumped to a peak of $191,220,000 in 1936, and then declined to $177,810,000 in 1937, but still a gain of 158 per cent over the income for 1932.

Of the 1936 income $7,162,000 was in government payments. In 1937 government payments to producers totaled $10,467,000.

One of the most encouraging facts revealed is that the gains have covered practically every farm enterprise, indicating a steady advance from unsafe one-crop farming to a sounder system of diversified agriculture.

"Cash income from cotton, lint and seed rose from $46,237,000 in 1932 to $124,060,000 in 1937, a gain of $78,732,000 or 170 per cent, not counting government payments which totaled $10,467,000 in 1937. Mississippi's corn-hog farmers saw their cash income rise from $2,316,000 in 1932 to $7,714,000 in 1937, a gain of $5,398,000, or 233 per cent.

Dairy Work Grows

The cash income of dairy farmers mounted from $7,024,000 in 1932 to $12,110,000 in 1937, to add over $5,000,000 to the annual returns from milk and cream.

Income from eggs increased $1,032,000, or 88 per cent, pecans netted $307,000, or 355 per cent; and income from chickens increased $317,000.

Farm real estate gained in value. Farm mortgage foreclosures declined. The number of forced farm sales per thousand farms declined from 115.3 for the year ending March 1933 to 51.2 for that ending March 1937. Purchases of farms have increased.

Bankruptcies Decrease

Bankruptcies among Mississippi farmers decreased from 45 in 1933 to 17 in 1937.

The AAA farm programs which have enabled farmers to adjust production, improve soil fertility and raise more of the family living, together with other recovery measures, were the basis of the improvement that has been made.

Almost 224,000 Mississippi farm-

(Continued on Page 2-)

HANDS

Some hands are made to
guide our childish steps;
Some soothe the tired and
old with tender touch;
Some shelter from the storm
the weary soul
Whose energy is spent from
too much toil.
They always serve with
brave and gentle
strength.
These willing vassals of a
noble mind.
They comfort as they guide
God's sheep along
The path, lift up the cup to
cool the thirsting lip.
Search patiently among the
thorns that line
The steep and subtly hidden
precipice
For him who's wandered far
from out the fold
A benediction rests upon
your hands.
My friend, when thus you go
the way of love
And service to your fellow
man each day
For when you serve mankind, you serve your
God

CASTOR BEAN TO BE TESTED

The Agricultural Chemical association has enlisted farmers in 32 states in an experiment to determine the practicability of growing castor plants on a commercial scale.

Former U. S Sen. Smith W. Brookhart heads the newly-formed organization promoting the program which he says may afford farmers a "cash crop" for 25,000,000 acres with an annual revenue of $1,000,000,000.

Dr Henry G. Knight, chief of the bureau of chemistry and soils, expressed skepticism of the claims, pointing out that many difficulties must be surmounted before the program can be made practical.

"The claim that farmers may derive $30 to $60 an acre from castor plants is not, so far as I can find out, based on anything but promotional guess-work," Knight said. "It gives farmers a wrong impression."

Indorsed As Experiment

Knight said he aproved the program as an experiment—which its sponsors admitted it was — but urged that farmers not plant castor beans on a commercial scale until they had proved their adaptability to their farms and had assurance of a profitable cash market.

The United States consumes 84,000,000 pounds of castor oil annually, all of it is imported. Commercial use of the oil might be increased to 400,000,000 pounds by a small reduction in costs to allow castor oil to compete with other imported oils, the association said.

"Castor oil and by-products, when grown in America will represent an enormous addition to the national farm income alone, running eventually into hundreds of millions of dollars an income and an industry which is now here for development," the association said.

A prospectus issued by the Woburn Industries-Farm Bureau chief supporter of the association, said farmers could realize a minimum return of $30 an acre. Four hundred pounds of beans—at the present price of 3.5 cents a pound—would bring farmers $14 an acre, it was argued.

Fiber For Rope And Paper

From the stalks, which grow 8 to 10 feet high, 500 pounds of leaves would sell for $7.50 and the stalk from which bifer for rope and cellulin for paper could be manufactured would bring $8.50 an acre on average growth, the association estimated.

The beans are an established commercial commodity, but the leaves, from which an insecticide has been made, and the stalks still are unproved outside of chemical laboratories.

The Woburn company, a large importer of castor oil says it has grown castor beans successfully for four years in New Jersey. It believes the bean more adaptable to southern lands which have a climate more flearly that of India and South Africa, where it is now grown.

It has sent seeds to farmers in 32 states for the planting of experimental plots this year. Officials of the association said that reports will be checked next fall to determine in which sections the bean can be made commercially profitable.

In as many as possible of those sections the association members will offer farmers contracts to purchase all beans and stalks produced at a set price. Factories will be set up to process the plant in each locality, officials said.

A POLITICAL RELIGION

"Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher of his posterity, swear by the blood of the Revolution, never to violate in the least particular, the laws of the country, and never tolerate their violating by others. As the Patriots of '76 did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution and the laws let every American pledge his life, his property and his sacred honor. Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father, and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap. Let it be taught in the schools, in seminaries and in colleges. Let it be written in primers, spelling books and in almanacs. Let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice; and, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation. And let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altar."

Abraham Lincoln.

THE WORLD OF MUSIC

Jose Iturbi, the Spanish pianist and conductor who has received many an ovation in the United States, found out what a real ovation is when he appeared in Buenos Aires recently. A tumultuous audience, the largest ever to attend a symphony concert in the Colon Theater, cheered so long and so vociferously that it seemed for a time police would have to be called to clear the theater.

At an earlier concert, the demonstration also was terrific, but of a different nature. Iturbi played a composition of Shostakovitch, the modern Soviet composer. The audience, opposed to anything communistic, booed, hissed and seemed minded to tear up the orchestra chairs and hurl them at the stage. Iturbi, far from being annoyed, enjoyed it and grinned impishly at the orchestra until order was restored.

* * *

Thirty-three cities already had had for concerts by the United States Marine Band which will leave Washington for a tour from Sept. 16 to Oct. 29. "The President's Own," famous for its radio concerts, will appear in the Middle West for the first time in seven years.

* * *

The English are supposed to be somewhat phlegmatic, but they are given to enthusiasm. The London Daily Mail reports:

"A scene seldom before witnessed at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, took place last month after the performance of Richard Strauss's Elektra.

"So great was the enthusiasm over what critics stated to be the best performance of that opera heard since its first production here in 1910, that people in the stalls rushed from their seats and crowded around the orchestra to clap, cheer and shout their applause.

"Bookholders stamped their feet, whistles came from the gallery, and the circle responded with bravos as the artists received curtain after curtain. It was half an hour before the house could be cleared."

The principals included Kirsten Thorberg and Rose Pauly. In the applauding audience was Lotte Lehmann, who collapsed on the stage while singing "Rosenkavalier" a few days before and was to have sung in this opera.

Covent Garden season opened with the royal family represented by the Princess Royal and Lord Harewood and Princess Victoria and Louise. The Princess Royal is the musical expert of the royal family and can read a Wagnerian score with ease. Heading the list of bookholders are the king and queen. The current Covent Garden season is to be mainly German, with a good flavoring of Italian.

Many of the opening night audience were late because of a bad traffic jam in the market. Sir Thomas Beecham, conducting, did not give them verbal reproof or hail the orchestra, as he has been known to do, because he understood the cause. When he conducted in this country, he commended American audiences in the most complimentary terms for their good behavior.

* * *

Bakersfield, Cal., reports that the Kern County Musical association has completed arrangements for the 1938-1939 concert series with the engagement of Lily Pons for the opening concert on Oct. 31. Other artists will include Josef Hofmann, pianist, Albert Spalding, violinist and Igor Gorin, baritone.

* * *

Plans for the 21st season of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony's outdoor series at Lewisohn Stadium include a George Gershwin memorial concert on Monday evening, July 11, to mark the first anniversary of the death of the composer. Paul Whiteman will conduct.

The first Stadium concert will be June 26. Sunday night concerts will be broadcast over the Columbia network. Two conductors, Massimo Freccia, an Italian, and Mariolin Marrow, a native of Virginia, will make American debuts. Other conductors are Jose Iturbi, Alexander Smallens and Willem van Hoogstraten.

* * *

Another of summer's good signs is the Berkshire Festival, where the Boston Symphony Orchestra and Serge Koussevitzky are the traditional features. The concerts are given at picturesque "Tanglewood" near Stockbridge, Mass., where Nathaniel Hawthorne lived and wrote his famous "Tanglewood Tales."

* * *

Jessica Dragonette, who turned recently from radio to the concert stage, will make another and wider tour next year. The soprano ended her first tour with a concert at Lakewood, N. J., where she sang at the annual musicale of Georgian Court college. She will travel as far as Australia next year.

* * *

Robert Simon, librettist and critic, has written the book for a new radio opera, "Beauty and the Beast" which will be broadcast over Columbia's network on a future "Everybody's Music" hour. Vittorio Gianini is the composer.

* * *

Lily Pons' return this spring to her native France was in the nature of a national holiday. After several years absence, the petite soprano was accorded a tremendous reception, especially in Paris where the streets were gay with bunting, the buildings draped with flags. She is now vacationing in Connecticut in preparation for an opera and concert tour of South America.

* * *

Eyvind Laholm, American tenor who will make his debut next year in a Wagnerian program with the New York Philharmonic under Johan Barkripil, is completing a European tour that includes the May Festival at Florence and the entire Ring cycle at Antwerp.

* * *

He was born Johan Edwin Johnson in Eau Clair, Wisc., but later changed his name to avoid confusion with the tenor Edward Johnson.

* * *

Washington's newest orchestra, the Civic Symphony, with a personnel of 92 players, plans an ambitious series of outdoor summer programs. The orchestra started in a humble way, with 20 musicians remaining last summer of an amateur group organized by the late Dr. Bailey Alfert. It has now been revitalized under Kurt Hetzel who has conducted in Salzburg and Munich, still retaining its amateur status.

* * *

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Shirt worn as at left: Sanforized Hollywood Sacking. Natural beach tan in the color. And they're so low you'd expect to pay twice $2.95 — $2.95

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Shirts (small, medium, large)
Slacks [waist (28-29-30-31-32-33-34-36-38-40) / inseam (30-31-32-33-34)]
NAME ____
ADDRESS ____
☐ Cash ☐ COD ☐ Charge
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RELIABLE CLOTHIERS

BUSINESS NOTES

The Schwob Company, Fifth street and Twenty-second avenue, is announcing the "greatest clothing sale in our history."

T. E. "Tommy" Stevenson, manager, states the sale will outrank any previous one ever held by the concern he represents in Meridian. Mr Stevenson came to Meridian only a few months ago and since his arrival has made hundreds of friends in the city and its surrounding areas. He is an ardent supporter of the Chamber of Commerce.

"Meridian is a wonderful place in which to reside," he says, "and I wouldn't take anything for having had the opportunity to take up residence here. The people are wonderful. The climate is ideal and future opportunities can be seen even today. Needless to say, I appreciate the fine cooperation extended me since my coming here."

R. L. Agnew of Meridian, assistant manager of the concern, is also widely known as a booster.

Keeping pace with the upward trend of business The Kay Dress shoppe, well known East Mississippi store for women's wear in the latest fashions, will move into its new location at Twenty-first avenue and Fifth street the latter part of the month, according to an announcement from Sidney Kay, operator and manager, late Wednesday.

The new location, when opened to the public, will be generally known as one of the fashion centers of the city.

The Kay Dress shoppe has for several years been accepted as an authority on the latest of fashions in women's wear.

A new craze hits Meridian!

For many years the Meridian and East Mississippi public have had a yearning to view themselves as others see them and realizing this The Ser Drug store has recently opened a "snap-shot" counter, under the general management of Herbert Sheridan, an authority on photography.

The most unique service offered is explained better in their motto: "See your picture before you buy."

Briggs Smith, operator of The Ser Drug Company, explains that the photo-counter will continue in operation during the summer months, due mainly to increasing demands of the photo-crazed public to see themselves in action.

So if you happen to be one of the many caught while you stroll along the street, head for the Ser Drug Store and receive the surprise of your life by seeing yourself as others see you "in action."

Do you want to win an all-Monel kitchen, including a Monel sink with faucet and strainer, steel undersink cabinet base, two wall cabinets, and a Monel-topped Magic Chef gas range with high speed oven and swing-out broiler?

E. Roy Taylor, manager of the Peoples Water and Gas Company, of Meridian, says it can be won. "It can easily be yours," declares Mr. Taylor. "All you have to do is to follow a few simple rules which can be obtained at our office, at the same time completing the following statement in 50 words or less:

"'I would like to have a modern all gas Monel kitchen because—'"

Entry contest blanks have been placed at the Peoples Water and Gas company, continues the announcement, and a large number of persons have already entered. A display of the famous all-Monel gas equipment has been set up for public inspection and details of the contest have been published in The Meridian Star.

"This is one contest in which you don't have to buy some product and save the box top or wraper." Best of all you don't have to spend one cent to enter this contest. The prize kitchen goes to the winner absolutely free of charge."

Yachting in America dates from the founding of the New York Yacht Club in 1844.

Lubrication is no guess-work matter. It is a business which requires expert personnel and equipment.
We Have Both—Plus Reasonable Prices!
All Work Guaranteed
Long's Service Station
8th Street and 36th Avenue
Phone 646

SERVICE SILENT
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Funeral Home
MERIDIAN

THE PENNY STORES
SAVE YOU MONEY ON QUALITY GROCERIES
Every Day In The Week!

TRUTH ABOUT ONE WEDDING

The following gem of satire was discovered by Alexander Woollcott . . . and he lit on it with a grunt of glee in the Fountain Inn Tribune of South Carolina. . . . It had this head:

POPULAR YOUNG COUPLE MARRIED THIS WEEK

This groom is a popular young bum who hasn't done a lick of work since he got shipped in the middle of his junior year at college. He manages to dress well and keep a supply of spending money because his dad is a soft hearted old fool who takes up his bad checks instead of letting him go to jail where he belongs.

The bride is a skinny fast little idiot who has been kissed by every boy in town since she was 12 years old. She paints like a Sioux Indian, sucks cigarettes, and drinks mean corn liquor when she is out riding in her dad's car at night. She doesn't know how to cook, sew or keep house.

The groom wore a rented dinner suit over athletic underwear of imitation silk. His pants were held up by pale green suspenders. His number 8 shoes matched his state in tightness and harmonized with the axle grease polish of his hair. In addition to his jag, he carried a pocket knife, a bunch of keys, a dun for the ring and his usual look of imbecility.

The bride wore some kind of white thing that left most of her legs sticking out at one end and her bony upper end sticking out at the other. The young people will make their home with the bride's parents, which means they will sponge on the old man until he dies and then she will take in washing.

P. S.—This may be the last issue of the Tribune, but our life's ambition has been to write up one wedding and tell the unvarnished truth. Now that is done, death can have no sting.

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

Since reading that editorial in last week's Courier-News on "Women" I decided I ought's to say something.

Now there is nothing better than a good woman unless it be one that's not so good. There use to be a little spinnedy legged girl up here at Marion that I was in love with. We use to go to church together and make love with hymn books. I would write her a note and say, "what song do you want sung at our wedding?" and she would pass over the hymn book at hymn No. 278. "The Fight Is On." Then I'd write, "Where do you want to go on a honeymoon?" and she'd pass the book over—"I'll go where you want me to go," hymn No. 264. I would write, "In what church do we want to get married?" and back would come the book,

"There a church in the valley by the wild-wood,
No lovelier spot in the dale;
No place is so dear to my childhood
As the little brown church in the vale."

But I kinder pinched her one time and passed the hymn book to her at hymn No. 5, "How Firm a Foundation!" and she never had much to do with me after that. I made up my mind to propose to her one night but her mama came out and talked and talked and talked and I just give up. But she's married now and living at Sucarnoochee.

Now that I'm gettin' kinder old, instead of loving one woman I just love 'em all. It's nice. For the last six months I have been connected with a government project where there are over three hundred women. I'm not scared of them like I use to be. And I'm ready to tell the world now, women are alright. I wish I'd known it sooner.

OBSERVERS DECLARE EXPANSION IN AREA

(Continued From Page 1)

ers participated in the program that year. These cooperating producers cultivated 6,688,000 acres or 79 per cent of the total cropland of the state. They diverted 967,309 acres from soil-depleting crops for payment and carried out soil-building practices on 1,712,000 acres of land including production of legumes, plowing under winter cover crops, terracing land, planting trees and improving pastures.

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MISTAKES

The good minister
Of austerity,
Climbed up in a high church steeple
To be nearer God,
So that he might hand
His word down to His people.

When the sun was high,
When the sun was low,
The good man sat unheeding
Sublunary things.
From transcendency
Was he forever reading.

And now and again
When he heard the creak
Of the weather vane a-turning,
He closed his eyes
And said, "Of a truth
From God I now am learning."

And in sermon script
He dally wrote
What he thought was sent from heaven,
And he dropped this down
On his people's heads
Two times one day in seven.

In his age God said,
"Come down and die!"
And he cried out from the steeple,
"Where art thou, Lord?"
And the Lord replied,
"Down here among my people."

William Cromwell Doane.

JUDGES AGES UP IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian Bar Association has presented a resolution to the Department of Justice recommending automatic retirement with full salary for Canadian judges at 75.

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ICED TEA GLASSES, Cut-Glass, Crystal
ICED TEA GLASSES, Cut-Glass, Crystal

PITCHERS, Glass, Green, Rose, Crystal
PITCHERS, Glass, Green, Rose, Crystal
PITCHERS, Glass, Rose
PITCHERS, Glass, Rose, Blue
PITCHERS, Crockery, Decorated
PITCHERS, Crockery, Decorated
PITCHERS, Crockery, Decorated

DINNER PLATES, Decorated
DINNER PLATES, Decorated
DINNER PLATES, Decorated

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FRY PANS, Large Size
DISH PAN, Enamel
MIXING BOWLS, Enamel, Large
PANS, Enamel
PIE PANS, Enamel
TEA KETTLES, 5 Quart Enamel
BUCKETS, 12 Quart Enamel

DRIPOLATORS, Aluminum, 6-Cup
PERCOLATORS, Aluminum, 6-Cup
DRIPOLATORS, Enamel, 8-Cup
BOILER, Aluminum, With Cover
DOUBLE BOILER, Aluminum
PAN, Aluminum
PITCHER, Aluminum

PYREX WARE
10 INCH PIE PLATE
CASSEROLE, Oval
CASSEROLE, Round
BISCUIT PAN
CUSTARD CUPS
CASSEROLE, With Cover, Round
CASSEROLE, With Cover, Oval
CAKE PAN, Square
CAKE PAN, Round
BREAD PAN

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Clubs cky At ew Spots

seball's "Iron Man," Lou the Yankees, reaching consecutive game at or the New Yorkers, it ng to note how some traditionally strong in position

Lou stepped to the ne 25, 1925, took a cut itter for Paul Wanninmen that moment has initial sack in every jor league contest.

s been at it for thirteen stepped into the post of who had played a at the first sack for for many years. Lou gard his string as a freak of the game. seball. Baseball is his ld he goes at it just as er goes to his cage

base position will be t for the Yankees for me. Should Gehrig go, ung Tommy Henrich, ng in the right garden cks. Tommy plays a at first base as proven erting about first in sions and the Yanks, e mind for the job. ge Cubs have been a through the years

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mainly because of Gabby Hartnett's fine catching. Catchers must know the strength and weakness of every batter in the league. For the backstop calls the pitch, keeps base runners from taking leads and steadies the team frequently in crises.

Gabby—he was born Charles Leo—came up from Worcester of the Eastern League to the Cubs in 1922.

Baseball records give Gabby's birthdate at 1900 and he admits he's "At least 38." For year-in and year-out peerformance Gabby has been the backbone of the Cubs. With a lifetime batting average of .300 he is playing his seventeenth year in the majors, and all his service has been in Chicago.

Hartnett's knowledge of National League batters is second to none. His throwing arm—with the exception of the 1929 season when he was on the sidelines—has been equal to the best and his potent bat has won many a game for the Chicagoans.

Young Ken O'Dea, Hartnett's understudy, promises to keep the Cubs' catching tradition alive for many years. O'Dea is a steady hitter, has a fine arm and already has displayed ability to move in when Hartnett steps down.

That brings us to the traditionally strong shortstops of the New York Giants. Dick Bartell today is considered tops among major league shortstops. Although his 1938 batting has been rather spotty, he is a good hitter, can break well to left or right to spear a hot grounder and has a very accurate throwing arm. "Rowdy Dick's" speed has produced many double plays for the Giants.

Preceding Bartell was Travis Jackson who was himself the class of the majors until ageing knees sent him to manage the Giants' Jersey City farm. Dave Bancroft held down that post for years and Art Fletcher, the present Giants' coach, had it for several years before Danny.

Just these few instances disclose how teams carry on with dominant strength in the same position generation after generation.

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DAUBER WAS BARGAIN BUY FOR DUPONT

Several thoroughbred owners got themselves in for right smashing bargains in horseflesh when Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney disposed of his racing stock last year. And about the best of the buys at this time appears to be Dauber, winner of the Preakness Stakes.

Dauber, illustrious son of Pennant-Ship of War, was knocked down to William duPont, Jr.'s Foxcatcher Farms on a bid of $29,000 and since then h s enriched his owner to more than twice his purchase price. The colt's monetary harvest thus far this years is $69,175, the principal amount coming from his spectacular seven-lenghth Preakness win. Ir two other classics this year—the Santa Anita Derby and the Kentucky Derby—the Pennant offspring copped second money, which, while far from the lion's share, is nevertheless no ragweed.

Dauber indicated by his superlative Preakness triumph that he isn't going to stop making big money with that race. A superior mud lark—probably the best in the three-year-old division—there's going to be plenty more shekels for him before the year is out, particularly if it rains. Rain, in his case, will be more than welcome from Heaven. But mud isn't his only forte—any kind of a track will do for the stout-hearted fellow. All of which means that if expectations materialize, owner du Pont will make enough prize money off Dauber to buy him several times over.

In vying with Karl Sande, who represented Maxwell Howard, for the better of the Whitney stock, du Pont apparently got a better buy than the erstwhile star jockey who purchased The Chief and Classy Fellow in The Chief, by Pennant-Transit, and boomed last year as a prospective champion.

He commenced his three-year-old campaign this season with smashing triumphs in the Hialeah Grass State where he turned up for his Kentucky Derby engagement, even beating the ultimate derby winner, Lawrin, over a one mile test, equalling the track record. But in the big race itself, The Chief was neither here nor there, however, a tiring speed horse, better suited as a sprinter or miler, and may yet

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FIGHT FANS NEVER AGREE ON RESULTS OF CLOSE BOUTS

Unless it ends in a knockout, a boxing bout produces more disputes than any other sport, and even if there be a knockout, half the spectators are likely to argue about its validity.

In any other game the fans are ready to accept the official verdict, but who ever heard of a fight crowd being willing to accept the decision of the referee and judges?

The Giants beat the Dodgers, 7 to 4, and 50,000 baseball fans go home accepting the score as final. Some of the fans may have thought the umpire was a little off on some of the balls and strikes he called or they may have thought he missed a close decision at the plate, but even the Dodger fans will admit that the Giants "the lucky stiffs" won the game and let it go at that.

The American four can trim the Argentinians on the polo field, the Toronto Maple Leafs may stop the Boston Bruins on the ice, Don Budge can take Baron Von Cramm on the tennis court and Southern California may top Notre Dame on the gridiron—no matter how it goes, the result is readily accepted, written into the record books and forgotten.

A player or a team may dispute a decision now and then but when the final score is announced, all hands accept it.

But do they accept the verdict on a close fight or will they ever agree on the decision? Well, hardly. To this day you can find hardy oldtimers arguing over the decision of fights staged 20 to 50 years ago. They don't accept the decision then, and they won't accept it now.

Upon reflection, the average ball fan is willing to admit that the umpire standing directly back of the catcher was in a better position to decide the merits of a pitched ball than he was sitting up in the grandstand back of first base.

But did you ever hear of a fight fan sitting away up in the gallery under the roof who would agree that the referee in the ring knew more than he about what had taken place?

Why should the fight fan be such a violent dissenter compared with the fans of other sports? Art Donovan, who referred most of the championship fights in the last ten years, thinks he knows the answer.

Donovan attributes the bias of the fight fan to three factors: (1) Difference in vision; (2) more rabid partisanship than can be found in any other sport; and (3) the lack of a set means of scoring fights.

The average man's eyesight is good enough to see everything that takes place on a ball field. The play is usually wide open before him, no matter where he may sit.

But a fight fan sitting perhaps 50 yards from the ring can't possibly see all that is happening in a ring where two fighters may be belting each other in a clinch.

The most intensely partisan baseball fan in the world may be pulling hard for Joe DiMaggio to get a base hit but he can see clearly when Joe flies out to the centerfielder and there is no room for argument.

But a fight fan seated far from the ring, hasn't any such luck. His favorite may be flaying away with both hands. The fan actually can't see how many of those punches are blocked or how little damage they are doing, but he wants to believe that every punch is landing clearly and doing lots of damage, and so his imagination tricks him into believing that he sees what he wants to see.

Worst of all, however, is the lack of set scoring rules in boxing. No two men agree on how a fight should be decided, even if they should by some miracle agree on everything that happened in the ring.

Even the judges and referee disagree on the proper method of scoring points. For instance, some say that a dozen light jabs to the face a la Tommy Loughran offset one solid left hook to the body a la Jack Dempsey.

Some insist that the number of blows landed count; others declare the damage done is the main factor. Some stress defense; others award points for making an opponent miss. And so it goes.

If a fight is reasonably close, nobody is ever going to get more than half the spectators to accept the decision when rendered and those who disagree probably will continue to do so until the day they die. It's a screwy game.

Diamond Dust

Emmett "Heinie" Mueller, chunky second-baseman of the Phillies was bathoy for the World Champion St. Louis Cardinals in 1928 . . . Although only five feet six inches tall, Mueller packs a tremendous wallop at the plate . . . His fielding has been nimble, and he has a good throwing arm.

Casey Stengel, up in Boston is continuing where Bill McKechnie left off . . . Casey, always a spirited manager, is getting the best out of his aged pitchers . . . Danny MacFayden, Jim Turner, Lou Fette and Ira Hutchinson are keeping the Bees up in the National League race . . . They are not a title threat . . . There is class in that pitching.

Only twice did Lloyd Waner hit below .300 in his career . . . in 1933 and 1934 . . . and his lifetime batting average is .324 . . . "Little Poison" is generally regarded as best big league centerfielder.

And did you know that Coach Honus Wagner of the Pirates during his National League career of 21 years, played every position except that of catcher . . . and he stood out in each post.

Young Buck McCormick looks like the cream of the rookie crop for 1938. At first base for the Cincinnati Reds, Frank is doing a workmanlike job and has hit well during the opening weeks of the campaign. He is a former shipping clerk but left that job for a tryout with Beckley, W. Va., of the Middle Atlantic League . . . He seems destined to stick in the majors now . . . aided by Bill McKechnie's expert tutelage of young ball players . . . That veer of versatility, Pepper Martin, is thinking of branching into health education. The St. Louis baseline flash, maestro of the famous "Mudcat Band," received a flood of letters following publication of pictures showing his chest development and arm muscles . . . While 90 per cent of the major league stars spent the winter hunting, fishing and golfing, Pinky Whitney, Phillies third-baseman, turned gardener over the winter, doing his bending exercises on the grassy expanses of his San Antonio homestead lawn . . . Milbur Lee Brubaker was an honor student in political science when he drew his A. B. diploma at the University of California at Los Angeles in 1932. A civic career beckoned him but so did baseball, whereupon a potential political scientist shortened his front name to plain "Bill" and embarked on the course that landed him in the big leagues with the Pirates . . . Ball-players in radio talks are no longer a novelty, but Al Lopez is probably the only major leaguer who ever gave a 10-minute air oration in Spanish. The Bees' star catcher went on the mike for a Tampa station and talked to the Spanish population of his native city in their own tongue . . . Leo Durocher, Brooklyn's great shortstop, was a big leaguer around his Springfield, Mass., home town as a rollerskate polo player long before he made the major leagues as an infielder . . . Johnny Mize the Cardinals' siege gun is a late-season home run star. It wasn't until the last inning of the last game that he hit the Chicago homer which made him the only National Leaguer to hit a home run in every park in the league . . . Jo Jo Moore, Giants' lead-off man, was within the sphere of Giant influence from his earliest years. His birth was a Christmas Day event at Gause, Texas, in the Brazos River valley some 40 miles from Marlin, where John McGraw's Giants did their spring training for many years . . . One of the most popular moves of the MacPhail New Deal in Dodgerdom was the shattering of the Tex Carleton jinx. Last year Tex beat the Brooks 4 times without dropping a decision to them. This year the Cub curver met them May 11 for the first time and the New Dealers whacked 13 hits in 7 innings for a 7-0 decision back of Mungo's acing . . . Manager Frisch got the idea of making a shortstop out of Don Gutteridge one day last summer. Don rushed from his third-base position, speared a short-hop bounder one-handed and raced all the way to second base for an unassisted force play, beating the base-runner who had been on first base when the ball was hit . . . Dick Bartell has no trouble remembering the 10th wedding anniversary. The Giants' shortstop married his schooldays sweetheart on the strength of winning a major league job with the Pirates in 1928 so his ten-year-man status in baseball marks his 10th wedding anniversary . . . Millburn Shoffner, tall southpaw of the Bees and Colgate University graduate, belongs to the select few in pitching history who broke in with a shutout. He arrived in Boston on the morning of September 8 last year and before unpacking his suit-case that evening he had pitched a 3-hit shutout of the Phillies . . . Woody English packs plenty of punch now, but when Brooklyn's infield trouble-shooter first left home for a pro baseball job at Zanesville at the age of 17 he nearly got chased back because he weighed only 130 pounds.

During 1936, the Dominion of Canada consumed 3.37 pounds of cheese per capita, or a total of 27,193,000 pounds, as compared with a total of 29,634,000 pounds the preceding year.

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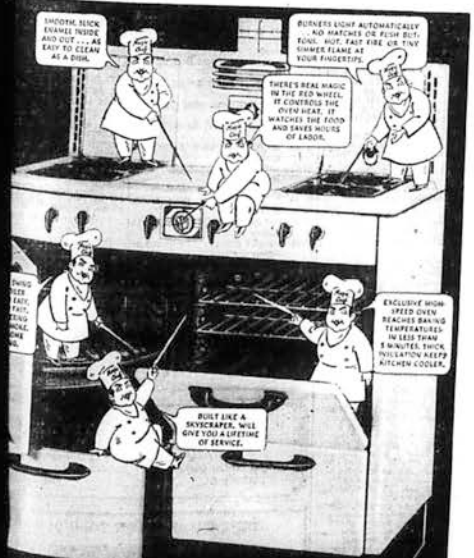
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C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
815—22nd Avenue
Offices in The Meridian City Lines Building
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CONSERVATION

Every day we read in the papers about Fascism and Communism and the Mediterranean problem and beauty hints; how to make an angel food cake, John L. Lewis, prize fights, politics, society, and a thousand other things. But there is exhibited, too, a most amazing and astounding dearth of information concerning the great basic, fundamental and unchanging facts of the real world in which we live.

Even should Communism possess the world or Fascism destroy our liberty, the world would still roll round the sun, the moon would pour out her beneficent beams and Venus would smile in the western sky. And should the birds perish from the earth, we would perish with them. Let us meddle a little too stupidly with the soil, with the trees, with green growing things, with nature's creatures, and it would not be Fascism but famine that would destroy us. Every tree that is cut down without being replaced decreases the oxygen which we breathe. The destruction of the buffalo on the western plains in turn destroyed the grass that covered that vast area. The buffalo kept the grass cropped which caused it to grow and as a result thousands upon thousands of acres now constitute what we call the dust bowl. And when we read of eight hundred martins being ruthlessly slaughtered at Tupelo we stand aghast at the utter stupidity, ignorance, thoughtlessness and perversity of man.

At the present time there are about seven million licensed hunters in the United States. How many more have shot and trapped and dynamited since the country was settled, we do not know. There now survives only two per cent of the game that existed fifty years ago. Less than a century ago the great auk had its home in New Foundland, the Labrador duck flew southward along the Atlantic coast, the Eskimo curlew flew over Mississippi on its way to the Argentine. They are gone and all that remains are their pictures with the caption "now extinct." One billion passenger pigeons were slaughtered in one year. The last of the Florida parakeets was slaughtered, for the adornment of women's hats, as late as the year of our Lord, 1904. Every year a million moles give up their lives and along the banks of our streams the otter no longer plunges nor the beaver builds its dam.

And this is a good time of the year in which to find the relationship of all things to each other and our relationship to all things. Caught in our daily routine, we have forgotten the beauty and loveliness that lie outside the limits of our work-day world. There are stars and bees and ants and trees and flowers and grass; and clouds that float through the summer sky—a thousand things to subdue us to our proper status and remind us of our place in the universe. And should a rabbit, a squirrel or a field mouse be startled at our approach, may we share with Bobby Burns the sentiment:

"I'm truly sorry man's dominion
Has broken nature's social union,
And justifies that ill opinion,
Which makes thee startle
At me, thy poor, earth-born companion
An' fellow-mortal!"

BETTY'S ESSAY

Men are what women marry. They are divided into three classes: Husbands, bachelors and widowers.

A bachelor is a man whose mind is filled with obstinacy and whose soul is filled with suspicion.

Husbands are of three varieties: Prizes, surprises and consolation prizes.

Making a husband out of a man is one of the highest arts known to civilization. It requires science, patience, persistence, faith, hope and charity.

If you flatter a man you frighten him to death; if you don't, you bore him to death. If you permit him to make love to you, he gets tired of you in the end; and if you don't, he gets tired of you in the beginning. If you believe all he tells you, then he thinks you are foolish; and if you don't, then he thinks you are a cynic.

If you wear gay colors, rouge and a startling hat, he hesitates to take you out. If you wear a little brown turban and a tailor made suit, he takes you out and stares all evening at a woman in gay colors, rouge and startling hat.

If you join the gaieties and approve of his smoking and drinking, he says you are driving him to destruction; if you don't approve, he vows that you are snobbish.

If you are the clinging vine type, he doubts whether you have any brains, and if you are a modern, advanced and intelligent woman, he doubts whether you have a heart. If you are silly, he longs for a bright mate, and if you are intelligent and brilliant, he longs for a playmate.

Most men are like worms in the grass; they wriggle around a while—then some chicken grabs them.

IF...

Elsewhere in this issue is reproduced an article entitled, "What Ails the Country." It was written by a Jasper countian and published in the Jasper County News, Bay Springs. It is published in this paper, not because the author is necessarily correct in his statement of fact nor in his conclusions, but because it shows that people are beginning to think. It's a funny predicament that we are in. We are faced with the spectacle of industry, through sheer progressive efficiency, producing more and more, and killing the demand for its product as it does so.

There is too much wheat, steel, cotton, copper, rubber, oil, in the world, too many automobiles, and there is a gathering multitude of people who cannot buy this accumulation of unsold commodities. If the cotton crop is small, prices go up and people can't buy. If there is a bumper crop, the price goes down and the farmer can't buy. When prices fall, production then declines; that does not solve the problem, because it only increases the multitude which cannot buy. And so, we go around in circles and like Omar Khayyam, come out the same door wherein we went. But people are thinking, even down in Jasper, and with all of us thinking we will eventually find a solution. There will be more on this subject in future issues of the Courier-News.

SOY BEANS

A Meridianite was seen in Ann's restaurant the other day eating beans. They weren't Boston baked nor were they that kind of a bean, but soy beans, procured from a local grocer, and baked in Battle Creek, Michigan. Upon investigation, it was found that the grocer also sold soy bean flour, soy bean meal, and soy bean cheese, soy bean angel food cake and a variety of other products made from the soy bean.

For centuries the soy bean has been an important food in the East, where in many instances, it was the chief source of protein, taking the place of meat, eggs and milk.

It came to America as a forage crop but soon found its way into the feed market, where seventy per cent of the crop is sold. Later it became an important source of high quality oil for paints and varnishes; and it is used in the plastics industry. This long trail of the soy bean which winds its way through farmlands, paint factories, gasoline refineries, and finally into the American bill of fare where it is served in a never-ending variety of tasty, wholesome dishes, is a striking example of the American way of doing things.

The chief objection to the soy bean as an American food was the unpleasant taste, which no longer exists with the manufacturers who have kept abreast of modern developments. Soy bean milk, for instance, is a delicious beverage, according to Dr. Butterfield of the Seventh Day Adventist College, near Chunky, and is free from the above objectionable feature.

The ancient bean has found its way into our bread, muffins, cookies, breakfast cereals, crackers, coffee substitutes, protein foods to take the place of meat, food drinks and special baby food.

The soy bean is a basic protein, is rich in easily digested oil, has hardly a trace of starch, is rich in minerals (contains a good supply of calcium, phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, sulphur and copper), is alkaline-forming, contains vitamins A, B, D, E and G and is rich in lecithin (nerve tissue builder).

Products made from the soy bean show the following comparative analysis:

	Meat Loaf	Nut Meal	Soy Cheese	Beef Steak
Protein	19.41	13.41	26.70	18.90
Fat	8.56	19.21	10.83	18.30
Carbohydrate	12.74	5.27	9.02	.....
Moisture	55.96	58.56	61.58	61.60
Minerals	2.10	2.05	.71	1.00
Fiber	1.63	1.27	.15	.....

For a box priced food containing all of the essential elements there is nothing that can beat the soy bean. Almost every farmer in Lauderdale county grows the soy bean. Why not a canning factory right here in Meridian? Some of these days somebody with vision and imagination is going to come along and do that very thing and the rest of us are going to say, "Why didn't I think of that?"

o

GORDON STANLEY COCHRANE is having the last laugh. When Mickey Mike included Gerald Walker in the six-player deal with the White Sox last spring, the only thing that saved his neck was ever Harry Kipke's dismissal as Michigan's football coach along about the same time.

When it looked as if Don Ross was going to do a little better than replace Marvin Owen at third base, this crack by a Detroit fan was typical of the fire directed at Mickey Cochrane following the December meetings:

"What if he does make good?" asked the Bilbert. "He'll only wind up with Cousin Jimmy Dykes in Chicago."

But Vernon Kennedy was the idol Cochrane wanted, and he has saved the transaction from a Detroit angle with eight consecutive victories. The Tigers would have gone into a complete nose dive without the Kansan.

And Dixie Walker, while his arm lacks the strength of Joe DiMaggio's, is a saner player than Gee Walker, and is matching the Mississippian's base hits.

THE sand wedge was invented the year Robert Tyre Jones wound up his regular golfing career.

Probably the lower scoring since 1930 is due to the knack which professionals like Picard, Cooper, Revolta, Horton Smith, and Mc-Spaden have with their bombers, but Johnny Goodman says that he never got the hang of one, and that he is not sorry.

The average American golfer add feel rather stripped without sand wedge, but Goodman used the game at Troon and in deep and yawning bunkers of St. Andrews with nothing more than an old-fashioned niblick to blast him out.

"I tried the wedge when it was introduced," asserted Goodman, before sailing, "but I couldn't lay 'em up as close as I can with a niblick, so I gave my bomber to a caddie.

"Perhaps the wedge has simplified golf, particularly for the duffer, but it's no golf for mine. In my opinion, it's a clumsy hacker's tool. It robbed me of the feel I wanted on bunker recoveries. It destroyed finesse."

Goodman mastered the niblick recovery as a kid. He would toss a bunch of balls into a trap beside the ninth green at the Omaha Field Club, and practice popping them out. He declares that it is the best club for him to control a niblick lob.

The Scots refused to adopt the bomber. They do not believe that it tubes with the spirit of golf.

They look with contempt on the fellow who buys his shots across the counter.

* * *

HENRY ARMSTRONG, burrito cane hammerer that he is, cannot find enough dandelion butter his record makes him out.

No one will ever try to say that the Barney Ross he pelted the other night was the Barney Ross that won fame years ago. That was apparent as early as the fourth round. Still, Armstrong not only could not knock Barney out. He couldn't even knock him down.

But Armstrong is such a busybody that he doesn't have to be a puncher to win a lot of fights and get a lot of money.

It's awfully hard for the other fellow to maneuver in a rain of gloves.

By Mrs. Gaynor Maddox

NEA Service Staff Writer

SPICE is not necessarily hot stuff. It may be fragrance added to food or even a touch of subtlety. Study your range of spices and you'll find new flavors for your summer menu.

Yesterday I received a little book called "Spices and How to Use Them." You'll like it, too. Here are two reasons why:

Escalloped Onions and Cheese

(Serves 4 to 6)

Two cups small boiled onions, 4 tablespoons butter, 4 tablespoons flour, 2 cups milk, 1-4 teaspoon paprika, 1 teaspoon salt, 1-4 teaspoon celery salt, 1 teaspoon prepared mustard, 1-2 cup cheese cut fine.

Melt butter in top of double boiler. Add flour and blend. Add milk slowly, stirring constantly. Add seasoning and cheese and cook until creamy, stirring constantly. Place cooked onions in buttered baking dish, pour over sauce and bake 20 minutes in moderate oven (350 degrees F.)

Pennsylvania Dutch Spinach

(Serves 4 to 6)

Four slices bacon, 3 tablespoons flour, 1 1-2 cups water or potato water, 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons vinegar, 1 egg yolk, 1-4 teaspoon dry mustard, 1-4 teaspoon salt, dash pepper, 3 cups chopped cooked spinach, 2 hard cooked eggs, paprika.

Dice bacon and cook until crisp. Remove bacon and add flour to the bacon fat. Stir until smooth. Mix water, sugar and vinegar and add this to the flour mixture. Cook together until thick.

Remove from heat. Stir in the beaten egg yolk and seasonings. Stir and cook about 2 minutes. Combine this sauce and the diced bacon with the chopped spinach. Heat through. Serve garnished with hard cooked eggs which have been sprinkled with paprika.

Tomorrow's Menu

BREAKFAST Cantaloupe filled with blueberries, bacon, oatmeal muffins, coffee, milk.

LUNCHEON; Pennsylvania Dutch spinach, hard rolls, apple sauce cream, iced tea, milk.

DINNER Seasoned tomato juice, roast chicken, eggplant, creamed potatoes, mixed green salad, assorted crackers, hot ginger bread, lemon ice, coffee, milk.

EAGLES ATTACK CAT, DOG

PASKENTA, Cal.— Eagles are making life miserable for pets on the Horse Pincer ranch near here. Recently one nearly wiped out nine lives of the ranch cat at one fell swoop, while on another day four attacked the ranch dog, whose howls finally brought a rancher who drove off the eagles.

This country was among the last to grant woman suffrage after 70 years' agitation.

There are Esperanto clubs in nearly all large cities.

WOMAN Against WOMAN
Adapted from the Metro Goldwyn Mayer Picture By
LUCY HUFFAKER
Based on a story by MARGARET CULKIN BANNING

STORY SO FAR: *Stephen Holland, brilliant young lawyer is shocked when Dora who had been his nurse and is now nurse for his four-year-old daughter Ellen, leaves, saying his wife, Cynthia, is so selfish and domineering, she is ruining him. He is angered when he discovers that Cynthia has accepted a dinner invitation he had told her to decline. He says he will go this once, but never again to the Mortons.*

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Chapter Two

In his anger, he had forgotten that he had promised to read Ellen a story. He caught his breath as she came running into the room. He had never broken his word to her before. He picked her up in his arms and held her tight, while he explained that her mother had made an engagement which he had forgotten and he had barely time to dress.

"Oh," said Ellen, but there was gameness as well as disappointment in her voice. "do you think, Daddy, we can go somewhere tonight?"

"It's a lead pipe cinch we will, darling," he said.

"I wonder what that means — a lead pipe cinch," she said.

"There's no need for you to know, dear. It's for grown-ups."

"But Daddy, don't you think I'm getting old enough to use bad English, too?"

He smiled as she ran back to the nursery. Whatever else might be wrong with his life and his home, he had Ellen.

His breeding had many demands made on it that evening. He had meant it when he told Cynthia that he detested Morton and knew that despite his present prominence, he was a crook at heart, and that from

"Sorry, again," he said first, "but it is impossible."

this night on, he would have nothing to do with him socially. He had always refused to have any business dealings with him.

Cynthia had disarmed him by announcing on their arrival that she plays, knows, left all social affairs in her keeping and had mistaken the night for the dance and as he had a brief on which he must work several hours before morning, they must ask to be excused early. She was trying to make amends! How ridiculous Dora had been to say she was selfish and hard, had no consideration for his feelings, made him appear a fool!

It was just before they were leaving that Mrs. Morton said they were going up the lake for the week-end and hoped they would go with them. The room seemed to be reeling around Stephen, as Cynthia answered:

"Oh we'd love it, wouldn't we Steve? Now, I know what you are going to say — work to do. Well, I say you have been doing nothing but work for months and years ago. That was apparent as early as the fourth round. Still, Armstrong not only could not knock Barney out. He couldn't even knock him down.

But Armstrong is such a busybody that he doesn't have to be a puncher to win a lot of fights and get a lot of money.

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Dice bacon and cook until crisp. Remove bacon and add flour to the bacon fat. Stir until smooth. Mix water, sugar and vinegar and add this to the flour mixture. Cook together until thick.

Remove from heat. Stir in the beaten egg yolk and seasonings. Stir and cook about 2 minutes. Combine this sauce and the diced bacon with the chopped spinach. Heat through. Serve garnished with hard cooked eggs which have been sprinkled with paprika.

He did not answer. She shrugged her shoulders.

"Well, if you want to sit here and sulk, it's all right by me. I like you better when you are pleasant.

"How dare you talk to me as if I were some half-wit?"

"I'm simply trying to find out what's wrong with you?"

He looked at her in a way he had never looked before, before he spoke. When he did speak, it was in a low, controlled voice, more terrible than any evidence of anger could have been.

"You want to know what's wrong with me, Cynthia? You. You and nothing else."

"Well, I must say that's a pretty thing to say."

"I'm not trying to be pretty or polite or anything else but truthful."

If you're referring to the Mortons —

It isn't the Mortons, Cynthia. Not altogether, that is. What happened tonight has just made me see everything as it is. Oh, I've seen things before — but I tried not to. I never let myself. I just wouldn't believe that you—the girl I had loved — could be what I know you are."

"This is becoming rather melodramatic, isn't it, dear? According to me of heaven only knows what just because I made a pleasant date? You certainly are losing all sense of proportion. Steve, when you can say such things to me. I should resent it, but I will not quarrel. I know that you are tired out and —"

"Drop that noble pose," he said. "You have done as you liked for so long — made me do as you liked — that you think this state of affairs will go on forever. It won't. I am looking at you, at our life, without blinkers now."

"What have you had, Steve — a vision?"

"Just that. A vision of my future — a complacent jackass, whose wife arranges his life, his pleasures, even his work. It may surprise you, but somewhere, I don't see myself in that comic strip role — any more."

"You're becoming more absurd with every word you say."

"You are wrong. I have been that and more. I am not now and I will not be ever again. From this moment, I manage my own life and you keep out of it. Do you understand?"

"Not altogether. I still don't know what my crimes are. And I don't see, exactly — pardon me if I am stupid — how it is possible for us to live higher in the leisure fairly large though it is, without my being a little bit in your life. So, as I am more than a little bored with your conversation, I'll say goodnight and pleasant dreams. And you to bed. You, of course may do as you like. I wouldn't think of making any suggestions."

She walked toward the door. She stopped short and turned to him at the commanding note in his voice.

"Wait."

"More?" she asked, trying to be ironic, but there was fear in her voice. This was a Steve she had never seen before.

"You don't know that we are not going on living together in this house, or any other house."

She came toward him quickly and now her voice was low and controlled.

"Steve, have you gone mad? Do you know what you are saying to me?"

"I know," he said grimly. "Because you seem unusually slow in resuming these talks tonight, I'll put it in other words. I've spent my last night in this house. I'm going now, and I am never coming back."

With the sure instinct of a crafty woman, she used the one hold she had on him.

"What about Ellen?" she asked, "She is your child and mine — nothing can alter that."

"Leave Ellen out of this," he said fiercely. "That question will be settled later. Right now I want to get out of here — before I break down and do something I'll be sorry for. Some time or other it has become a habit. You are clever woman, Cynthia, — I always knew that. Now I see you are unscrupulous, also. It is a bad combination. It has almost worked for me. But, thank God, there is some method left in me. It is almost a miracle. But there it is."

Cynthia was, as he said, clever. She knew that for the moment she could do nothing. Later, perhaps. This mood of his would not last.

"Goodnight, Steve," she said.

"I'll attend to my things tomorrow," he said.

She heard the door close after him as he left the house.

Next Chapter: Stephen goes to Washington on the most important case of his life and finds a pretty which proves to be a mixed blessing.

MERIDIANLY SPEAKING

C. H. PHILLIPS

FOR A LITTLE CHILD

O God who shineth in my soul
Watch o'er me while I sleep
Thine angels send as sentinels,
My slumbers peaceful keep.
Enlighten thou my sleeping eyes
That I may wake again,
And keep me safe, O gracious Lord
Through all the night—Amen.

I was so confused I don't know how many times he kissed me.

What! With the thing going on right under your nose?

Nothing escapes change—even the lettering on the doors that started out simply as "Men" and "Women,"—and later became a bit high-hat as "Gentlemen" and "Ladies." Then in the night clubs they broke out with "King" and "Queen," "His" and "Her," and other variations.

A new night club in the modern Spanish design, extended its Spanish influence to the wording on those two doors.

A worried looking business man from Meridian hurried to the manager and asked directions. "Don't you know the Spanish word 'Hombre'" asked the manager indicating with a nod of his head.

"No I don't" snapped the Meridianite, "and this is no time to be giving me a Spanish lesson!"

Walter Gensert was dumfounded the other day when a negro came in and said, "Mr. I wants a bottle of Lover's Lane Medicine."

After consultation with every member of the firm and many suggestions, it was ascertained that what he wanted was Glover's Mange Medicine.

Clyde: "My shaving brush is very stiff. I wonder whats wrong with it."

Bride: "I don't know. It was nice and soft when I painted the bird cage yesterday."

A famous boxer went to a restaurant and, fearing his coat might be stolen, attached a ticket which read: "Owned by a famous boxer, who will be back in five minutes."

When he returned for his coat a little later, all he found was his ticket with the added note: "Taken by a champion sprinter, who is not coming back."

He: "I had a date with a professional mind reader once."

She: "How did she enjoy her vacation?"

All that goes up is bound to come down,
On somebody's head or on the ground.

—Van S.

"What does the bride think of when she walks into the church?"
"Aisle, Altar, HYMN."

"Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall." You passed us by with your head held high,
Aware of our observation,
You thought perchance that each lingering glance
Was due to our admiration;
With your haughty air and your beauty rare
You thought that you had us going,
But you never knew as we stared at you
That your petticoat was showing.

We must admit that in style and fit
Your gowns are the height of fashion,
We're quite aware that your face is fair,
But pride is a foolish passion;
Tho' it be true that your frock was new
And your hat was the pride of the town,
What caught our eye as you sauntered by
Was your petticoat hanging down.

Politics Announcements

FOR CHANCE... A. B. Amis, ...

FOR COUNTY ... Jesse Grah... R. R. (Bob) W... Frank K. Ethe... R. M. Bourde...

The grave of Pon... Zethus, ancient Roma... a basket, a four mil... various containers ... molds carved on his ...

TRUSTEE'S SA... BY VIRTUE of the ... that certain deed of tr... March 28th, 1929, by ... and her husband ... Cowan, to secure the ... certain indebtedness ... scribed, to the Meridi... & Loan Association, ... Miss., a corporation, ... said deed of trust is ... Book No 182, page 1... ords of deeds of trust ... of the Chancery Clerk ... dale County, Mississ... having been made in ... of said indebtedness ... having been made on ... in provided, I, the ... Lawrence McRaven, ... proceed to sell the ... scribed property ... in at the West entra... County Court House in ... Meridian, Lauderdale ... Mississippi, during leg... the first day of July, ... lic outcry, to the high... for cash, to-wit:

Lots 3 and 4 in ... less 59 feet off of th... ends of said Lots, ... according to Ball's S... the City of Meridi... Lots 7, 8, 21, and 22 ... 1 of and according to ... Survey of the City of ... in Lauderdale County, ... sippi.

Together with all the ... ments thereon and ... longing.

I will execute a deed ... chaser conveying the ... in me by the deed of ... mentioned.

LAWRENCE McRA...

Posted: The 9th day ... 1938.
6-9-16-23-30.

TRUSTEE'S SA... BY VIRTUE of the ... that certain deed of ... on October 18th, 19... Northam and his wife, ... gene H. Northam, ... assumed by Mrs. Mat... tle, to secure the pay... tain indebtedness ... scribed, to the Meridi... & Loan Association, ... Miss., a corporation, ... said deed of trust is ... Book No. 205, page 49 ... ords of deeds of trust ... of the Chancery Cler... dale County, Mississ... having been made in ... of said indebtedness ... having been made on ... in provided, I, the ... Lawrence McRaven, ... proceed to sell the ... scribed property ... in, at the West entra... County Court House in ... of Meridian, in Laud... ty, Mississippi, during ... on the 8th day of ... public outcry, to the ... der, for cash, to-wit:

Lot Six (6) in the ... mumford's addition ... six (36) of and in ... Ragsdale's Survey ... of Meridian, in ... County, Mississippi. ... Together with all the ... ments thereon and ... longing.

I will execute a ... purchaser conveying ... ed in me by the ... mentioned.

LAWRENCE McRA...

Posted: The 16th ... 1938.
6-16-23-30—7-7.

EAT BROOKSHIRE'S ICE CRE... It's Better!

Vance Bros. Jewelry Sho...
JEWELERS - ENGRAVERS - REPAIRING
WATCHES AND DIAMONDS SOLD
Official Watch Inspectors for N.O.&N.E. and A.G.S.
2212 6th St. Meridian

BEST TRADE-INS ON YOUR OLD T...
G. & M. SERVICE STAT...
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
27th Ave. & 6th St. Phone

BE WISE!
You can ride our busses in the city for only ...
Why use your automobile to and from ...
Ride a bus, save your money and help solve ...
problem.
THE SAFE WAY TO GO—THE WAY TO ...
The Meridian City L...

Cowart's Fourth of July Specials
$1.50 SPECIAL WAVE
$5.00 SPECIAL ON WIRELESS REALISTIC
Graduate Operators—Expert Haircutting
COWART'S BEAUTY GARDEN
2115 6th St. Phone 703

LE VIRTUE EEN IN GOLD

(ntinued From Page One)

hich they had digged and therein with steel and d concrete and set many over it.

aid to my soul: This must not useful of metals when o despise the other gifts ts value is. Perchance it is t durable of all things o man and tools made will last forever. Or again it is the strongest, and ade from it are as stable mountains which are not from the storms in their t intensity. And I sought y my mind and enquired f the diggers and said: ll do ye with this metal? make sharpened tools of he answered nay, it is Again I enquired will you gines and machines with he answered again and it does not have enough ength. And I said again: use will you put it? And ered again and said: To We do but take it from in the earth to place it r hole in the earth whereo remain.

was wroth and thought him saying: It would be mly if thou wouldst satisnind concerning this than shouldst mock a strangin no way offended thee. aid: I wist not thou wert er. Nevertheless I mocked . This which we seek is, ses of man, practically e and the sum utilization rage in yon vault.

heart utterly failed me id. in my dream: Woe is y lot hath been cast with

le Roll "Tots" der Program

ildren's Division of the Methodist Church School a program Sunday morn- the direction of Mrs. S. illiams, superintendent of ion.

Nursery Department of rs. C. M. Martin is Sup- nt presented two of its mbers, little Robert Earl four-months old son of Mrs. R. M. Shields and ley Price III, six-weeks of Mr and Mrs. R. B.

Mary Frances Durham "Jesus Loves Me."

est contribution of this nt was made to the mid- ction of the church's fi- was asked for $15 and as cheerfully given by and friends.

itish Museum contains 2,500,000 and 4,000,000 ks. 55,000 manuscripts. st society for the pre- of cruelty to children was n New York in 1875.

RENT OR BUY A HOME
J. Davidson
Shreefoot Bldg.

Marshall
FLORIST
Phone 367

agan Grocery
ome of real qual- ods . . . we offer nteed service and the finest foods able.
097 For Delivery To Part of Meridian

E SMARTLY
ODAY
AT THE
GNOLIA CAFE
M. SKELTON, Manager
efoot Building

RCHANDISE IS ONEY
rvite credit-worthy ls to come to see

onal Loan vice, Inc.
BLAW, MGR.
220 8th St.
Phone 757

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

1—Grading instrument
5—Rules of society
9—Flirt with (slang)
12—Measure of area
14—Belonging to ribbed
15—Surface dimensions
16—Dives bird
18—King's character in writing
20—Anthot notets
22—Island of Malay Archipelago
23—Suitable for any demand
25—Plural suffix
26—Doubt regarding question of right
28—Pose for picture
29—Eastern state (abbr.)
31—Crate
33—Endorse
35—King (French)
36—Hatred
37—Warrior (obsolete)
38—Clamp
39—The writer
41—Married
42—Reduce to peace
43—Lamprey eel
45—Fill with chimney
47—Two short and one long (syllables)
48—Make happy
51—Keep in good order
52—Large timber used for foundation

54—Instigate
55—Central hub of wheel
57—Transact business
58—Make hole in
59—Notable periods
60—French feminine suffix

DOWN

1—Vehicle with runners
2—Wild feline
3—Whole creation
4—Plaid of tartan
5—Behold
6—Weapon
7—Filled with anger
8—In mental health
9—Attractive object
10—Fortified city
11—County (spain)
13—Home of Scottish
17—Halt
19—Fabric
21—Impressing
24—Pitched a wheel
26—Flat boat
27—Article of dress
28—Siberian plain
30—Cooking form: equal
32—Bright
34—Lieutenant
35—Make sharp noise
38—Truths
39—Visionary project
40—Backsliding
42—Hold in general opinion
43—Chums (slang)
44—Bet
46—Child of rover
48—Homeless street wanderer
49—Mountain in Moab
47—Sensible
50—Fuss
53—Erase
55—Girl's name
56—Prefix: out of

Copr. 1938 by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

Mississippi Outlaws Monies

Homes may soon be admitted, to that exclusive tax-free circle dominated by liquor and slot machines.

But before being accorded equal standing and position in the tax bluebook, homes must undergo a period of probation. That is, they must first repay obligations of the past—bond issues.

Odd as it may seem, everything in Mississippi is taxed except liquor and slot machines, and yet both are available in sufficient quantities and qualities that if suddenly toppled from their apparently comfortable positions would yield the state around $2,000,000 annually in revenue.

Official estimates by those who have been associated with the tax top-rates in a collection way are that slot machines if taxed at $150 each would net around $500,000 a year, while liquor would bring in approximately $1,500,000.

The amount would be sufficient to care for $4,000,000 of the $6,744,000 Governor White says is needed biennially for his homestead exemption proposal he will submit to a June 27 extra session of the legislature.

Under the homestead program, all taxes for current purposes, bond repayment levies excluded, are to be lifted from homes without regard to valuation or the equivalent in 80 acres of farm lands. The plan also calls for a ban on future bond issues against homes which means as the present bonds are retired, homes will eventually become tax free as liquor and slot machines.

With the above as a preface to the "plot" of this column, attention is directed to a situation which has come about just as predicted by Senator John Culkin of Vicksburg; that to lift taxes from slot machines and enact a drastic law against their further operation is but an invitation for increased display and open violation of the law.

And despite the drastic statute which makes the first offense for display and operation of slot machines subject to a $500 fine and the second conviction liable for a two-year sentence in the state penitentiary, the number of these correctly styled "one arm bandits" has increased. Their presence is not confined to any one particular area, but they are scattered generously (not from a pay-off basis to victims) among the 82 counties.

When the drastic law banning slot machines was enacted, a long-standing privilege tax on them was repealed. Prior to that time, the tax was levied despite the fact the machines were outlawed. The conflict in the legislative mind resulted in "legal" operation of the machines in many sections of the state. In fact, one city used revenues from the machines to finance its police department. The revenue was in the form of "fines" assessed at regular intervals for operation of the "one arm bandits."

Under the new law citizens opposed to operation of slot machines or sale of liquor no longer can sit back and blame law enforcement officers alone for failure to enforce the laws. The January session of the legislature clothed Mr. and Mrs. John Citizen with authority to secure affidavits against operators and permits seizure of the machines or liquor without the necessity of trespassing on the property rights of any one. The property right that had existed in the machines and liquor was eliminated.

Despite the authority now vested in each and every citizen to wipe out slot machines or liquor, not a single instance of this right being exercised by a private citizen has been reported. Neither has much activity been noted by law enforcement officials since the rigid slot machine act.

On the contrary, slot machines have taken a sudden root-hold in Mississippi and are increasing in number. Probably the result of a movement in the state of Louisiana to drive them from the borders of the neighbor state.

In Louisiana the governor has his state police to carry out his orders while in Mississippi executive enforcement must be through the National Guard. The new highway patrolmen are bound by strict limitations in this respect—and written in the law largely to prevent them from encroaching on the authority of the sheriffs. It may be that in time the safety patrol will become a state constabulary but not without a bitter fight on the part of county sheriffs and other peace officers.

During the period of the contradictory statute on slot machines; one outlawing and the other taxing, a graduated tax was levied on them. Sheriffs issued the privilege licenses, but in cases where operations were not recognized but still actually permitted, the state tax collector assessed the privilege plus a stiff penalty.

Under the old law, repealed last January, one cent machines were taxed $50; five cent machines, $100; 10 cents, $150 and 25 cents and over, $200 a year.

Since the tax has been repealed, large denomination machines have made their bow to Mississippi. Fifty cent and dollar slot machines are being operated.

The "take-in" of the machines is governed by the combination set on the pay-off. Clips are used to prevent a nominal return on the investment of the victim. The usual pay-off runs around 10 per cent, which does not mean that every time a dollar is put in a dime is bound to come out. Sometimes the return is larger but not as frequent.

One slot machine operator with three machines averages around $30 per week per machine. His trade is not heavy. In better patronized places, the income is hard to figure.

As the two tax-free items go their way, they do not travel alone as they are patronized by a large following.

But as the saying goes, the drys have their laws and the wets their liquor, so goes it for the anti-gambling crusaders who have their laws and the slot machine suckers their "one arm bandits."

The situation probably bears out the statement of some legislators that "you can't legislate morals."

—PHONE 4116—
The Dollar Shoe Shop
QUALITY SERVICES

FRITZI RITZ — BY ERNIE BUSHMILLER

LOOY — BY BERNARD DIBBLE

SIR-THAT YOUNG CHAP IN WARD A-ELECTRIC SHOCK-I THINK YOU'D BETTER LOOK AT HIM AGAIN, SIR!
AT ONCE--NURSE.
MMMMM
HELLO — THAT - YOU — TIM?
TEMSBY-I HEAR OUR PROWLER WAS THAT FELLOW-LOUIE-REMEMBER NOW NOT A WORD OF THIS TO TIM OR HIS MOTHER, NO NEED TO UPSET THEM YET - UNDERSTAND?
OH QUITE-SIR.

BRONCHO BILL — BY HARRY F. O'NEILL

ACCORDING TO HIS OWN ADMISSION, TRIGGER DOYLE DOES NOT RUSTLE BOSS HERD IN SINK VALLEY
THERE'S THE MAN I RIDE FOR, WHEN I'M NOT PLAYING DEPUTY — THE SQUAREST SHOOTER IN MONTANA
WELL AND I HOPE STANDING ABOUT HERE, WHEN SHE HEARD THAT SPLASH O'WATER
STRANGE BUSINESS!
LISTEN! I HEARD IT THEN!
I DIDN'T!
WELL I DID! THE FIRST TIME FOR ME AND I'D RATHER NOT TELL YOU

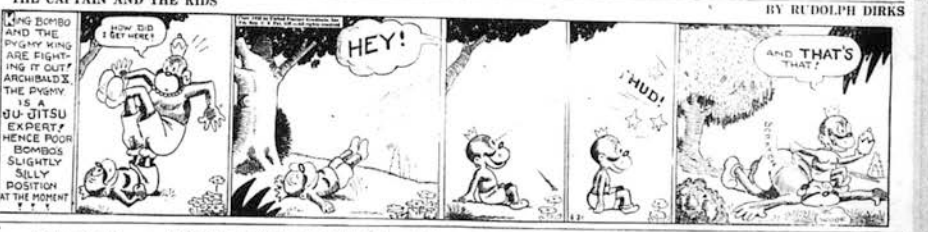
FRANKIE DOODLE — BY BEN BATSFORD

WHERE'S THE KID, PETE?
THAT'S WHAT TO LUNCH TODAY, SHADY-
WHILE I WAS IN PICKING YOU THAT LITTLE CROOK RAN OFF WITH MY CHANGE!
OH-H-H! HERE COMES NOW-!
IF HE SPIES ME WE'RE SUNK—ACCUSE HIM OF STEALING YOUR DOUGH AND PULL HIM AROUND THE CORNER—I'LL BE WAITING-
OKAY-LEAVE IT TO ME-
HELLO! H'LO, MISTER! — I'VE BEEN LOOKING ALL OVER FOR YOU!
OH YEAH?

LITTLE MARY MIXUP — BY R. M. BRINKERHOFF

MY LAND!—THERE WAS HALF A CAKE HERE—AND EVERY CRUMB OF IT IS GONE!
CAKE
I NO SOONER GET ONE CAKE MADE THAN I HAVE TO BAKE ANOTHER-
I CAN THINK OF LOTS OF THINGS I'D RATHER DO THAN STAY IN THIS HOT KITCHEN AND BAKE CAKES FOR MARY'S BOY FRIENDS-
THERE'S THE PHONE RINGING-
NO, MRS PLUMPER--YOUR BOY TUBBY IS NOT HERE NOW--BUT HE HAS BEEN HERE!

THE CAPTAIN AND THE KIDS — BY RUDOLPH DIRKS


KING BOMBO AND THE PYGMY KING ARE FIGHTING IT OUT! ARCHIBALD X THE PYGMY IS A JU-JUTSU EXPERT! HENCE POOR BOMBOS SLIGHTLY SILLY POSITION AT THE MOMENT
HOW DID I GET HERE?
HEY!
'HUD!
AND THAT'S THAT!

BRITAIN

(Continue From Page 1.)

a mass of high clouds, or of operating a sound-detector or height finder.

Others range the streets of the country lanes in army trucks, on which anti-aircraft guns and searchlights have been mounted, and play at finding and attacking the "enemy," represented by planes loaned by the air forces and sent up to act as targets for the civilian defenders.

Gas Squads Parade

Grotesquely costumed gas decontamination squads, in rubber suits, gas masks and gloves, and carrying hosepipes, brooms, and other paraphernalia, solemnly parade in various areas and practice how they will rid buildings and streets of gas immediately after an air raid.

Within specially selected strategic buildings, little groups of workers assemble every night to learn how they will handle emergency telephone calls and rush rescue squads, decontamination units or fire fighters to bombed or gassed areas. Fancifully, they destroy power stations, subways, office blocks, and whole streets of tenements in order to make themselves proficient at their task.

Women office workers, factory hands, and society ladies mingle in local armories and halls to learn how to tie a bandage, dress a wound, o rtreat a child or elderly person suffering from slight hurts. "Casualties" are brought in to them for first-aid treatment, which is performed under the supervision of trained nurses and doctors.

Others Attend Classes

Hundreds of thousands of others, unwilling to play a direct part in the ARP scheme but anxious to protect their own lives and homes, attend classes or read official literature instructing them how to build an air raid shelter at small cost, seal up their homes against poison gas, and otherwise attempt to prepare to escape the worst in an actual raid.

In scores of factories deft-fingered girls daily pack thousands of gas-masks in sealed containers, to be stored away at strategic centers in every town, city and village, ready for distribution within eight hours of war being declared.

Other factories are making fire pumps, special brooms, and buckets for containing sand—the officially recommended home defense method.

Two Year Campaign

The work of making the nation air-raid conscious will go on for probably two years, until every community has its store of gas-masks, its quota of fire engines, gas decontamination apparatus, even its anti-aircraft gun and its searchlight.

Until then the propaganda campaign will not be let up for one moment.

DRIVERS MISJUDGE JUDGE

CORAL GABLES, Fla. — Four motorists wish they had known the date of City Judge Phillip E. Paine's birthday. On his last birthday, with four cases docketed, Paine announced he expected to dismiss charges in each case because of the anniversary. But the four defendants had chosen not to appear and their bonds were forfeited.

AMERICAN UNITED LIFE INSURANCE CO.
O. C. JOLLY
Pythian Building

FOR TAXI SERVICE CALL
1808

NOTICE
WE HAVE MOVED TO OUR NEW LOCATION
Ground Floor Southern Hotel Bldg.
510 - - 23rd Ave. Telephone 355
Caldwell-Alston Agency, Inc.

TIRE AND BRAKE SERVICE UNIT IS MODEL FACILITY

The Tire and Brake Service company service station, Twenty-sixth avenue and Eighth street, in the opinion of competent observers is the most up-to-date, modern and most complete unit of its kind in Mississippi and one of the finest in the South.

Owned and operated by Ray Dennis, whose activities in the service station field date back to some 18 years ago, the facility will carry full stocks of Goodyear and Marathon tires, Life Guard tubes, Goodyear batteries and incidental automotive accessories.

Equipped with the latest-type Weaver Safety Lane testing equipment, the station will be an "official" brake-testing laboratory.

Other than Mr. Dennis, the official personnel of the concern is: Jack Rainer, budget manager, L. M. McDonald, vulcanizing and battery department director; Frank Hawkins, lubrication department director; Bill Cooley, and Harvey Adam, tire salesman; Sidney Sharp, service manager.

To Renovate Motors

In a formal interview, Mr. Dennis expressed the opinion Meridian motorists will find the station the most interesting in point of equipment in this section.

"The Graco motor vitalizer is an education in itself," he explained. "All motors sooner or later become contaminated with gum, carbon, sludge and dirt. This hinders oil circulation, causes excessive wear, stops rings, valves and valve stems from working properly, smoothly, efficiently. Removal of this dirt at regular mileage intervals prolongs the life of your motor, cuts oil and gas consumption, increases compression, adds power and pep. With this machine we clean crankcases, pass channels rings and oil pumps in such a manner they come out like new. I may add this equipment is approved by all automobile manufacturers and it will save any automobile owner to have this particular work done."

A special machine known as the Kerrick Kleaner, which works under high pressure, augments the work done by the motor vitalizer by cleaning the exterior of the motor and other exterior running gear parts. It is the only 1938 machine of its kind in Meridian.

Other outstanding equipment of the new concern includes the Weaver light adjuster and wheel alignment machines. Sinclair gas and oils will be stocked, added Mr. Dennis.

Proud Of Unit

"We take pride in our new station," continued Mr. Dennis. "We believe it is one of the more beautiful of its kind in the nation and, needless to say, we intend to make it always be an asset to the present Meridian beautification program.

"Our hope is to render only the highest-type service to the Meridian motoring public. We have a splendid personnel. We have the finest equipment of its kind known today and all our services are absolutely guaranteed.

"We formally invite the Meridian public to visit and inspect our plant regardless of whether they come with the intention of making purchases or not. Our personnel will be pleased to demonstrate each piece of our equipment at any time.

"And as we now take justifiable pride in giving to Meridian the state's finest service station, we hope our fellow-citizens will join hands with us in making it a success. We will do our part to fill every need in our line and do it to the very best of our abilities."

KEY TO KEYS IGNORED

MADISON, Wis.—Anna Jungiger hit the keys to her automobile in the ignition switch and shut the doors, which locked automatically. She called the nearest garage. The attendant who answered the telephone told her to "bring it over," and we'll see what we can do.

BEST!

In Permanent Waving and all lines of beauty culture.

Woodham Beauty Shoppe

PHONE 737
Ground Floor
Mazza-Woods Building

Announcement

We announce the completion of the Tire and Brake Service company service station at Twenty-sixth avenue and Eighth street.

We believe this new service station unit meets the qualifications of structures designed to beautify our city and it will be our purpose to continue its attractive appearance in the future.

We feel certain our equipment stands out as the finest in our city—

We take justifiable pride in our personnel which has been carefully selected—and each and every member of our staff is well qualified for the position he holds.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION ON EVERY JOB.

We feel we are contributing to the growth of our city and will appreciate your patronage.

PHONES 30 31

Our Employees

JACK RAINER
Budget Manager

L. M. McDONALD
Vulcanizing and Battery Dept. Director

FRANK HAWKINS
Lubrication Director

BILL COOLEY
Tire Salesman

HARVEY ADEN
Tire Salesman

SIDNEY SHARP
Service Manager

FRED GOSSETT
Service Department

RAY DENNIS, Prop.
TIRE AND BRAKE SERVICE CO.
8th St. - 26th Ave.

We cordially invite you to inspect our facilities at any time. Our personnel will be happy to demonstrate our equipment without obligation.

"The Adventures of Robin Hood"

A First National Picture in Technicolor — with Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland, Basil Rathbone and Claude Rains. Directed by Michael Curtiz and William Keighley. Music by Erich Wolfgang Korngold. Screenplay by Norman Reilly Raine and Seton I. Miller. Coming (date) to (your) Theatre

Bold Robin Hood (Errol Flynn) appears on the horizon to fight against the usurper, Prince John.

Robin personally tests each recruit to his band, finds a worthy outlaw in Friar Tuck (Eugene Pallette).

Best archers in all England join Robin Hood's band, but Robin is king over all with the crossbow.

With rascally devilment Robin shows contempt for the oppressors, turns banquet into uproar. (*Continued*)

Roaming Sherwood Forest, plundering the Norman nobles to feed the poor, Robin, with two of his men come upon this:

Lovely Maid Marian (Olivia de Havilland), accompanied by villainous Sir Guy (Basil Rathbone), right, High Sheriff (Melville Cooper), with entourage.

Robin Hood captures the entire company, and his prisoners partake of a meal with his band hideaway. Marian, Robin fall in love. (*Continued*)

Knowing Robin Hood to be best archer in all England, Guy holds contest as trap. Disguised as a tinker, Robin enters, competes.

When the tinker wins, conspirators know this man must be Robin Hood. Robin is presented with a golden arrow by the alarmed Maid Marian.

Noble Robin Hood falls victim to the strata soon on way to be hung. See tomorrow's story and find out what happens. (*Continued*)

Robin makes good his escape, leaps from gallows to back of a ready horse, is away before the surprised Normans can stop him.

Robin learns Maid Marian (Olivia de Havilland), aided in the rescue, gallops daringly back to the castle to thank her.

Maid Marian's part in the rescue is detected, Jealous Guy (Basil Rathbone), and sly Prince John (Claude Rains) place her under sentence of death. (*Continued*)

Disguised King Richard (Ian Hunter) returns. Friar Tuck (Eugene Pallette) challenges Richard to a show of might.

Learning Prince John is to be crowned king, Robin, Richard and their men, disguised as monks, attend with a dagger at Bishop's back.

At the crucial moment, Robin and his men doff their robes, engage in terrific hand-to-hand combat with the usurpers. Robin singles out Sir Guy. (*End*)

Robin Hood has singled out Sir Guy (Basil Rathbone), the most wicked of the Norman knights. Both are exceptionally able swordsmen.

After fierce hours-long combat, noble Robin Hood disposes of Sir Guy forever. Meanwhile Robin's men are successful rooting, capturing the conspirators.

King Richard (Ian Hunter) dubs Robin granite permission for marriage of Maid Marian to Sir Robin of Locksley! (*The End*)

THE COURIER-NEWS

No. 31 — MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1938 — PRICE 5 CENTS

Blueprints Channel Tunnel; Britain's Go-Ahead Is Needed

most ambitious en-
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has now been com-
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el Tubes In Plan

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UCBED

WITH PAINT

R, Mass. — When
72-year-old handy-
from a long nap
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with bright green
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dened, he was tak-
pital where doctors
rked for more than
ove the glassy coat-

A NEW DEAL IN TRAVEL

BISHOP ISSUES NEW SCHEDULE

The board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church has announced dates and places for the various church conferences during 1938.

The conferences follows:

Alabama, Cordora, Nov. 2. Atlanta, Rome, Ga., Nov. 24. Baltimore, Hagerstown, Md., June 1. Blue Ridge-South Atlantic, Misenhenner, N. C., Oct. 6. California, Stockton, June 15. Central Alabama, Roanoke, Nov. 3. Central New York, date referred. Sept. 29. Central Northwest, Jamestown, Mich., Aug. 30.

Central Tennessee, McLemoresville, Sept. 22. Colorado, Denver, June 14. Dakota, Aberdeen, Oct. 4. Detroit, Highland Park, Mich., June 22. East Tennessee, Wytheville, Va., Sept. 29. Erie, Grace, Oil City, Pa., Sept. 14. Genesee, East Aurora, N. Y., Oct. 5. Georgia, Marietta, Oct. 27. Holston, Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 19.

Idaho, Idaho Falls, Aug. 16. Illinois, Decatur, Sept. 13. Indiana, Indianapolis, Sept. 4. Iowa, Des Moines, Fairfield, Neb., Sept. 13. Kentucky, Benham, Sept. 21. Latin American, Mission, Watts, Calif., June 9. Louisiana, Shreveport, Oct. 26. Michigan, Albion, June 15. Minnesota, Owatonna, June 7.

In St. Louis Sept. 21

Mississippi, Meridian, Nov. 23. Missouri, Union Church, St. Louis, Sept. 21. Montana, Billings, June 20. Nebraska, Omaha, Sept. 6. Manchester, Conn., June 15. New Jersey, Atlantic City, Sept. 21. New Mexico mission, Las Vegas, June 2. North Carolina, Hickory, Oct. 27.

Northeast Ohio, Cleveland, Sept. 13. Northern Minnesota, Wesley Church, Sept. 27. Northern Indiana, Battle Ground, June 22. Northwest Iowa, Sax City, Sept. 27. Northwest Wisconsin, Crosse, Sept. 28. Norwegian and Danish, Duluth, Sept. 6. Ohio, Columbus, Sept. 7. Oklahoma City, Oct. 19. Oregon, Dallas, June 21. Pacific Northwest, Spokane, June 14.

No Date For Chinese Mission

Pacific Chinese mission, date referred, June 17. Pacific Japanese mission, Santa Maria, Cal., June 30. Pittsburgh, Uniontown, Pa., Sept. 27. Rock River, Chicago Temple, Oct. 4. Savannah Statesboro, Ga., Dec. 7. South Carolina, Anderson, Nov. 30. Southern Illinois, Lawrence, Sept. 20. Southern conference, Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 12.

Southwest Kansas, First, Wichita, Oct. 11. Tennessee, Murphreesboro, Oct. 19. Texas, Clarksville, Oct. 19. Upper Iowa, Cedal Falls, Sept. 20. Upper Mississippi, Starksville, Miss., Nov. 30. Utah Mission, Salt Lake City, May 26. Vermont, St. Albans, May 24. West Texas, Fort Worth, Oct. 12. West Virginia, Morgantown, Sept. 21. West Wisconsin, Sparta, Aug. 30. Western Norwegian, San Pedro, Cal., Supne 2. Wisconsin, Waukesha, Sept. 20. Wyoming state, Torrington, June 9.

FARM FIELDS YIELD CROPS

Many farmers in the Soil Conservation Service area here will harvest seed from their own fields this year to increase future plantings of soil-conserving crops as a part of the erosion-control program on their farms, according to C. B. Anders.

The more extensive use of erosion-resisting crops in the area has greatly increased and more generally distributed the farm-grown seed supply of these crops, he pointed out.

Several methods of seed harvesting, ranging from simple home-made hand strippers to mowing and other methods of machine harvesting, will be used by farmers in the area.

Farmers will harvest lespedeza seed, cowpeas, soybeans, and other summer legumes which will provide home-grown crowns for planting stocks on additional acreage.

The progress which has already been made in the vegetative phase of erosion control on these farms will thus enable farmers quickly and economically to expand the erosion activities, Mr. Anders pointed out.

As they become more familiar with these erosion-resisting crops, better stands and growth will also be obtained, he said.

RECORD TRAVEL TO U. S. PARKS SEEN; TOURISTS TO SHUN RESTLESS EUROPE

The third successive summer of civil war in Spain and political tension elsewhere in Europe during the spring months of vacation-planning has curtailed the prospective volume of trans-Atlantic tourist travel and probably will result in greater travel at home, a survey indicates.

The national park system has been an immense beneficiary from the tide of summer travel turned back from European playgrounds as the result of vague uneasiness raised by "war scares" and reports of battles in Spain.

All of the parks can be reached by automobile, and most of them by train, or airplane. Thousands of travelers in eastern United States, timid over conditions in Europe, have therefore joined the Western summer tourist movement which has steadily grown during the last decade.

May Pass 15 Million

Present indications are that the national parks this year will have a record attendance, exceeding the figure of 15,000,000 visitors reached in 1937.

One out of every eight persons in the United States visited some part of the vast national park and monument system during the 1937 travel year and at the close of the season A. E. Demaray, acting director of the National Park Service, reported that there apparently was "no limit" to 1938 park travel.

"New facilities are being provided and this year's record (1937) has only been made to be broken," he said.

"The unusually large number of inquiries that have been pouring into the offices of the National Park Service leads us to believe that many Americans feel this is an excellent year to stay at home and see America first," one official commented.

Tourism Third Industry

Travel in the United States has been growing steadily since the World War and tourism is now ranked as the nation's third largest business. National park travel is responsible for a large proportion of this business and it is estimated that if each person who visited these parks last year stayed for only one day and spent only $5, a total of $75,000,000 would have been put into circulation in the park area.

There are now more than 180 parks of various kinds under the national government's jurisdiction. These range from such tiny areas as Bedloe Island, in New York harbor, upon which stands the Statue of Liberty, to the sprawling and world-famous Yellowstone National Park, covering 3,438 square miles in northwestern Wyoming, southwestern Montana and northeastern Idaho.

More than 21,000 square miles, containing some of the nation's most beautiful, unusual and historic sights, are devoted to the park and monument system under the administration of the National Park Service.

System Begun In 1872

The present park system, most extensive in the world, had its inception in 1872 when Yellowstone was designated as a park. This is said to be the world's first national park.

The system has grown steadily since that time. From 1906 to the present, new attendance records have been set each year with the exception of the war years of 1914 and 1918. The tourist season extends from October of one year to September of the next.

Included in the vast system, in addition to the national parks, are historical parks, monuments, military parks, battlefield sites, "miscellaneous" memorials, cemeteries and parkways.

Despite the fame of Yellowstone, it is not the most popular with tourists. Last year, for example, it stood fourth in attendance, the attractions of the Smoky mountains and its accessibility. It is located in the populous eastern part of the country.

Great Smokies Second

The second most popular park was that Smoky Mountain National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee. More than 727,000 persons visited its scenic beauties.

Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado was next in popularity, drawing more than 651,000 persons. This park is in the heart of the Rockies and contains peaks ranging from 11,000 to 14,255 feet.

The most visited national monument last year was the Statue of Liberty. About 319,000 persons visited the island to view this impressive statue dominating the harbor of the nation's metropolis.

A keen interest also was shown in historical sites and memorials. Natoinal Historical Park in Virginia, for example, was visited by about 664,000 persons.

Parks Well Equipped

Most of the parks are well equipped to take care of tourists, many possessing modern hotels, tourist quarters and other housing arrangements. To keep the public informed of the parks' facilities and to promote travel, the government recently instituted the Northern Route under the National Park Service.

Many of the parks are open the year around, while some have limited seasons. Those open all year include Acadia National Park in Maine, Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico, Crater Lake in Oregon, General Grant Park in California, Great Smoky Mountains Park in North Carolina and Tennessee, Hot Springs Park in Arkansas, Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado state, Platt Park in Oklahoma, Rocky Mountain Park in Colorado, Sequoia Park in California, Shenandoah Park in Virginia, Wind Cave Park in South Dakota, Yosemite Park in California, Zion Park in Utah and Boulder Dam Recreational Area in Nevada.

Tobacco Chewers Snap Fingers At Tax Collector In Mississippi

This is one place where a man can chew his tobacco, dip his snuff, drink his hard liquor as my style he pleases—and not be beholden to the state tax collector.

When it comes to cigarettes, that's different. Gov. Hugh White, without political qualms, suggested to the legislature that it increase the state tax on cigarettes from 3 to 4 cents a pack.

One tobacco-chewing senator, three or four tobacco-chewing representatives and the remainder of the cigarette and pipe-smoking legislature enacted the measure.

But what they smoke in the law-making chambers here is beside the point when it comes to crossroads politics. When trailing votes, the candidates leave their coat at home along with his cigars and cigarettes, lets out his necktie and borrows a "chaw" here and there as a friendly gesture.

Of all the taxes sugested to make up for revenues that will be lost when a homestead exemption act is scheduled to pass, apply now: "To tax chewing tobacco or snuff is political suicide."

As for liquor, it isn't sold in Mississippi under state law. Drinking is confined by statute to light wines and beers. But that, likewise, is beside the point. More than 1,000 federal licenses to sell liquor retail were issued last year in this state.

And the cigarette smoker pays taxes while the connoisseur of cutplug and the snuff dipper pays nothing.

REVIVAL

This Book contains the mind of God, the state of man, the way of salvation and the destiny of the righteous and the wicked. Its doctrines are holy, its precepts are binding, its histories are true and its decisions are immutable. Read it to be wise, believe it to be right and practice it to be holy. It contains light to direct you, food to support you and comfort to cheer you. It is the traveler's map, the pilgrim's staff, the pilot's compass, the soldier's sword and the Christian's charter. Here paradise is restored, heaven opened and the gates of hell are disclosed. Christ is its grand subject, our good its design and the glory of God its end. It should fill the memory, rule the heart and guide the feet. Read it slowly, frequently, prayerfully. It is a mine of wealth, a paradise of glory and a river of pleasure. It is given you in life, will be open at the judgment and be remembered forever. It invokes the highest responsibility, rewards the greatest labor and condemns all who trifle with its holy contents.

ELIMINATION OF WEEDS IS PUSHED HERE

By eliminating weeds that compete with desirable pasture grasses for food and moisture, farmers are developing a more restful, healthful and profitable setting better grazing for their live stock, according to officials of the Soil Conservation Service area.

Each mowing is desirable, but one mowing won't do the job, it was said. Weeds come in cycles and pastures must be mowed several times during the growing season to prevent reseeding. Each successive crop of weed seed must be destroyed before the seed mature.

The best time for mowing is as soon as the bloom appears, it was pointed out. At this stage the food reserve of weeds is at its lowest point, but there is no danger of scattering seed by teh mowing operation. Hand pulling and hoeing will control weeds on areas which cannot be reached with a mower.

The improvement of pasture sod through the use of sufficient quantities of lime and fertilizer has materially reduced the problem of weed control on many of the cooperating farms in the area. With proper fertilizing, desirable grasses can compete with weeds much more effectively, it was explained.

PROFIT FROM EXPERIENCES

Farmers from a wide area around Meridian are profiting this year from the experiences of farmers in the erosion control demonstration area near here.

The 400 farmers in the erosion control area have been cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service in planning and operating their farms so as to stop the soil from washing away and make the best use of what is here on the farms as well as best provide the needs of the farm family, it was said.

Since they started the concerted erosion control measures they have reduced their acreage of cropland and at the same time they have increased the acreage of close-growing crops and pasturing. Reports show that they have more land in pasture, have more than an average acreage in hay crops, that they are following approved crop rotations, and that they are retiring their steepest and worst eroded land to trees and other close-growing permanent vegetation that will check erosion, put the land to better use and let nature eventually reclaim it.

The visitors appear quite interested in the new system of strip crop farming in the improved type of broad-base terraces, in the meadow strips and vegetated waterways and in other practices the farmers are demonstrating.

MOTORING BILL TO HIGH TOTAL

Outlay Represents More Than 10 Per Cent Of The U. S. Income

American motorists spent approximately $7,500,000,000—more than 10 per cent of the national income—last year on their automobiles, statistics compiled by the Bureau of Public Roads disclosed.

The largest item—approximately $3,500,000,000—was for purchases, accessories and repairs. There were more than 28,000,000 motor vehicles—one for every five persons—in the United States on January 1 of this year.

Gasoline was the second largest expense, totaling approximately $3,000,000,000, of which nearly $1,000,000,000 went to states and the Federal government in gasoline taxes. State taxes amounted to $761,998,000 and Federal taxes to $192,181,210.

350 Million In Fees

Registration and inspection fees totaled approximately $350,000,000, all of which was collected by states and cities. Personal property taxes probably added $50,000,000 to the total cost, although no exact data was available on that.

Insurance—another item on which no data was available—was believed to have cost motorists an additional $150,000,000. Traffic fines probably added $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 to the total cost of automobile operation.

Assuming an average of 16 miles per gallon of gasoline, motorists drove nearly 200,000,000,000 miles last year. The estimate did not include 650,000,000 gallons used in farm tractors and stationary engines and exempt from state taxes.

Travel by automobile is increasing, the bureau report showed. Consumption of gasoline last year was 1,460,000,000 gallons greater than in 1936, an increase of 7.6 per cent.

Gasoline Taxes Go Higher

State gasoline taxes in 1937 were $70,578,000 greater and Federal taxes increased $14,600,000 over 1936. During the year four states increased the tax rate by 1 cent a gallon, bringing the average rate for the United States from 3.85 to 3.91 cents a gallon.

Rates of the tax ranged from 2 cents a gallon in the District of Columbia to 7 cents in Florida, Louisiana and Tennessee. Only two states showed decreased in gasoline tax income last year. They were Nebraska and Tennessee.

States reporting the largest income from gasoline taxes were: New York, $61,915,000; Pennsylvania, $55,720,000; California, $46,624,000; Ohio, $46,538,000; Texas, $41,678,000; Illinois, $36,266,000; Michigan, $29,430,000; Indiana, $23,497,000; North Carolina, $23,393,000; Florida, $22,466,000.

HIT-RUN DRIVER FAINTED

MIAMI, Fla.—Police didn't have to look for clews in one hit-and-run driver case. A car, being driven at an excessive rate of speed, ran into a painting machine. The police radio ordered squad cars to pick up a black sedan spotted with yellow paint.

DON'TS FOR EARS

1. Don't a box or slap children's, ears.
2. Don't ever go swimming, or dive, if you have a punctured ear drum, without taking extreme precautions to keep out water.
3. Don't try a high dive anyway unless you're an expert.
4. Don't neglect a cold.
5. Don't apply snow for frostbite. Use the warm palm of your hand.
6. Don't try sticking anything hard or sharp into your ear, to get out wax, or a bug, or for any other purpose.
7. Don't intentionally put any kind of medicine or liquid into your ears, except on doctor's orders.
8. Don't ever let a "discharging ear" continue. See a doctor.
9. Don't think that "imaginary voices" are connected with ear trouble. They're not.
10. Don't try to treat your own ears. Let an ear doctor do it.
11. Don't let any sudden loss or impairment of hearing go unattended.
12. Don't expect to regain much hearing that has been lost for years—but don't let it get any worse.

MOWING UNITS EXPAND HERE

Mowing machines are covering a lot of new territory on farms in erosion control demonstration areas in Mississippi, Soil Conservation technicians report.

Many farmers in these areas have already begun to mow meadow strips which were seeded to grass, clover and lespedeza mixtures to prevent quick-growing grasses like Italian rye from choking out smaller grasses and legumes.

The mowing of meadow strips also helps to maintain a more even distribution of grasses and legumes used in the mixture and provides a more desirable type of turf upon which to empty surplus water from terraces.

Where serious lespedeza is used in meadow strips, however, mowing is not desirable the first year, unless a good heavy growth is obtained, the technicians point out. Even then only one cutting can safely be made.

Where kudzu is used for protection of meadow strips or on other areas the kudzu should not be mowed or grazed until it has made a heavy growth that covers the land. Well established kudzu will provide high quality hay and excellent supplementary pasture during dry weather when other pastures may be suffering from lack of moisture.

With additional new sources of hay available from annual strips used in rotations and from perennial hay crops used in permanent strips on the steeper portions of cultivated fields, the erosion control program on farms in demonstration areas is helping farmers to follow a live-at-home plan on their farms, Service technicians say.

LIVE IN SLUMS ON 1-3 RATIO

Federal Survey Shows Conditions Worse Than In City

One out of every three farm families in the United States is living in "slum" conditions, according to a survey just completed by the Department of Agriculture.

Findings of the survey were based on a three-year study by the bureau of agricultural economics and the Farm Security Administration. The study included approximately 10,000,000 rural families.

"It is a conservative estimate," the report said, "that one-third of the farm families of the nation are living so low as to make them slum families."

Poverty is as abject and as widespread in a rural areas as in the most crowded sections of many large cities, the report said. Among nearly half of the farm population living conditions were said to be "sub-standard."

Of Long Standing

These conditions were said to have existed for many years and to have been aggravated by the depression. Fifty years ago three out of every four farmers owned the land they tilled. Now only a few more than half own their land. In 1935 there were 2,865,000 tenant families and the number was increasing by 200,000 a year. Of the non-owners, 700,000 were sharecroppers, thus having status little, if any, above hired laborers. Of which there were 2,700,000 in 1930. "Farm laborers are on the bottom rung of the so-called agricultural ladder and apparently are increasing in numbers," the report said.

At the height of the 1929 boom,

(Continued On Page 3.)

USE ROADBEDS FOR WILDLIFE

The development of a strip to provide food and cover for wildlife may prove to be a good solution to the problem of what to do with old abandoned roadbeds on the farm, according to C. B. Anders of the Soil Conservation Service.

These areas may represent old farm roads that have been relocated. In either case it is difficult to use the land for growing crops and channels cut by run-off water often cause an erosion problem that may seriously affect adjoining land.

Often the best use to which such land can be put is to plant it to some type of erosion-resisting vegetation, like sericea lespedeza, which will control erosion and provide food and cover for wildlife. Usually mulching and fertilizing is necessary to get vegetation established.

Long narrow strips, such as these old roadbeds offer, represent an ideal type of land for the use of plants which will encourage wildlife. They provide travel lanes which birds and animals may use in moving from one part of the farm to another and they afford wide range in adjoining fields.

WATER SUPPLY IS PROTECTED

Farming practices that control erosion also help farmers to get the maximum benefit from rainfall during periods when they need it most, according to C. B. Anders of the Soil Conservation Service area, of Meridian.

Since run-off water is the principal agent of erosion in this section, any practice that controls erosion must control run-off. This is exactly what practices that farmers are demonstrating in the water shed area are designed to do, he said.

Properly constructed terraces, contour cultivation, and contour planting in connection with mechanical barriers which increase absorption. Good rotations which make the soil more porous, the use of strips of close-growing crops in cultivated fields, permanent hay crops, good pasture and, and unburned woodland all increase the moisture content of the soil by holding back run-off water.

With abundant annual rainfall in this section, the problem is not one of getting enough rain, but rather of getting it at the proper time. Moisture stored in the ground by these conservation farming practices tend to alleviate the damage to crops during periods of extended drought, he pointed out.

This is particularly evident, he said, on contour furrows in pastures where a denser growth of grass can generally be observed and the grass remains green longer during periods of extended drought.

KEEP COOL THIS SUMMER

If your home is not air-conditioned, and most homes still are not, you can do a great deal to keep the house cool this summer by adopting these methods:

From 9 p.m. to 9 a.m., keep as many windows open as possible. This lets the cooler night air circulate through the house. From 9 in the morning to 9 in the evening, keep the windows closed.

Help to create a draft through the house by keeping the attic door and windows open during the night. This acts very much like a chimney through which hot air rises.

Use awnings on the windows exposed to sunshine.

'SAY NO TRUTHS TO FRIENDS'

"Don't flatter yourselves that friendship authorizes you to say disagreeable things to your intimates. On the contrary, the nearer you are to your relation with a person the more necessary tact and courtesy become. Except in cases of necessity, which are rare, leave your friend to learn unpleasant truths from his enemies. They are ready enough to tell them. Good breeding never forgets that amour-propre is universal."

WILL EXPAND PARK SET-UP

The government is bringing low-cost camping to thousands of citizens through the establishment of modern, well-equipped camps throughout the United States.

Although the program was inaugurated less than three years ago, 46 areas ranging from 1,000 to 15,000 acres in 27 states have been laid out.

The low-cost camping plan is an outgrowth of the government's program to purchase millions of acres of sub-marginal land, principally for reforestation purposes.

In 1935, the proposal was put forward to make some of this land available to children who were unable to afford the luxury of private camps and to adults whose vacation funds were limited.

Constructeln of the first camps began in 1935 and a few camps were in operation later that year. Others were added in 1937 and 1938.

Another $500,000 Set Aside

The plan proved so popular that congress recently appropriated an additional $500,000 for expansion of the present facilities.

The camps are administered by the National Park Service which has jurisdiction over the national parks. The areas contain from one to three camps, each of which can accommodate 96 persons.

The camps in turn are divided into four units, each accommodating 24 persons. At each camp are kitchens, mess-halls and other facilities and wherever possible provision is made for fishing, boating and swimming.

Compared with most private camps the cost is extremely low. The rental per camp for a 16-week season is $600. For periods less than this, a charge of 25 cents for each camper per day is levied.

The government makes no profit on the venture. The rentals merely pay the cost of maintenance and operation.

Virtually all the construction work is done by CCC and WPA workers.

Although the camps are primarily for summer use, they may be used in the winter for week-end holidays. One school has made the nearby camp a part of the school system to provide recreation for underprivileged children and also for nature study courses.

Historical Aspect Stressed

In addition to providing inexpensive vacations for thousands of persons who otherwise might be forced to spend their vacation in the cities, this latest government venture into social work helps to preserve areas of historical and geographical interest.

For example, a camp has been established at French Creek in Pennsylvania, site of iron foundries which operated during the Revolutionary War. The camp at Blue Knob, Pa., encircles that state's highest peak.

National Park service officials report the camps already have proved extremely popular and additional thousands are expected to take advantage of the facilities this year.

The camps are open to responsible agencies, such as school boards, the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Young Men's Christian Associations, Young Men's Hebrew Associations, boards of education, and organized clubs of various kinds. All applications must be passed on by local citizens' advisory boards, regional park service officials and the National Park Service.

COLLECTION BASKET SEIZED

PASADENA, Cal.—The "meanest thief" for the African Methodist Episcopal church here was the man who dashed into the church while the collection from the evening service was being counted and grabbed the entire amount totaling $4.60.

Escaped From Spain, Disarmed, Returned to Spain

Much-needed rest was what a "lost battalion" of 6000 Spanish government troops enjoyed, above, on French soil at Tarbes after breaking through the mountain passes of the Pyrenees where they had been surrounded by Insurgent forces for many months. After disarming them, French authorities provided free railroad transportation in special trains back to Barcelona. Under the French rule refugees are permitted to return either to the Franco territory or to that held by the government.

EYE OPENERS—by Bob Crosby

FROM HOT TO COLD! THE INTENSE HEAT OF GAS FUEL IS USED TO MAKE DRY ICE ONE OF THE COLDEST SUBSTANCES KNOWN!
ONE CENT WAS OFFERED AS A REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF KIT CARSON FAMOUS SCOUT WHEN, AS A BOY, HE RAN AWAY FROM HIS WORK!
"BUFFALO BILL" [COL. WM. F. CODY] KILLED 48 BUFFALOES IN 15 MINUTES AND 4280 IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS! HE MADE THE LONGEST PONY EXPRESS RIDE IN HISTORY 322 MILES— AND ONCE RODE 45 MILES IN THREE HOURS!

When a young lad (about 1819) Kit Carson, the famous scout, worked as a saddler's apprentice in Howard County, Missouri. He ran away and his employer advertised in the local paper a reward of one cent for his return.

Colonel Cody made his reputation and his famous nickname "Buffalo Bill" when he supplied buffalo meat for employees constructing the Kansas and Pacific Railroad.

Because gas fuel is clean and easy to control automatically, it is used extensively in the manufacture of CO_2 (Dry) ice, one of the coldest substances known. It is interesting to note that because of the cleanliness and flexibility of gas, 14,500,000 families in the United States use this fuel for one or more of these purposes—cooking, water heating, house heating and refrigeration.

PRODUCTION NEWS

Dennis O'Keefe wins top role in "The Chaser" . . . Mary Astor has been given one of the principal roles in "Listen, Darling," which is scheduled to go into production soon. Freddie Bartholomew, Judy Garland and Billie Burke had been previously announced for the picture . . . Stanley Morner and Florence Rice have been added to the cast of "Sweethearts" and Al Shean is an addition to the cast of "Too Hot to Handle."

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has acquired motion picture rights to the play, "Death on the Table," written by Frederick Guy Beauchamp and Roland Pertwee.

One of the fastest airplanes in the country, owned by Reece Turner, will be re-named the "Blue Lady." This name was inspired by Clark Gable in "Test Pilot." In the film, Gable keeps referring to the sky above as the "blue lady." The plane, incidentally, will be entered in the air races which will be held at the Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco's 1939 World's Fair.

Lewis Stone and Mickey Rooney made a new official world record in Hollywood when they spoke 1022 words between them in a scene from "Love Finds Andy Hardy" . . . With Payette Lake and the upper reaches of the Payette River definitely decided upon as the location sites for "Northwest Passage," Director W. S. Van Dyke II has returned from Idaho to lay plans for housing and feeding a cast and crew of from 250 to 300, plus an encampment of 700 to 800 Indians . . . Eleanor Powell's rehearsals will keep her dancing ten hours every day. The star will do four specialty numbers in her new musical, "Honolulu": a straight tap, an imitation of Bill Robinson's stair dance, a "La Conga" tap and a hula.

LOOT MAKES JAIL DINNER

MIAMI, Fla.—Failure of police to catch a chicken thief provided an exceptional treat for prisoners in city jail here. The negro, pursued by police, dropped his loot—11 young chickens, all dead and dressed for cooking. Officials sent the chickens to the city jail kitchen.

IMPROVES HIS TIMBER AREAS

Lute Minor, manager of the Paulette Plantation, was sufficiently impressed with results of timber stand improvement demonstrations in the CCC camp area at Shuqualak to spend $1,000 for labor in carrying out similar woodland improvement on a 400-acre timber tract under his management.

After visiting the demonstrations, Mr. Minor decided when the labor on the plantation was idle a good part of the time to use the men for thinning and pruning trees as had been done on the camp demonstrations. He recently took Soil Conservation service technicians from the camp over the plantation and showed them the results of the timber stand improvement work on the 400 acres of improved woodland.

The 14,000-acre plantation is operated chiefly as a hunting club, but is self-supporting from farming operations. Mr. Minor estimates the cost of the timber stand improvement work at $2.50 an acre, or $1,000 for the 400-acre tract, but he says the money was well spent. The improved stand is protecting the land from erosion and providing a profitable use for the land.

The work has greatly improved the quality and increased the rate of growth of the timber by eliminating the slow-growing, diseased and misshapen trees and the inferior species, he pointed out. This has given the best trees an opportunity to make maximum growth as a future timber crop. At the same time, Minor said, the improved stand will furnish more food for wildlife and afford better shooting for sportsmen.

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

Some woman told my brother that if I had written about her like I wrote about the old sweetheart of mine and said she had spinney legs, she would have wrapped a hoe handle amound my head. Now I know that my column is no place to write about women's legs, but when I see in the papers about Marlene Dietrich having a pair of million dollar legs I don't see why I can't say something.

But I just happened to know from observation about this girl I wrote about. I was right there when she got baptized at Meadow's lake near Marion. You know how it is yourself, you can be absolutely in love with a girl and all of a sudden you see her in a bathing suit and your love is gone. But this girl got converted at a protracted meeting at Marion and the day she was supposed to get baptized her mama forgot to sew some buckshot in the hem of her dress. Well Sir, everybody was a' singing and the preacher had the nicest tremble in his voice you ever heard and the girl walked down into the water with the happiest smile you ever saw. But as she went down, her dress went up. It just ballooned out and floated on top of the water. My brother Grady was the first one to holler. I took one look and lit a shuck through the woods. She let out a whoop like a Choctaw Indian at an Indian ball game. Her mama run down and got her out of there and the last I saw of 'em they was headin' for home lickety split, hell-bent for breakfast. Now if anybody says that I don't know that that girl had spinney legs they just don't know what they are talking about. It was during those days that women were wearing sheath gowns (split skirts) and they had a little song about 'em.

"Mary had a new sheath gown.
It was split almost in half.
Who gives a dam for Mary's lamb
They can now see Mary's calf."

And that girl never wore one of those skirts in her life. She finally got married allright but her future husband wasn't at that baptizin'.

FASHION NEWS

Ilona Massey wears a two-piece outfit of turquoise suede. The tuck-in blouse is short-sleeved with a turnback collar; the skirt is circular. Over it she wears a full-length gazelle coat, collarless, with detail of stitching around neckline and down front, repeated on inset pockets and cuffs. The coat does not close, and is belted widely with a stitched gazelle belt at the normal waistline.

A medium brown kidskin leather jacket was designed by Dolly Tree for Myrna Loy's wear in Metro-Goldwyn - Mayer's "Too Hot to Handle." With plain round neckline, a zipper fastening runs from left shoulder to right waistline. Two pockets are on the left side—a waistline patch-pocket, and a breast pocket with zipper fastening.

Joan Crawford, at a recent first night, wore a red sequin jacket with a tremendously full skirt of white organdy edged at hemline with a row of matching sequins.

Canary gold flannel in a two-piece slack suit is the latest addition to the wardrobe of Rita Johnson. The butcher-boy jacket has large mother-of-pearl buttons, and Miss Johnson wears it open over a white broadcloth blouse.

Margaret Sullavan, a central figure in one of the film colony's most important events of the season, appeared in full-length white coat of cut velvet. Long-sleeved and fitted closely, the skirt flared from the hip-line.

During winter, automobile tire wear is less than at any other season of the year.

MISS WILLIAM TELL

Pete Smith is the carefree looking gentleman holding the apple on his head as Sally Payne prepares to shoot it off a la William Tell, between scenes for "Follow the Arrow," latest Pete Smith Specialty. Howard Hill, recognized as the world's greatest archer, is featured in the picture.

Expert Advises Care For Dogs

Ailments of children and dogs often may be traced to mistaken kindness, and ignorance. Doting parents and masters often unwittingly cause a great deal of trouble. The cases of children who get into difficulties in this manner are easily apparent, but few have enough knowledge of dogs to realize that the same thing is true of them.

Dr. Edwin R. Blamey, official veterinarian of the American Kennel Gazette, magazine of the governing body of pure-bred dogs, says:

"Perhaps the most frequent transgression against our dogs may be classed as sins of omission rather than of wilful neglect. If you have not done so already, clean out the kennel thoroughly. Wash the floors and walls with plenty of hot water, soap, soda, and a small amount of ammonia. Dry thoroughly: If the interior is painted, give it a fresh coat of paint. If it is unpainted, spray with a solution of some standard disinfectant which is positively non-poisonous. In any event, allow plenty of time to elapse for complete drying before the kennel is reoccupied.

"Summer bedding for inside and outside kennels should be very light. Some Practical dog men dispense with bedding entirely. There is much in favor of this method. The old beding makes a favorable place for the breeding of fleas, lice, and other pests. If bedding is used, it should be changed completely at frequent intervals . . ."

On a show street was a sign Father's Day." In everything from slips to brassieres the young lady knew what she was

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IN THE HEART OF MERIDIAN
DRUGS - SUNDRIES
PHONE 477

CONGRATULATI
Congratulations to The Courier-N Meridian!
It, basically, is a fine weekly paper doubtedly will become an outstandin tion of the state within a few months.
Its editorial policy of building up the assets of our city is worth while and supported by all our citizens.
Congratulations to every merchant who this new publication expand. Certainly Courier-News readers appreciate them support.
With other citizens of Meridian, let us Courier-News all the success possible hope it will continue to carry out its poses and plans—of building up and our city.
And let us all hope The Courier-News to be a fine supplementary element tinual advertising of Meridian.
JIM FOX

A Tribute to . .
Practical Patriotism
To the editor and personnel of this paper, the Advertising Commission grateful acknowledgment for a full of Mississippi's advertising accomplish of the past two years.
Such success as the advertising program attained, such information as it has such increased state consciousness and alty as it has inspired — for these the mission publicly offers unstinted credit sustained and indispensable cooperation editors of the state.
This newspaper and others of similar have contributed to the Advertising mission within the past twenty $136,126.86 worth of the only product have for sale — their space. Receiving return not one penny of payment, they given of their stock in trade as has no group for the advancement of the which they and we are a part.
For such intensive and unfailing support so generous a demonstration of pat patriotism, we offer the gratitude Commission and of the progressive ship it serves.
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LESTER WILLIAMS

★ Two weeks from today the Commission opens its new program with a series of semi-monthly releases portraying recent developments and present possibilities in Mississippi. The first of the series deals with the Mississippi forest, its products and potentialities.

...D GIVES ...STIKA TO ...GERMANY

...r might not be inter- ...but the Nazi swasti- ...as carried into bat- ...ny American negro ...de, the 167th, to ...World war.

...ka was chosen as an ...ol of good fortune, ...gade's wartime com- ...H. Sherburne, now

...e magnificent men," ...ell-disciplined, cheer- ...troops. They came ...sylvania, Maryland, ...ana, and in the ranks ...specialists I needed, ...less operators and

...d sight a gun better ...an," he added. "Our ...only 200 horses and ...d of 2,000, so those ...re pulled the guns ... to three miles into

...e went into action ...1918, along the Mo- ...t Pont au Mousson ...y. It was under fire ...nistice.

...atters ...ney Jockey

...oney, winner of der- ...ger races on every ... United States and ...ys that riding the ...reat life but that the ...today is likely to be ...n tomorrow.

...way it was with ...reached his zenith in ...brought Black Gold ...the Kentucky Derby. ...n, he said, it was a ...and now he has on- ...five horses—he calls ...platers."

...strives to win an oc- ...er a bet to support ...three children and ...ries of two attend-

...d in unpressed blue ...a tan sweater and a ...ldid his hands along ...sleek black horse.

Good Plater

...ulon," he said. "He's ...like Black Gold, but ...nough purses to buy ...of horses from time ...going to sell all the ...ll keep him and see ...s the rest of his life ...ne quiet pasture."

...in his string — ...Royal Tuscan, Ted- ...dy Flo—will be sold, ...ur place Mooney in- ..."some real good

...s well string along ...nsistent horses that ...don't eat any more ...p platters that keep ...e feedin' 'em."

...38 years old and ...ounds. He paid the ...most jockeys pay —

...ur Floral ...mpany ...D BUILDING ...one 340

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

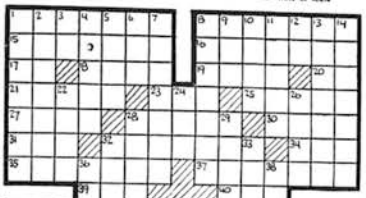
ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

1—Marcher
6—Searches for food
10—Soothing
18—Worship
19—Pride, together
20—Hidden
21—Declined
22—Compass point
23—Lay in surrounding matter
25—Youth
26—Was worthy of
27—Good-looking
28—Jewish queen
31—Radii
32—Pertaining to ether
34—Frozen water
35—Arcadian mountain
37—Shiver
38—Bribe enemy
39—Heavy liquid
41—Sounds made by using teeth
43—Small bread
45—Unclean
50—Salad vegetable
52—Equality
53—Bit of straw
54—Offer
56—Affair
57—Fervent essence
58—In addition
59—Multitudes
61—Proceed
62—Oldest member of profession
63—Proposed language
64—Poisonous snake
65—Making
66—Summer resort
67—Tell
68—Discoverers
69—Short poem
70—Sound
71—Place of worship
72—Cuba rubber
73—Ancestral part
74—More shabby
75—Demand for payment
76—Reverential fear
77—Powder ingredient
78—Made ringing tone
79—Open-work fabric
80—According to law
81—Sailor's contract
82—Permit
83—Curve
84—Widow of noble rank
85—Pronoun
86—Bird's home
88—Reaches
89—Packages
90—Poisonous tree
91—Indian
92—Kind of bridge
93—3,000 pounds
94—Chinese tea
96—French painter
97—Quantities of paper
98—Large boxes
99—Beverage
100—Chopping tool
101—Printer's measure
102—Mole of scale

DOWN

1—Ocean
2—Paradise



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CONTEST EASY SAYS VETERAN

Clarence D. Johnson of St. Paul theoretically supports his wife and seven children from his salary as a railway clerk.

But his wife and children probably would insist that his affinity for prizes in contests helps a lot.

Johnson is an inveterate competitor in contests. He does not enter all the contests that are held, but he tries to get into as many as possible, and his results have been little short of amazing.

He has won more than 100 prizes, and their value has ranged all the way from $1 to nearly $1,000. The prize list reads something like the belongings of the American "average family."

Once Won Auto

Since he first began entering prize contests nearly 15 years ago, Johnson has won an automobile, seven bicycles, two wrist watches, an electric refrigerator, three radios, a phonograph record player, an air rifle, two dolls, roller skates, assorted lamps, a ton of coke, four or five sets of silverware, and cash prizes ranging from $1 to $250.

That list is just a small sample of his actual collections, but it gives an idea of his take in the various competitions.

"If there is one thing certain in life," he says, "it's that I will win another prize."

"Some people play the stock market, others play poker. I play the contest game. The returns are better," he argues.

Johnson follows no formula in his prize contest entries. "I figure out what the contest sponsors want," he says, and "then give it to them."

And for him it's as simple as that.

Best Year In 1933

Johnson says his best prize year was in 1933, when most people were complaining about the depression. His automobile, though, his biggest prize, was not received until 1934. He won that with the slogan, "Sturdy and fast, built to last."

He does his bit to keep the family supplied with toys, too, in his contests.

Once he won a doll for his oldest daughter, Betty. Betty then graciously turned her father's ability over to a friend who also wanted a doll. Johnson won her a doll, too. But he drew the line when his son wanted him to win a third doll so the boy could give it to a girl friend.

Johnson expects to win something again before long, but he hasn't the slightest idea what it will be. A person who plays his game never knows what's coming next.

USE TREES TO CHECK RUNOFF

Lightning may strike the man who runs for a tree in a storm, but at least he won't get drenched if he can reach the sheltering umbrella of the tree's leaves.

That is one reason why well managed woodland, even when located on very steep slopes, check run-off and prevent soil erosion, officials of the Soil Conservation Service area here points out.

When the rain finally does reach the forest floor, a litter of leaves, twigs, and other decaying vegetation will be there to hold it —if uncontrolled grazing and burning have not been permitted. In addition, the soil is spongy and porous, lying in wait to receive the water.

It is because trees protect steep and severely eroded land and at the same time produce a profitable crop, that the Soil Conservation Service is recommending reforestation of such areas and is demonstrating proper woodland management practices for existing woodland on the farm. Farmers in the area have retired many acres of their worst land to trees.

In this way, parts of the farm which would not pay if left in crops or pasture can be made productive. Well managed woodland offers a crop of wood products which can be used on the farm or sold. What is more important, trees on steep slopes not only prevent erosion on the land where they stand, but they check the volume of water which can pour down on and erode cultivated land below.

GARLIC CROP WEAKER

SAN JOSE, Cal — California's "strongest" crop is to be weakened some this year. Owing to poor prices realized last year as a result of over-production, the state will reduce its garlic acreage this year by 200.

CHILD GRABS FENDER, LIVES

CLEVELAND — Little Phyllis Verchio, 4, is still alive because she grabbed the fender of a moving automobile that bore down on her and clung to it until the car stopped. She escaped with minor injuries.

MOUSE TRICKS POLICE CHIEF

CLEVELAND — Although caught in the act of stealing Police Chief George J. Matowitz's bird seed for hungry sparrows, the thief scrambled through the chief's fingers and escaped. The thief was a mouse.

WANTS TO WED AT 102

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP) — Karraman Aziz Tchavouche, 102-year-old retired sergeant of the Crimean war, is peeved with his children, grandchildren and scores of great-grandchildren.

They sternly oppose his proposed marriage to a woman of 45.

The 1937 yield of small grain in the United States was valued at nearly $1,000,000,000.

It's a fact...

REFRIGERATOR EXPRESS
THAT MISSISSIPPI SWEET CREAM IS SHIPPED FRESH, IN ICED CARS, TO MARKETS IN NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND WASHINGTON
THAT THERE ARE MORE MULES IN BOLIVAR COUNTY THAN IN ANY OTHER COUNTY IN THE U.S.
THAT MISSISSIPPI HAS THE ONLY SELF-SUSTAINING PENITENTIARY IN THE UNITED STATES

NEWBERRY ADOPTS ULTRA QUICK DELIVERY SERVICE IN MERIDIAN

The J. J. Newberry company store of Meridian, has inaugurated an ultra-quick fountain drink and luncheon food service for the convenience of down-town office workers according to the management.

Under the new program, deliveries of sandwiches lunches, and cold drinks of any variety carried on the Newberry daily menu will be delivered to any point in the Meridian down-town area within a three block radius of the Newberry store, which is located between Twenty-second and Twenty-third avenues, with fronts on Fifth and Sixth streets.

An entirely new personnel responsible for this rapid-delivery service has been set up.

"We take pride in rushing our deliveries anywhere within our radius in the shortest possible time," personnel members state. "If we deliver a lunch, we like to deliver it promptly, while it retains its original freshness. If we deliver a cold drink, we like to deliver it while it is delightfully cold."

In explaining the new service, the manager of the Newberry store, Ed Painter, stated many business men are unable to leave their offices at certain times of the day to obtain cold drinks, sandwiches, or lunches and this new program solves a particular business men's problem.

Orders may be placed with the store by calling Phone Number 406. They will be filled immediately and delivered within a brief time, usually about five minutes following the call.

A survey reveals the Meridian business public is highly pleased with the "ultra-quick" Newberry fountain service.

ARE NEWSPAPERMEN MORE DANGEROUS THAN LAWYERS?

"Journalism and law are two professions in which the practitioners take all knowledge for their province. Lawyers are consulted about nearly everything, and newspapermen write about nearly everything. Particularly, of late, have lawyers been consulted on and newspaper people written on economic matters. Since nothing about being a member of either profession qualifies one as an economic expert, it is likely that much damage is done by lawyers who talk and journalists who write too authoritatively of economics. But we who are a newspaperman contend that the greater damage is done by the lawyers.

"That is because, granting that neither necessarily knows anything about economics, the lawyer, unlike the newspaperman, belongs to a profession which speaks with authority and whose authority is accepted. The legend of authority that goes with the law persuades a great many business men to accept their lawyer's advice on the economics about which he may know nothing as well as on the law about which he really knows. Newspapermen, on the other hand, are authorities on nothing, and, therefore, do less damage. You can take them or leave them."—John Temple Graves, II, in the Birmingham, Age-Herald.

WILD WEST POSTAGE HIGH

WOODBURN, Ore.—While looking over letters belonging to her grandparents, Mrs. A. E. Austin discovered one which came across the plains in 1864. It carried a 10-cent stamp.

WASH SUITS

Correctly Finished!

Skilled operators, the best equipment, and the knowledge gained by years of experience are your assurance that your Wash Suits will be returned Spotlessly Clean, Professionally Pressed and Form Fitting.

Fine Shirt Laundering

CAREFUL FINISHING . . . starching to just the degree desired . . . button replacements and mending when needed . . . packed neatly so that they cannot get out of shape. Men appreciate the superior quality of our workmanship and they know it helps them to look their best.

Family-Finish

Try one of our following services:

FAMILY FINISH ..... 16c LB.
ROUGH DRY ..... 6c LB.
THRIFTY ..... 6c LB.

(With all flat work finished. We will finish your shirts out of your Thrifty Wash for 7c each additional).

WHEN REQUESTED WE WILL TURN COLLARS ON YOUR SHIRTS FOR 10c EACH ADDITIONAL.

All These Laundry Prices Subject to 20% Discount For

Cash and Carry

Bring or Send Your Dry Cleaning with Your Laundry.
UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICE
ACROSS FROM POST OFFICE

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY

TELEPHONE 360
W. G. HENDERSON, MGR.
We Sew on Buttons and Mend Your Clothes!

...EWBERRY'S

LUNCHEONETTE AND FOUNTAIN DOWNTOWN DELIVERY SERVICE

Phone 406

...ndwiches - Salads - Sundaes - Drinks

...NDWICHES SERVED ON EITHER WHITE OR WHOLE WHEAT BROWN TOAST WITH LETTUCE AND MAYONNAISE

...Tomato	...10c	Chicken Salad	...10c
... Lettuce	...10c	Grilled Cheese	...10c
...	...10c	Pimento Cheese	...10c
... Salad	...10c	Chopped Olive	...10c

... and Hard Boiled Egg Double Decker with Potato Chips 15c
... and Tomato Double Decker with Potato Chips 15c
... and American Cheese Double Decker with Potato Chips 15c
...Salad, Bacon and Tomato Club Double Decker with Potato Chips 15c
...Cheese Double Deckler with Potato Chips 15c

...ADS SERVED ON CRISPY ICEBERG LETTUCE WITH PICKLE RINGS AND SALTINES

...ad	...10c	Chopped Chicken	...15c
...	...10c	Fresh Fruit	...10c
...	...10c	Banana Nut	...10c
...Cheese	...10c	Egg and Olive	...10c

... Ripe Tomato Stuffed with Tuna Fish Salad on Crisp Lettuce with Potato Chips ... ickle Rings 15c
... Ripe Tomato Stuffed with Chicken Salad on Crisp Lettuce with Potato Chips ... ickle Rings 20c

...DAES SERVED WITH WHIPPED CREAM AND A GENEROUS PORTION OF BROOKSHIRE'S RICH ICE CREAM

...h Sundae	...10c	Strawberry Sundae	...10c
...ge	...10c	Pineapple Sundae	...10c
...h Sundae	...10c	Cherry Sundae	...10c
... Sundae	...10c	Hot Fudge Sundae	...10c

...anana Split made with Two Scoops of Ice Cream, Whipped Cream and Crushed 10c

Cooling Nutritious Milk Drinks That Are Sure to Please.

...tain Coca-Cola ..... 5c Cooling Limeade 5c
...f Bottle Pop 5c

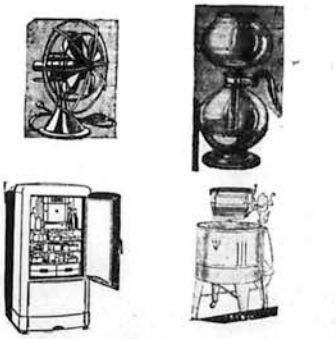
DELIVERED WITHIN 5 MINUTES TO ANY POINT WITHIN 3 BLOCKS OF NEWBERRY'S STORE

A 'Round-The-Home CRUISE FOR EVERY FAMILY

Only a few of us perhaps can sail away over strange seas to other lands and 'round the world in search of vacation thrills.

Every family can share, however, in the adventures of making home a better place in which to live, not for just a vacation but for all the years we live there. Right now—particularly—is a splendid time to really plan a cruise like this. New low rate schedules have just been made effective—and we have arranged a complete "sailing" of modern electrical household appliances which will take you to any "home port" you desire.

Sail away to happiness on this 'Round-the-Home cruise. Make reservations now.

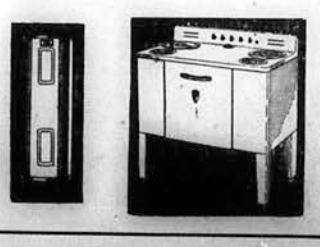


Special features of the cruise include the Silex glass combination coffee and tea maker, fans that bring cool breezes to heated rooms, electric refrigerators for frozen desserts and food protection, electric iron and ironing board with trade-in on your old iron, cool, clean electric ranges, and many other items.

Special prices are available on most of these units.

Whether your use of electricity has been large or small you will find opportunity to add new coolness, comfort, and convenience in this 'Round-the-Home Cruise.

Start a year 'round vacation from many worries and drudging tasks by joining the cruise today



MISSISSIPPI POWER COMPANY

MA-3938

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
813—22nd Avenue
Offices in The Meridian City Lines Building
Phone 1141
Box 745

HONEY

A little boy stepped on a bee in his front yard out on Eighth street. He let out a yell you could hear clear to the courthouse. All of which is a reminder that 5,000,000 colonies of bees in this country are now busy and that the new spring crop of honey will soon be ready for harvesting. "Orange Blossom" honey from Florida recently made its advent into Meridian and compares favorably with our own honey made from the famed clover blossom. Most of the honey shipped into Meridian comes from Mahew and Macon on the M. & O. "Mississippi, in Noxubee, a guide to the Magnolia State" gives us the information that at Mahew there are 5,000 colonies of bees and shipments are made to many places in America and Europe.

There are a thousand uses for honey. Most of us, of course, eat it raw on waffles and hot cakes. It makes an excellent spread for bread and cinnamon toast, or as a sweetening for fresh desserts and for beverages.

It also makes a delicious sandwich filling when creamed with butter and mixed with chopped nuts or grated orange peel. A cool frozen dessert may be made with a cup of honey which is dissolved in two cups of water, to which the juice of half a lemon is added. The mixture may be frozen in ordinary ice cream if the freezing is done rapidly, or it may be chilled and hardened by the addition of finely powdered ice, which is stirred in gradually until the mixture is of the proper consistence. Sweet potatoes candied with honey are a delightful variation.

One of the best tested recipes for a honey cake calls for three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, one cupful of honey, two eggs slightly beaten, one-fourth of a cupful of cold black coffee, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one and three-fourths cupfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of baking soda, one teaspoonful of vanilla.

The sugar and honey are mixed and the eggs added. When the flour, baking powder and soda are sifted together, portions of these are added alternately with portions of the coffee until the last has been used. Then the melted butter and vanilla are put in and the mixture is baked for an hour in a slow oven; a quick or very hot oven spoils the bouquet of the honey.

Sometime on a Sunday afternoon when you are not doing anything, just get in your car and drive up to Toomsuba and pay a visit to Dr. Cooper's apiary. The "Doc" has devoted a lifetime to the study of bees and can tell you many strange things about their habits and ways. Then if you are still interested, go up to the library and get "The Life of the Bee," by Maurice Maeterlink. It is a deeply philosophical book and in it you will learn much. In the meantime try out the above recipe.

QUESTION

Someone recently asked the editor of The Courier-News this question:

"Why don't you find something to raise hell about?"

Our answer is simple—

This is no hell-raising paper. We will take positions in matters of public importance, but we will not simply raise hell just to be doing it.

Fred Sullens, over in Jackson, has been raising hell the past 25 years. He has horse-collared and brow-beaten every principle, good or bad, we know anything about and many times he has hurt the reputation of many splendid gentlemen. Only recently he had the effrontery to ask the people of Laurel why they might wish to visit in Meridian? In order to raise hell, Fred has fought this city at every turn in the north-and road—all for the advantage of Jackson.

We believe the people have sense enough to determine their own political courses, without some person trying to cram something down their throats. And we further believe the people have a perfect right to know both sides of a given question. We believe Mississippi would be 25 years better off if the new-paper editors of this state had spent their time trying to tell the truth, rather than seeking to participate in the political spoils.

In brief, we believe in boosting, not busting.

We believe in the future of this city and it will be our purpose to aid in its growth in every worth while manner—as we may see fit.

THANKS

Elsewhere in The Courier-News is an article on softball; reprinted from The Commentator Magazine.

Written by John McCarthy, it is one of the finest articles on this game the editor of The Courier-News has seen to date and it certainly exemplifies the type articles offered to the American reading public by one of the finest magazines being published today.

We commend the article to you without reservation as being worth reading in detail, even as we commend the Commentator to all our friends as being a monthly education, in and of itself.

And, as it were, we congratulate all the firms in Meridian now sponsoring softball teams.

SOME ACTION

A visitor to Meridian is quoted as saying:—

"You have too many damage suits in Lauderdale county."

Quite correct, brother, far too many.

The pity of the whole business is far too few of our leading citizens are willing to participate in the court operations as jurors. Too many of our citizens take little or no interest in what the courts are doing or what they mean to the county and its residents.

USE THE AIR

Observers say Meridian can easily obtain night air mail service when Key Field is completed. Well and good.

But most of us are overlooking the fact we are giving Delta Air Lines too little business as it stands today, when even one passenger each way every 24 hours would be of benefit.

We can't expect Delta Air Lines to put in night ships when the present facilities are not being used.

Give Delta Air Lines a break.

PHARAOH'S ARMY GOT DROWNED

A Meridianite was recently out riding with his family. About ten miles from town he parked his car near a little church. The congregation was singing that old familiar and beloved spiritual, "Pharaoh's Army Got Drowned." In our day and time its implications are especially obvious and fraught with prophetic meaning.

As one looks back over the long reaches of time and over the troubled shores of history along which mankind has struggled—the hardships, the sufferings and the persecutions of the past—he cannot help but see, as surely sure, now as then, in the future as in the past:

"Pharaoh's army got drowned,
Drowned in the Arabian Sea."

The children of Israel were delivered from bondage and in the years to come even the meaning of the Egyptian hieroglyphics were forgotten. The early Christians were fed to hungry lions in Rome and the inevitable happened; the vandal came down from the North, and mighty Rome was but a dream. The Jews were hounded from Spain. "They traveled for the most part on foot, their salvaged belongings piled high on little donkeys, or else loaded on their own bent backs. The little ones clung to the skirts of their mothers; the aged, the halt, the blind, stumbled along in the train. And thus they fled away, thousands and thousands of them, on that summer's day in 1492." On the twentieth day of May, 1588, the Spanish Armada set sail for England. On the night of the twenty-eighth of July, all that remained of that once powerful fleet was a few bits of wreckage floating upon the surface of the sea. T he star of Spain had set in a literal sea of blood.

One cannot say that the downfall of Egypt was brought about by the enslavement of the children of Israel, or that Rome was destroyed because of the persecution of the Christians. Neither can one say that the decline of Spain was a result of the treatment of the Jews for there is a vast difference between causes and results and causes and effects.

But one can say with definiteness, as with men so it is with nations: "As a man soweth that also shall he reap and he who slays by the sword shall by the sword be slain." This is not a theory or a figment of the imagination; it is one of the great immutable laws of nature. One doesn't have to read his Bible to know it and if history teaches anything it teaches that one great truth.

A madman is loose in the world. His name is Hitler. Today it is the Jews, tomorrow it is the Protestants and the next day it is the Catholics who are the objects of his wrath. A murderer sends planes over helpless Barcelona and the streets run red with the blood of innocents. In China the air is rent with the shrieks of dying children.

But over the hills and far away comes the refrain of that old familiar spiritual—writ in the very nature of things itself; in the stars eternal and in the Book Everlasting:

"Pharaoh's army got drowned,
Drowned in the Arabian Sea."

ROBIN JOINS

Good old Robin Weaver joins in the East Mississippi belief—we are a sleeping giant and may rise to better things.

He speaks thusly:

Story books tell of giants and other things.

Mississippi today stands as a sleeping giant.

With vast resources in many ways, we have hardly scratched the surface of possibilities.

For instance, we can raise practically any fruit.

Nuts and vegetables are easily produced in variety and quantity.

Other products are legion.

And yet there is no definite organization, no co-ordinated growing effort, no grading system, no packaging arrangement, no selling organization.

Until we get such a system, we can expect no real accomplishments.

What California and Florida have done in the citrus industry, what Georgia has done for peaches, West Virginia for apples, Louisiana for rice and cane, Mississippi should do with regard to her resources.

Mississippi can produce the finest ribbon cane syrup in the world—yet it goes begging because there is no organized grading or marketing effort.

We can produce the finest sweet potatoes—yet they rot in the field because there is no organized marketing effort.

Tomatoes are sold in the fields at 40 cents for a bushel hamper that finally reach the consumer at 10 cents or more per pound.

Chickens, eggs, peaches, apples, grapes, syrup, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and numerous other products can be raised in abundance and sold to the profit and advantage of Mississippi farmers.

But we need organization and system.

It would pay handsome dividends to our farmers if Mississippi would invest a little money in that direction.

There are many useless bureaus that could be abolished to make way for an organization that would bring in money and benefits to our people.

Under the right sort of organization, manned by citizens who would give sincerely of their time and effort to the cause, tremendous good could be accomplished.

In ten years' time, Mississippi could reach the pinnacle of financial success and blossom like the rose.

It would mean prosperity, progress, and contentment for our people.

Robin, you are quite right in all you say, but you didn't tell half of it. At any rate, add other voices to such as yours and we will do all you predict.

DAVE COTTRELL

Some day the people of Mississippi will erect a monument to Dave Cottrell and it will be inscribed thusly:

"Dave Cottrell, in his generation, did more for Mississippi than any other single individual. In a day of depression, in a world filled with lack of faith and mistrust, he plotted a course of progress which has enriched all the residents of the state. He was interested in people and went out of his way many times to make others happy. He was interested in industry and expanded the state's industries in time to prevent bankruptcy. He was interested in commercial expansion and augmented the commercial advantages within the commonwealth. He was interested in agriculture and many a farm today is prospering because of markets that he made available.

"Dave Cottrell was a gentleman of the Old South, a doer of good and a benediction."

The railroads must either meet the competition now offered them by increased efficiency and travel comfort or continue to suffer decreased freight and passenger business.

Meridian will grow in the future in the same degree as the civic effort is exerted, no more and no less.

Key Field is one of Meridian's greatest assets and should be completed in all details insofar as is possible.

Farm progress in the Meridian trade territory will never be obtained until Meridian offers farm market facilities, plus a meat canning and cold storage plant.

Ben J. Pollman, one of Meridian's outstanding citizens, is generally considered to be one of the best builders of good will in the Meridian trade territory.

A salute to the ladies of Meridian—the finest in the world.

WOMAN Against WOMAN

Based on the novel by MARGARET CORBIN BANNING

LUCY HUFFAKER

STORY SO FAR:

Stephen Holland, brilliant young lawyer, contended against his will that his wife Cynthia was selfish and domineering that life with her is impossible, leaves her. She tries to hold him through their daughter, Ellen, to whom he is devoted, but he is adamant.

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Part Three

There was no scandal attached to the divorce, but for days there was no gathering in Maplewood where it was not discussed. Every one was amazed, everyone was curious as to the real reason. Stephen and Cynthia Holland had everything — youth, charm, money, position, a beautiful child. There had never been anything, on the surface, for it about either of them. What could have happened to decide them to declare their marriage a failure? No one was ever to know the answer to that question, for Cynthia and Stephen were equal in dignity and reserve.

Perhaps, it was said at first, this was one of those modern divorces of which one heard so much — where husband and wife dined and danced together and told everyone, without being asked, "we are the best of friends." But it was soon evident that the Holland divorce did not belong in that category. Stephen's mother and Cynthia saw as much of each other as they ever had, but Stephen and Cynthia never met except by chance. Ellen remained with her mother, but her nurse took her to see her father frequently and it was his privilege to have her with him for the week-ends.

Ellen's visits were the one pleasure and relaxation Stephen had in the months after he left his home and went to live with his mother. He had always been a hard worker, but now he spent so many hours in the office of the law library that his mother became alarmed.

"You come of a long-lived stock, dear" she said one night, "but after all, you are not above the laws of nature. One of these days, you'll break if you don't slow down your tempo. Don't try to put me off by smiling indulgently as if I were a foolish old woman, for I'm not."

"You certainly are not — you're still amazingly young to have a son as old as the family Bible says I am and you are as wise as you are charming."

"To go on with the good things which might be said of me, son, I am not a prying woman, but — " she hesitated a moment, then said quickly — "Steve, are you sure it is just interest in your cases which makes you work so hard? Isn't it because you regret this way of living? Are you realizing you were rash in letting your home be broken? Because, if you are, this doesn't have to be so. You have a home, like everything else, can be mended."

"Not mine," said Steve.

"Today," she said, "when I went over to see Cynthia, I decided I must have this talk with you. I know even you may feel about her, I have a great admiration as well as affection for her. She's a brave, brave face to the world, but today, I knew she had been crying. She still hopes that you will come back to her and Ellen. Wouldn't it be best, dear?"

"Dear, don't mother. I hate to hurt you and I hold no malice again Cynthia. I hope she will be happy and I am sure she will, in time. I can't explain it to you, but Cynthia who is the one person in the world with the right to know, knows why. Again not go back."

"I will never mention it again, Steve — why should I when I have given up against a stone wall. But I will talk —positively nag — about your working so hard."

"I think I will tell you a secret, if you promise two things — not to nag and to tell no one, a bargain? Well, then, Mrs. Holland let me announce to you that your son is preparing a case to be taken before the Appellate Court in Washington. Now what do you say?"

"Wonderful! When?"

"In April."

"When the cherry blossoms are out."

"Here's hoping I glimpse them in passing. That's all I can hope for. It will be a terribly business trip, not a sight-seeing one."

"But you will go see the Kingsleys, won't you."

"If I risk losing the case! There are a few men I like so much as the Senator and as for Aunt Emma — well, all my real friends lumped together can't equal her, one by title only."

Stephen arrived in Washington the day before his case was to be called. As soon as he reached his hotel, he phoned Mrs. Kingsley.

"Come over right away," she commanded. "There's a mob here already and in an hour you won't be able to get into the house. It will be a beastly bore, of course — these huge affairs we have to give are the refinement of torture, only they aren't refined — but you, being a guest, can leave when you can stand no more. I, being the hostess, must suffer on. But we'll have a look at each other and a few words. If I have to send every higher-up in Washington to do it."

He promised to be over as soon as her could wrench his luggage and get on more formal clothes.

"You look wonderful, dear," Mrs. Kingsley said as she greeted him. "Your mother wrote me you worked too hard, so I was prepared to see you come tottering in on a cane. Won't you dine with us every night you're here? I want to hear all the dirt from home. Don't talk now, isn't this horrible — and all done in the name of pleasure!"

"Aunt Emma," said Steve, as if he had not heard what she had said, "who is that girl over there beside the old lady with the cane?"

"Maria Kent and that's her grandmother. No, dear you don't need to say it — she is lovely. Also she's a darling. But her grandmother! *A grand dame* if ever there was one — but also a dragon. Look out for her, my boy. You may not think she saw you looking at Maria and Maria looking at you before she went solemnly demure, but she missed nothing, that one."

Stephen laughed, and said he would remember her warning, and then turned to talk to the Senator who had just seen him and came over to welcome him. He seemed to be interested only in what his host was saying to him and went on with the correct responses, but he was conclous that Maria Kent was looking at him again. Also, that Mrs. Kent rap her grand-daughter sharply on the toe with her cane. He could not hear what the old woman was saying, for the room was as noisy as it was crowded.

"That milepaced cowboy is bossing to you" was what Mrs. Kent said. "That is too much. Why I should stay and hear him sing any more things like that "Bury Me Not On The Lone Prairie" I don't know. I don't care where they bury him — don't mind his living, even, so long as I don't have to listen to his so-called singing. With those boy singers cluttering up drawing-rooms and yowling over the radio, I often wonder what's left to watch the cows. Come on. We're leaving and right now."

Maria most definitely did not want to go, but she was always a wise, sometimes even a wily young woman, so she dutifully followed her grandmother out of the house. Their car had just started, when she looked down at her wrist and exclaimed she had lost her bracelet. She rose and shook her skirt, she looked on the floor of the car. There was no bracelet. Her grandmother told their chauffeur to turn around, but Maria said that was unnecessary. She would get out and go back to the reception. Some one would give her a lift home or she would take a taxi.

"Why Maria dear, I thought you had gone" said Mrs. Kingsley when she saw her come in.

"I did but I came back — found I'd lost my cigonette case, so happen to be very fond of it, so—"

"It's probably crushed to smithereens in this car, but what did it look like?"

"Never mind — it doesn't matter. The shops are full of others just like it."

Mrs. Kingsley gave her a quick look and saw she was looking at Stephen.

"But it does matter, Maria, and if you come with me this minute, I know where you will find — what you are looking for."

She led her straight toward Stephen and the Senator, who were talking in a confidential manner.

"Sorry to interrupt," she said to her husband, "but after all, you are the host and some one has just come in you must see. Come on." Then, as if an afterthought—"Oh, here's two have introduced? Miss Kent, Mr. Holland."

"I was hoping we'd meet such other," said Stephen.

"That's what I'd hoped you'd say," Maria said gaily.

"Now I get you a drink — tea — ice cream — anything?"

"Thank you but I must go in a minute."

"I'm just leaving myself. Can I give you a lift?"

"I'll tell you a secret, kind sir — that's what I came back for."

Mrs. Kingsley called after them as they were leaving the room.

"Steve," she said, "I'll be in the court tomorrow, heart thumping with pride."

"That's great, Aunt Emma. Nice to know I'll have one friend there, anyway."

"May not double it?" she asked. "Like to go with me, Maria?"

"I've always wanted to go to the Appellate Court and never did. Of course I'll go."

"I'll pick you up then. And, oh yes, I'll bring the cigarette case if it turns up."

"Cigarette case? Oh, you mean the brooch I lost."

Mrs. Kingsley smiled at them as they went out together, but suddenly her face became grave.

Next Chapter: Stephen brings a note of comedy to the austere court.

Vance Bros. Jewelry Shop
JEWELERS - ENGRAVERS - REPAIRING
WATCHES AND DIAMONDS SOLD
Official Watch Inspectors for N.O.&N.E. and A.G.S. Railroads
2212 6th St. Meridian, Miss.

MERIDIANLY SPEAKING

C. H. PHILLIPS

Jackson passed an ordinance forbidding the use of automobile horns altogether. Such a law in Meridian would deprive a lot of motorists we know of their entire driving equipment.

The anxiously expectant father had been pacing the room, nervously, biting his nails, when the nurse appeared with the news that he had a baby daughter.

"Thank God, it's a girl," said the father. "She'll never have to go through what I have!"

Your husband looks like a brilliant man. I suppose he knows practically everything."

"Don't fool yourself; he doesn't even suspect anything."

Nomination for one of the most courteous and delectible little sales-ladies in town. Miss Ruth Snowden.

George Knight, popular railroader, was the first to subscribe to the new Courier-News. Follows, a few who have "gone and done likewise:"

Top Brown—Lauderdale.
Willard Brown—Lauderdale.
Heck Naylor—Lauderdale.
Hon. Greek Rice—Attorney General—Jackson.
Hon. Russell Wright—Asst. Attorney General—Jackson.
Miss Mary Dement—Attorney General's office.
State Advertising Commission—Jackson.
Hon. James Tanner Crawley—Kosciusko.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the provisions of that certain deed of trust made on October 18th, 1937, by J. T. Northam and his wife, Mrs. Imogene H. Northam, and thereafter assumed by Mrs. Maggie Y. Suttle, to secure the payment of certain indebtedness therein described, to the Meridian Building & Loan Association, of Meridian, Miss., a corporation, and which said deed of trust is of record in Book No. 205, page 452 of the records of deeds of trust in the office of the Chancery Clerk of Lauderdale County, Mississippi, default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, and demand having been made on me as therein provided, I, the undersigned Lawrence McRaven, Trustee, will proceed to sell the following described property mentioned therein, at the West entrance of the County Court House in the City of Meridian, in Lauderdale County, Mississippi, during legal hours, on the 8th day of July, 1938, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, to-wit:

Lot Six (6) in Block Thirty-six (36) of and according to Ragsdale's Survey of the City of Meridian, in Lauderdale County, Mississippi;

Together with all the improvements thereon and thereunto belonging.

I will execute a deed to the purchaser conveying the title vested in me by the deed of trust above mentioned.

LAWRENCE McRAVEN,
Trustee.

Posted: The 16th day of June, 1938.
6-16-23-30—7-7.

BETTER BUILDING MATE
RU-BER-OID SHINGLES
WHITE LUMBER & SUPPL
PHONE 316

BE WISE!
You can ride our busses in the city for only
Why use your automobile to and from
Ride a bus, save your money and help solve
problem.
THE SAFE WAY TO GO—THE WAY TO
The Meridian City L

Why We Can Serve Y
Many times we have said: "Our services
to none and much better than most."
And many times we have said: "There are
sons why we can better service the needs
ridian automotive public."
And here are a few of those reasons for
We employ the most capable workers
every one must come up to certain qualifica
We sell only the finest motor fuels—W
Tiolene motor oil rank with any now prod
We stand behind our products—satisfact
anteed.
We stand behind our work—experienced
cient workers know how to do the job right
it be a wash job or what not.
And last—we want your work and we
your patronage.
CARL SANDERFORD.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
Sanderford Service St
24th Ave.-8th St. WOCO-PEP

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Machi
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chines . . . Ledger
chines . . . Co
Burrough's Calcu
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tem . . . Filing
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Expert Instr
Complete Co
Courses
Southe
Business C
Box 1124

NO RED
NO DE
ON
Good
CRE
PLA
Good
Silver
Stor
9th St. and 2
Phone

MERIDIAN LEADS THE WAY

The T. C. Carter, Jr., Post of The American Legion, of the City of Meridian, takes justifiable pride in sponsoring one of the few bands wholly composed of the sons of the American Legion. This band now numbers 44 boys in its personnel and we believe it is one of the finest musical organizations in America.

In July this band will compete with some six other musical units of the Legion on the Gulf Coast to determine which of them shall lead the national parade in California.

It is our hope the Meridian band will be in the first line when the national West Coast convention gets under way.

We believe, should our Meridian band win, it will give our city and section the finest national publicity it has known since the Key Brothers' endurance flight.

This will subsequently mean the advancement of another element by and through which we may boost our city further along the paths of progress.

WE ARE FOR OUR LOCAL LEGION POST

Rayner Drug & Paint Store
Phones 306 - 307

M. D. Williams
Union Hotel

Roy Gamblin
Adjutant

J. L. Fleming
Vice-Commander

Dr. Albert C. Bryan
Commander

J. H. O'Neill Marble Works

Corr-Williams Tobacco Co.

Moore-Brown Drug Co.

Weidmann's Cafe

Winkler's Men's Shop

R. M. Snowden

Walter Kidder

Western Auto Associate Store

Howard Cameron

Jesse Graham

George Beeman

City Garage

Ike C. Walker

Interstate Printers, Inc.

Tell Farmer Printers
Chas. A. McIntosh Heustis Moore

Woodham's Beauty Shoppe

We believe in boosting our city and all its worth while organizations and their worth while programs and, in this sense, we are happy to participate in augmenting the present interest in the American Legion band, which is composed of the sons of Legionnaires.

It is our fond hope they may take first honors on the Gulf Coast in July.

It is our belief they will win there and bring us such needed positive publicity.

Through this and other similar programs a city may develop.

In a sense, we believe the American Legion is a bulwark against the in-flow of Communism in America and the splendid work of the Meridian post for the good of the city and its surrounding areas should stand out as an example of steady adherence to a given purpose.

We salute the local post of the Legion.

May their sons carry on—May they win, is the sincere wish of all of us.

Vance Bros. Jewelry Shop

Firestone Auto Supply Service Stores

Ser Drug Co.

Lindsey's Food Store

R. B. Holmes

Post Office Drug Co.

Culpepper's Pharmacy

F. A. Hulett & Son
The Home of Lifetime Furniture

Vanity Boot Shop

W. Y. Brame

Greenwald Super Service

Cosmopolitan Cafe

Hunt's Pharmacy

Frank Williams, Jr.

McGinnis Lumber Co.

Persian Cleaners & Dyers

Rosenbush Furniture Co.

James F. Webb Funeral Home
Silent Service—Phone 650

Troy Laundry
Phones 177 - 2370

Dean-Bowdoin Appliance Co.

Albright & Wood Drug Store

Magnolia Cafe

Lamar Wholesale Co.

Marshall, Florist

L. D. Walker
at Severance Motor Co.

R. & M. Tire Service Co.

4000 Taxi Co.

Massey Drug Co.

Reily's Cleaners

Merchants Specialty Co.

The Liberty Shops

Fleming Brothers

"THE NEW NATIONAL GAME"

The many good features of softball for player and spectator alike are placing this game among the nation's sports.

BY JOHN M'CARTHY

No other game in the annals of American sport has had such a sudden and amazing growth as softball. Differing but little from the fundamentals of baseball, except that it is easier and more exciting to play, softball has become in the short span of a few years, the new national game. Today, softball is not only played but witnessed by more people than is baseball.

Last year more than 11,000,000 men and women participated in softball league games in 434 cities. Approximately 63,000,000 persons witnessed softball games throughout the nation. At a three-day national tournament held annually in Chicago, a 200,000 attendance is not unusual. Yet 1937 was only the fourth season under organized auspices of this game. A tabulation compiled in 1936 showed some 7,696 softball diamonds in 506 cities. The same year saw also some 770 diamonds laid out in 239 cities.

Nurtured and zealously sponsored by the National Recreation Association, softball has swept over these United States like a cyclone, twisting up and tossing aside the deeply rooted sectional preferences for the once grand old game of baseball.

Last spring I took a motor trip across the country. Practically everywhere west of the Hudson to the Pacific Coast I found softball being played by organized league teams. Leagues which boasted teams ranging from those playing purely for recreational purposes to the highly skilled professional outfits which drew crowds of from ten to fifteen thousand paid admissions at twenty-five cents apiece. In fact, in several cities, particularly St. Louis, the paid attendance of the Major League baseball teams was regularly much less than that of the triple-headers of the local softball teams at Forest Park every evening.

Upon my cross-country tour I discovered too, especially in the smaller towns of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Colorado, that the long deserted ball parks had been taken over by the local softball teams. The creaky, ancient stands were filled every evening by enthusiastic, loudly rooting, loyal hometown folks. Every town, regardless of its size, seemed to have a league of its own, made up of teams composed of fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, for this new national game can be played by the whole family. And played, too, in half the space and time of baseball. Furthermore, only a minimum of equipment is necessary.

On the standard baseball diamond, two or even three softball teams can stage a game simultaneously without interfering with each other. A regulation softball game can be run off in forty-five minutes, as against the usual two hours which the average baseball game consumes. These time and space factors and the fact that it is easily adaptable to night activities, have helped in securing a wider acceptance for softball.

All the equipment that you really need for softball consists of a bat and ball. Most teams, however, equip their catcher and first baseman with gloves. A very few minority go in for special shoes and uniforms. Despite this meager requirement, sporting goods manufacturers report that the sale of softball equipment this past year top those of every other sport. And this in face of the fact that the major promotional effort of the sporting goods manufacturers concentrates on interesting youngsters in regulation baseball.

The first official rules book, published in 1935 by Spaulding's and costing twenty-five cents, was sold out within two weeks of publication—an unusual record for that type of publication. The same splendid record sales of this softball guide has followed every year since. "Some indication of the widespread interest in this sport," Arthur T. Noren, secretary of the joint rules committee on softball, told me, "might be gathered from the fact that we have had and fulfilled requests for more than a million copies of the standardized rules. We now have state commissions governing softball activities in practically every state of the Union."

Softball differs in the main from regulation baseball as follows: The official dimensions of a softball diamond can be either 45 feet or 60 feet, as compared to 90 feet between bases on a baseball diamond. The bat is shorter and thinner than the average baseball bat. The ball, itself, is larger than a baseball. The regulation size is twelve inches and it should weigh between six and six and three-quarter ounces. The style of pitching is different, for in softball only the underhand pitch is permitted.

There are ten players on a softball team instead of the traditional nine of baseball. The extra player is known as the short fielder. All ten players on the softball team may be stationed anywhere that its captain may elect, except the pitcher who, while serving the ball to the batter, must stay in his own private box. The regulation softball game consists of seven innings as against baseball's nine. Base stealing is not permitted until the ball leaves the pitcher's hand. This makes for tight, interesting play.

The now standard name of softball is comparatively new and only recently nationally accepted. The sport in the past has had any number of mongrel names. It has been dubbed at times mush ball, playground ball, diamond ball, indoor-outdoor ball, and kitten ball. These assorted names afford a key to the history of the sport. It is really an outgrowth of indoor baseball, which for the past twenty-five years, has been sponsored by the Y. M. C. A. athletic clubs, and gymnasiums. The first official rules for the game were compiled in 1909 when a national amateur playground ball association was formed. At that time, the game was known as playground ball. The 1909 official handbook predicted a bright future for the sport, a prediction which is being realized.

The real growth of the modern softball game started suddenly about 1932 in the middle-western states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. The Far West took to the game immediately with vigor while the effete East awakened slowly but surely to its possibilities. In the official sporting records, as compiled by the metropolitan New York newspapers for 1934, there was no mention of softball. However, in the spring of 1935, the New York Mirror began endorsing the sport enthusiastically, even to the extent of sponsoring a softball championship, the games of which were sent to Chicago (with all expenses paid) to compete in the September National Championships.

Today the sport is the rage all along the eastern seaboard, particularly in the metropolitan district of New York. Old Manhattan itself teems with teams composed of oldsters and youngsters. Newspapers from coast to coast now are recognizing the popularity of this new national game and are devoting hundreds of columns to it. The sportswriters extend plenty of space to it because it is organized on an immense amateur and professional scale. Capitalizing upon the great craze of softball, promoters are establishing paid crack teams in practically every major city. Out in St. Louis George Sisler, one-time famous first baseman for the St. Louis Browns, has a chain of arc-lighted softball diamonds. He is head of the American Association which owns and controls five softball parks. During the opening week last year, these five parks drew an average of 8,000 persons a night, thereby proving serious opposition to the Major League Browns and Cardinals and the movies. Variety, stellar newspaper of the entertainment world, headlined: "Softball opposition nightly in St. Louis."

Another promoter, whose organization rivals that of the American Association, is the National Association operated by a former sportswriter named Phil Rosier. His league operates in leading middle-western cities. Baseball moguls are soft-pedaling the sport, after being laudatory at first. It has become a possible competitor everywhere for baseball fan interest. For example, in Philadelphia there are one hundred and fifty teams engaged in red-hot tournament play, with little overhead and less than nominal admission charges. The second division Phillies and the Athletics owners do not exactly relish such competition, which, even though small-time, does mount up in the aggregate.

The average softball park seats about 4,500 and costs some $3,000 to build. Admissions vary from ten to twenty-five cents. These parks must be made to pay for themselves in the short period of a month or two. Throughout the West, particularly Colorado and California, most of the amusement parks have softball stadiums connected with them. These act as serious counter attractions to the razzle - dazzler, merry-go-rounds, rounds, and dancing pavilions. Besides the regular game of softball, the sport can be the vehicle for a number of stunts. For instance, playing softball on donkeys. This idea, sponsored by Ike Emmons of Newark, Ohio, has proven to be quite a success nationally. Emmons and his donkeys move from town to town in a specially built trailer. The donkeys are all trained and named after famous actors, pugilists, baseball players. In his troupe there are to be found a Mae West, a Dempsey, and a Babe Ruth. The game itself, as played between local rival organizations, packs plenty of laughs. The donkeys are trained to do exactly the opposite of what they are supposed to do in the game. Instead of running to the bases, one of Emmons' donkeys will lie down or refuse to budge. This usually happens when the batter hits what ordinarily should be a home run.

Another novel feature of softball is the revival of that famous old custom of married men against single lads—also married ladies against single ladies. Since the inauguration of softball, such contests are now regularly scheduled as the big act of picnics of business men, political club festivals, and church socials.

Softball's leading professional player is Matt Ruppert, who last year made some $40,000 pitching for various teams in several hundred games. He has a record of having hurled more than a hundred no-hit games. One day in Chicago, he more than duplicated Babe Waddell's famous stunt. The Babe gained fame by calling in the outfielders and then striking out the side. However, Matt Ruppert pitched a whole game against a leading negro softball team with the aid of only a catcher. Matt allowed only one hit and that went for a home run—due to the fact that he had no fielders behind him.

Other well known players are Harry Kraft of the Ne-Nash-A, who has a record of striking out 38 men in a nineteen inning national tournament game. Other star players are Two-Gun Joe Hunt, Phoenix, Ariz., first base, and Cannon Ball Bailey of Newport, Ky.

More than 50,000 teams compete annually to enter the national softball tournament. Seventy men's and women's teams are finally selected to enter the championships. This national tournament is called a World's Series and is played about a month before the regular baseball World's Series. Last year the Briggs Body team of Detroit, Mich., won the men's championship, while the women's title was captured by the ladies representing the National Screw and Manufacturing Company of Cleveland.

Softball has enjoyed tremendous popularity in industrial centers. The working boys and gals can run through a full seven-inning game during the luncheon period or in the early evening after supper. Consequently, most of the outstanding teams today represent industrial firms. For instance, in Detroit last summer the local recreational facilities were not sufficient to meet the demand of the increased popularity of softball. According to the supervisor of athletics there, it was necessary to add many schoolyards and privately-owned properties to the regular city playgrounds. More than 150 softball diamonds were placed under permit regulations. On the centrally located diamonds the twilight period had to be split so that one schedule could go before 7 p. m. and another immediately following. Over 2,000 players participated in the softball schedules of the Detroit playgrounds. Practically all of the many industrial firms in Detroit were represented by teams, as were the church and fraternal organizations.

The many good features of softball for both the players and spectators account for its overwhelming acceptance wherever it has been introduced. It's no passing fad, but a natural athletic activity that's here to stay.

EARL AVERILL
A BIG REASON WHY THE INDIANS ARE ON TOP.
AT 32, WHEN MOST BALL PLAYERS ARE ON THE WAY OUT, AVERILL IS EMBARKED ON THE BEST YEAR OF HIS CAREER... THE CLEVELAND OUTFIELDER IS POUNDING THE BALL AT BETTER THAN A .360 CLIP AND MAKING CIRCUS CATCHES ALL OVER THE LOT...
KRENZ

Par Breakers In $10,000 Open

Golf's biggest names already have signed the entry roster of the Cleveland $10,000 Open Golf Championship, big money tournament of the year, which is to be played at Oakwood Country Club Aug. 11-14.

Lighthorse Harry Cooper, Ed Dudley, of Augusta, Ga., captain of the 1937 Ryder Cup squad, and Al Waltrous, of Detroit, also a Ryder cupper, head the list of golf notables who have signed to take swings and putts for the $3,000 first prize.

Others who will tee off in the big money event include Gene Sarazen, the golf-playing "farmer" who won the 1937 $10,000 Chicago Open! Ralph Guldahl, National and Western Open title-holder; Henry Picard, holder of the Master's Open championship; Jimmy Revolta, box-jawed Chicagoan; Byron Nelson, of Reading, Pa., winner of the Belmont award last year; Tony Manero, former U. S. Open champion, Horton Smith, Denny Shute and swingin' Sammy Snead.

Hagen Expected To Play

All are members of the victorious Ryder Cup team of 1937. Walter Hagen, their non-playing captain, also is listed among those to be present.

Golf's king of swing, Johnny Goodman, from Omaha, Neb., and who is present National amateur champion, leads the list of amateurs who have indicated they will shoot for the trophies to be awarded in their division.

The Cleveland district golf association is sponsoring the tournament, which has been approved by the Professional Golfers' Association of America.

The field will be limited to 200 entries, will be narrowed down to 100 and ties at the playing of 36 holes. The entry deadline set is Aug. 1. Play will extend over a four-day period, with 18 holes played each day.

Oakwood's course measures 6,716 yards, is par 72.

Ed Dudley, Dixie's big softball spoken pro, tentatively tested Oakwood's 6,716 yards of playing area, predicted that a 285 score would win the $3,000.

He declared Oakwood had the best clubroom facilities he "ever had seen," and predicted that 155,000 to 20,000 fans would follow the play.

As result of Dudley's predictions, a change was made in Oakwood's terrain. To confuse par-pounders on the 141-yard No. 17 par 3 hole, a bunker will bunk near the dimesized green, which is banked on the farther side of a gurgling creek. It will replace a grassy grave-like mound, which is to the left of the green.

It was found that balls which thumped down on the mound, invariably bounced to a perfect lie on the green, within a puny putt's distance of the hole.

SEE FOR YOURSELF!
THE STARFISH HAS AN EYE "IN EACH OF ITS 5 ARMS, BUT IT CAN SEE FROM ONLY 1 AT A TIME. ITS EYES ARE, HOWEVER ONLY A CLUSTER OF LIGHT-SENSITIVE CELLS. A SHORT NERVE THROUGH EACH ARM TUBE ACROSS THE EYE BLIND THE STARFISH TURNS ON ANOTHER EYE AND GOES IN A DIFFERENT DIRECTION.
CROSS EYES ARE CONSIDERED A DIVINE FAVOR IN ARABIA. BUT, IN THE REST OF THE WORLD THEY ARE A TRAGEDY AND SHOULD BE STRAIGHTENED IN CHILDHOOD. THIS CAN BE DONE THROUGH CORRECTIVE EXERCISES ON SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
BABE RUTH, STILL THE GREATEST SLUGGER OF ALL TIME, OWED MUCH OF HIS SUCCESS TO HIS EYES.... WHICH, TESTS PROVED, FUNCTIONED 12 TIMES AS FAST AS THOSE OF THE AVERAGE MAN.
THESE THREE HORIZONTAL LINES SEEM TO VARY IN LENGTH DUE TO THE SIZE OF ANGLES AT EITHER END.
THE WIDTH OF THE BRIM OF THIS HAT AND THE HEIGHT OF THE CROWN ARE EXACTLY THE SAME.

New Bed Seen As Mississippi Flood Outlet

Some day the Mississippi, now yellow and lazy at its summer low, may go on a rampage, smash down protective levees at Morganza and go roaring off down the little Atchafalaya river on a new route to the Gulf.

Next year, the year after or 20 years from now, the river may rise to such fury, according to engineers. It may hold to its present bed for centuries. But with forests denuded, grass and topsoil blown away by dust storms, experts are studying the possibility of the Atchafalaya becoming the new bed of the Mississippi.

Today, 200 men from the coastal lands of St. Mary Six-Mile lake to Be loo are laboring to b tective systems to soon as possible.

Projects Are Co

One is the $4,000,0 outlet, the second b channels and levees floodway, and the other way 75 miles to the which the flood of spill from the refo into the Atchafa

The Morganza and falaya floodways ru desolate swamp and ton Rouge, La. Ban would be diverted gency channels, valley below and 500,000 persons in

The Wax Bay and Teche ridge and take a short cut from t where the Morgan Atchafalaya floodway the Gulf, relieving Atchafalaya and

Machine Shovels

The first big cut i Mile lake and Bay nearing completion long, 45 feet deep wide, the outlet is b a machine that gave tree trunks and a dredge grinding out earth with agitator pumping it through a to build levees a away.

The total length o according to Fred Va fayette, La., secretary isiana Flood Contro Conservation commis 15 miles from Six-Mi Gulf of Mexico, with feet and a width of 400 feet.

When the outlet an of the spillway are tenth of the water p sippi can be diverted

It would then be p flood the size of the to pass on to the Gul almost unnoticed.

Our nearest flood Centauri, is about 2 000 miles away.

ENJOY REAL FOODS at
The Key Field Sandwich Shop

Guaranteed USED CARS
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BRAME'S JERSEY FARM
"You can't beat our cows . . . But you can whip our cream."
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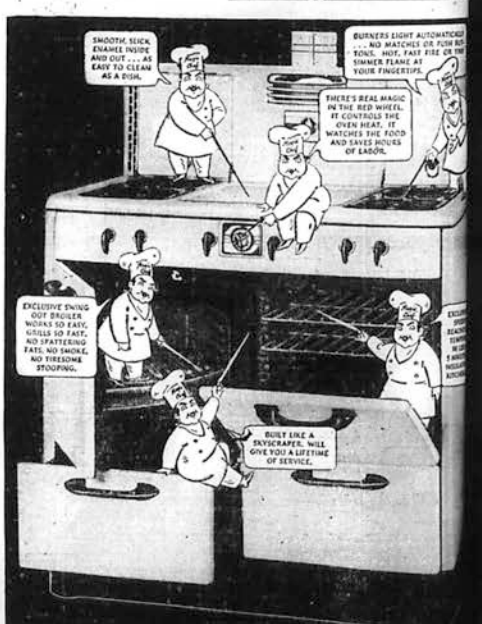
Here's why America is Buying so Many Modern Magic Chefs

SMOOTH, SLICK ENAMEL INSIDE AND OUT . . . AS EASY TO CLEAN AS A DISH.
BURNERS LIGHT AUTOMATICALLY . . . NO MATCHES OR FLAM BACK. HOT, FAST FIRE OR SIMMER FLAME AT YOUR FINGERTIPS.
THERE'S REAL MAGIC IN THE RED WHEEL. IT CONTROLS THE OVEN HEAT. IT WATCHES THE FOOD AND SAVES HOURS OF LABOR.
EXCLUSIVE SWING OUT BROILER WORKS SO EASY, GRILLS SO FAST, NO SPATTERING FATS, NO SMOKE, NO FIRESOME STOOPING.
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See this and other beautiful 1938 models at the Gas Company's showroom
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Peoples Water and Gas
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r Meer Shunted ound Loops

Of No-Hit Fame Five Years In nor Berths

outhpaw who was re- two National league the Cincinnati Reds is baseball's "mira- day.

ster is Johnny Van- 2-year-old rookie who baseball's hall of no-hit, no-run game Boston Bees on June at once owned his con- hat feat, mighty as it en duplicated many aseball history. Then r Meer's second no- game in succession. He the Brooklyn Dodg- ht game on June 15. ad never been accom- e annals of baseball. no-hit games, Vander 85 batters. Only 11 base and none went All the men on base walking.

"Typical Boy"

ner of man could ac- is seemingly super- Here's Vander Meer's he began playing pro-

er, at one time sel- ypical American boy" ng of a baseball pic- is professional career a spotted on a Pater- mi-pro team by Dave er business manager lyn Dodgers.

Meer trained with the spring of 1933 and rned out to Dayton Mid-Atlantic league, n 11 games and lost

Before Landis

ng winter the Dayton sold Vander Meer to the old N. Y.-P. league sent of the parent Brooklyn filed a h Judge Kenesaw M. the commissioner renton the hurler's

nder Meer won 11 and rranton and the Bees exercised an option right and claimed him. However, without giving the left-hander a trial, Boston shunted him to Nashville. From there the youngster slipped to Durham and became the property of the Cincinnati club.

Vander Meer was the strikeout king of organized baseball in 1936 when he fanned 313 batsmen in the 206 innings he worked. The Reds gave the rookie a trial in 1937, but then sent him to Syracuse. He was unimpressive there, but Manager Bill McKechnie decided to take another look at him this spring.

Vander Meer started slowly and did not win a regular starting berth on the Redleg staff until May 20 when he shutout the New York Giants, 4 to 0. Since then he has been the "hottest" hurler in the circuit. His chief asset is a blazing fast ball and this pet pitch has enabled him to become the current National league strikeout leader.

The southpaw ace is 22 years old, 6 feet 1 and weighs 190 pounds. He appears certain to cause National league batsmen many "head aches," but none will be as severe as those suffered by officials of the Brooklyn and Boston clubs, who let the youngster slip through their hands.

Triangle
CHIK STEAK
NDWICH
7th Street

ST OR BUY A HOME
Davidson
efoot Bldg.

OME-COOKED EALS at ey's Cafe
22nd Ave.

PENNY ORES
FOR MONEY ON GROCERIES
Day In The Week!

BIBLE'S ELEVEN TO STAND OUT

Dana X. Bible predicts that he will take a mighty football team to Lawrence, Kas., Sept. 24, when the University of Texas Longhorns open their 1938 season against the University of Kansas.

Offsetting the loss of eight lettermen, Bible will have nine outstanding men among his returning seniors, 6 among the juniors on the squad, and 16 hot prospects returning as sophomores after serving on the freshman team last season.

Bible—brought back to Texas little more than a year ago as the highest-salaried mentor in the Southwest Conference—will coach the coming season under the eyes of thousands of University of Texas ex-students as well as of football followers throughout the nation.

Brought back by a concerted demand of the exes, Bible failed to show at the top of the conference standings last season, but his admirers did not lose any of their faith in him. They predict that his limited intersectional schedule, including only the University of Oklahoma at Dallas on Oct. 8, in addition to the encounter in Kansas, will allow him to shoot the works against the rest of the Southwest conference teams.

Bible was brought to the University of Texas from the University of Nebraska. Before that, he was coach at Texas A. Q. M. College.

Outstanding senior players Bible is banking on include:

Roy Baines, center; Wesley Boyer, Bill Forrest, Wallace Lawson, backs; Bernie Erunas, tackle; Charles Naiser and Jack Rhodes, guards; and John Peterson and Joe Roach, ends.

Among the juniors who are expected to stand out is "Beefus" Bryan, ace pole vaulter on the track team.

The number 2529 is divisible by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

ENOUGH TO DO THE JOB

t Not too Big to be Friendly

our order NINE MILLION telephone calls! n clear, fast and accurate!" the big order we get every day from the South's users.

ndle this great volume of calls is a tremendous job. the services of over 7,000 men and 12,000 women investment of more than 232 dollars worth of equipment for every telephone.

rganization must be big to provide the fast, accu- quality telephone service that the South demands. e not too big to be friendly neighbors. Not too o busy to greet you with a smile . . . to serve you esy and consideration . . . to help you locate a doc- urry . . . or to lend a helping hand whenever you special telephone service. To us, telephone users not just telephone numbers.

ur telephone more — to keep in touch with family ds . . . to speed your business affairs . . . to get e quickly and easily, anywhere.

N BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.
INCORPORATED

IT'S TRUE! By Wm. Ferguson

ROBERT TAYLOR
MAKES HIS PRIZEFIGHT DEBUT at METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S BIG CROWD ROARS: "WILLIAM GARGAN IN THE SAME RING IN WHICH MAY BAER FOUGHT PRIMO CARNERA — THE PRIZEFIGHTER and THE LADY"!
HE FIGHTS
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
DAVID O. SELZNICK'S "CROWD ROARS" BELONGS TO ROBT TAYLOR — NEAR US!

FRANK MORGAN and EDWARD ARNOLD

WERE MEMBERS OF A RICHMOND, VIRGINIA STOCK COMPANY — AND ARNOLD WAS THE LEADING MAN AND MORGAN WRITES THAT HE WAS THE "JUVENILE"!

New York, N. Y.—"IT'S TRUE! that Robert Taylor is training his saddle horses for a Horse Show," says Wilcy Padan. "Taylor has also joined the increasing ranks of Hollywood's candid camera enthusiasts . . . Frank Morgan has been voted the most popular actor by soldiers of Fort Meade, Maryland . . . more than 300 portraits and other character pictures of the actor hang on the barracks walls . . . Nat Pendleton's mother, formerly with the New York Theatre Guild, can speak eighteen dialects."

CIRCUS TRAINER TO MOVIE STAR

Wallace Beery, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star, snapped in an informal moment at his home in Beverly Hills. Beery, whose life has always been a lusty, strenuous one, rose to his present eminence on the screen through such outstanding pictures as "The Big House," "Min and Bill," "The Champ" and "Grand Hotel." His last appearance on the screen was in "The Bad Man of Brimstone."

FRITZI RITZ

NANCY! . . . YOU'RE WANTED ON THE PHONE — IT'S SLUGGO!
TELL HIM I'M NOT IN — I'M AUNT FRITZI!
I'LL DO NOTHING OF THE SORT! — I'M NOT GOING TO TELL ANY LIES FOR YOU!
TELL HIM I'M ON THE ROOF GETTING SOME AIR!
ERNIE BUSHMILLER

LOOY BY BERNARD DIBBLE

CONFOUND THIS LOOY ANYWAY! HE MAKES A POSITIVE HOBBY OUT OF CAUSING ME INCONVENIENCE
HERE I GO TO ALL THE TROUBLE OF PUTTING UP A BURGLAR-PROOF ELECTRIFIED BARBED-WIRE AND WHAT HAPPENS? — WHY HE HAS TO BE THE FIRST FATHEAD TO PUT HIS NOSE INTO IT!
AND CAUSE ME NO END OF EMBARRASSMENT, THE INCONSIDERATE CAD!
SHOCK AND CONCUSSION — YOU'LL BE ALL RIGHT IN A DAY OR TWO — MY BOY! HOW DO YOU FEEL NOW?
OH-OH, EXCEPT FOR A SWING BAND IN MY HEAD AND THAT TAP-DANCING CONSULTAN GOING TO TOWN IN MY STOMACH, DOC

BRONCHO BILL BY HARRY F. O'NEILL

ER-AH — YEARS AGO BOULDER RIVER'S SURPRISED TO HAVE RUN THROUGH JINK VALLEY AND THE STORY GOES — AN INDIAN WARRIOR DROWNED HIS SWEETHEART BY THROWING HER INTO THE SWIFT WATERS —
— AND ER-AH — EVER SINCE THE RIVER CHANGED ITS COURSE FOLKS STILL CAN HEAR THE SPLASH O'THAT FATAL PLUNGE — BUT NOBODY IN THESE PARTS KNOWS THAT STORY —
LATER, BILL VISITED SHERIFF BALDY MILES AND RETOLD THE STORY OF TRIGGER COYLE'S
HAW! HAW! MY DEPUTY MUST HAVE BEEN FEEDING ON LOCO WEED!
BUT HE SAID EVERYBODY AROUND HERE KNOWS THAT YARN —
LIVED IN THIS COUNTY TWENTY YEARS AND I NEVER HEARD IT BEFORE

FRANKIE DOODLE BY BEN BATSFORD

HONEST, MISTER — I WAS LOOKIN' ALL OVER TOWN — DON'T GIVE YOU TH' CHANGE — HONEST, MISTER!
DO YOU EXPECT ME TO BELIEVE THAT STORY?
HONEST, MISTER — I HAVE YOUR CHANGE TIED UP IN MY HANDKER-CHIEF!
YOU'RE A LITTLE THIEF! AND I'M GOING TO HAND YOU OVER TO A POLICEMAN!
OKAY, MISTER! THERE'S A COP JUST AROUND THAT CORNER!
HUH — UH — IS THAT SO?
WELL — ER-D — UH — TH' COP I WANT — ER-D — UH — IS AROUND — ER-D — UH — THIS — OTHER CORNER!

LITTLE MARY MIXUP BY R. M. BRINKERHOFF

MARY — MOTHER LET ME TAKE THE CAR — WILL YOU GO RIDING WITH ME?
I'D LOVE TO — BUT TUBBY IS COMING OVER THIS AFTERNOON — BUT MAYBE I CAN FIX IT WITH HIM SOME WAY —
GET RIGHT IN, MARY — DID YOU FIX IT WITH TUBBY 2
I LEFT A NOTE FOR HIM
Tubby will be over this afternoon

THE CAPTAIN AND THE KIDS BY RUDOLPH DIRKS

HOW WILL I EVER TELL THE FAMILY THAT I LOST MY CROWN AND THRONE TO A PYGMY? (SOB)
SHUT UP BOMBO, OR I'LL BAT YER EARS DOWN AGAIN!
UNAWARE OF WHAT HAS TRANSPIRED, THEY ARE CELEBRATING AT THE PALACE!
NOW DOT DERE ISS PEACE ON BOMBO'S ISLAND UND DER PYGMIES HAS GONE HOME — I PROPOSE A TOAST!
I WILL MAKE DER TOAST — DER QUEEN WILL GOT DER COFFEE!
TO DER KINK!
THE KING, LONG MAY HE WAFE!
TO THE PALACE

A LINE ON HOLLYWOOD

Norma Shearer, smart in a gown of white and silver, poses at a theater supper following the play, "Victoria Regina," starring Helen Hayes . . . Myrna Loy starting a fashion fad with a smart aviatrix costume . . . Rosalind Russell, reporting from her European trip that she signed autographs for practically everyone aboard the steamer . . . Mickey Rooney receiving an invitation to be special guest at the Boys Town graduation in Nebraska . . . Reginald Owen playing hermit in his beach home and spending his time fishing and making model boats . . . Florence Rice waiting for the studio's word "go" before making a flying trip to New York to visit her parents . . . Allan Jones and wife spending the week-end enjoying Leo Carrillo's annual "round-up" at his new Vista ranch . . . Maureen O'Sullivan rushing out of town for a short vacation . . . Milisa Korjus introducing her new sound-proof portable dressing room on the set . . . Judy Garland home from the hospital and spending her spare time recording favorite radio programs . . . Eleanor Powell all dressed up in a pure white hula costume for initial scenes in her new picture, "Honolulu" . . . Una Merkel packing her bags for a week at Lake Arrowhead . . . Spencer Tracy playing host to Andy and Jimmy Cain, two residents of Boys Town . . . Ann Rutherford buying hats and making them over again. She has fifteen models in her summer chinese wardrobe . . . Cecilia Parker and Dick Baldwin back from the honeymoon and "at home" in their Westwood house.

TVA AND RIVAL IN SAME TOWN

GUNTERSVILLE, Ala. — A municipal distribution system using Tennessee Valley Authority power and a private utility are competing in Guntersville for the first time in the history of the government's venture in electricity.

With proponents of the TVA-supplied municipal system claiming more than 95 per cent of the town's electric consumers, the Alabama Power company announced it has no plans for discontinuing service here.

The municipal plant began supplying power in May at rates approximately 30 per cent lower than those charged by the power company. Financed by a private bond issue of $130,000 the system is expected by city authorities to pay for itself within 10 years.

Power Makes Statement

"Practically everybody except employes of the power company and their relatives have switched over to our system," said Dr. E. H. Couch, mayor of Guntersville.

The private utility, however, apparently has no intention of quitting the field in favor of the TVA-powered system.

"The company holds a valid franchise in Guntersville which has many years to run," the power company said in an advertisement in the Guntersville paper.

"It has furnished good and satisfactory service over a period of years. It has endeavored to treat its customers fairly and has made many staunch friends in the community.

No Plans To Disband

"It appreciates their patronage and support and the company has no plans for discontinuing its service in the community.

Mayor Couch said the municipality repeatedly attempted to purchase the power company's facilities for distribution of electricity here, but that the company refused to set a price.

The power company has been operating in Guntersville for 23 years and previous to the opening of the municipal plant, supplied service to approximately 800 customers here.

In some instances, lines of the private utility and the municipally-owned plant parallel each other on the city's streets.

Alabama Power is a subsidiary of Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, major rival of the TVA in the government-private utilities controversy. Negotiations are under way for purchase of the corporation's holdings in the vast TVA-served area.

Political Announcements

FOR CHANCELLOR:
A. B. Amis, Sr.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE:
Jesse Graham
R. R. (Bob) Wallace
Frank K. Ethridge
R. M. Bourdeaux

WHO IS MERIDIAN'S MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRL?

OREGON STERLIZES 1,218

SALEM, Ore.—During the past 21 years Oregon has sterilized 1,218 insane and feeble-minded persons, the state health board reports. The board said one reason Oregon adopted a eugenics law was because the families that contribute children to the state home for feeble-minded are multiplying about twice as rapidly as the rest of the population.

SPIDERS IN JELLY EXPORTED

LONDON—British chemists are trying to find a method of preserving spiders in jelly for export to the East. Many Eastern races believe that by swallowing spiders they can be cured of ague, malaria and other diseases. They are particularly impressed by species of spiders with which they are unfamiliar.

Dependable Prescription Service
Where Purity and Accuracy Count
POST OFFICE DRUG CO.

FOR TAXI SERVICE
CALL
1808

BEST TRADE-INS ON YOUR OLD TIRES
G. & M. SERVICE STATION
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
27th Ave. & 6th St. Phone 1631

GOODRICH STORE IS REMOVED TO NEW MERIDIAN LOCATION

The Silvertown Stores of the B. F. Goodrich Tire and Rubber company, formerly located at Fourth street and Twenty first avenue, has been removed to Ninth street and Twenty-first avenue and formerly opened for business.

Ben F. Nabors, manager of the concern, in a formal interview late Wednesday afternoon, says the change in location is made to allow for augmented stocks and a more modernized facility. Since making the change, he added, sales of the world-famed Goodrich products have increased a considerable extent.

Offer Better Service

"We feel we can better serve the automotive public's needs in our new location," continued the management. "We are now in the heart of an area which has been expanding for some time and in an area which is more easily reached for sales purposes by the Meridian, East Mississippi and West Alabama public."

Mr. Nabors also indicated the general stocks of the store are being enlarged daily and he expects to present the people of Meridian with one of the most attractive interstate store units in the state.

The manager recently replaced Ralph Webb as director of the Goodrich tire unit in Meridian.

In connection with his new position Mr. Nabors said:

Invite Public Visit

"I am happy that the many residents of Meridian have been so kind in accepting the change in management. I more than appreciate the many kind comments which have been made and shall always try to render only the finest, most efficient sort of service. We invite all the citizens of Meridian to visit us in our new location."

Poisonous snakes are immune to the venom of one another.

VISIT
Severance Motor Company
For Dependable Used Cars
2097 6th St.

Radio Services
SHANNON RADIO CO.
2103 6th Street
Phone 606

MOTORISTS!
HERE'S A NEW KIND OF TUBE THAT SELF-SEALS PUNCTURES WHILE YOU RIDE!

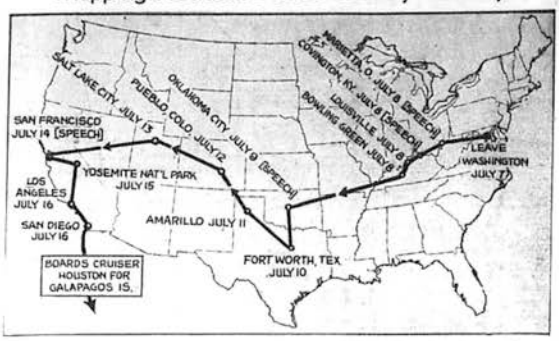
PROTECTS YOU AGAINST MESSY, COSTLY TIRE CHANGING IN TRAFFIC
NEVER MIND TACKS, NAILS... YOU KEEP GOING!
YOU CAN HAMMER NAILS IN THIS TUBE —AND IT WON'T LOSE THE AIR!
COME IN AND LET US SHOW YOU HOW TO AVOID LIFE'S "FLAT" MOMENTS

NEW KIND OF TIRE
WILL STOP YOU QUICKER, SAFER THAN YOU'VE EVER STOPPED BEFORE!
• The new Goodrich Silvertown with the sensational Life-Saver Tread gives you a "dry" track in every wet-road emergency . . . the greatest protection against skids ever offered! Exclusive Golden Ply blow-out protection, too!
NEW GOODRICH SAFETY SILVERTOWN WITH THE LIFE-SAVER TREAD

Goodrich Sealomatic Tube
SELF-SEALS PUNCTURES WHILE YOU RIDE

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
QUALITY SERVICE
9th St. and 21st Ave. Phone 1113
Across From New Post Office

Mapping President's Cross-Country Itinerary


SALT LAKE CITY JULY 13
PUEBLO, COLO. JULY 12
OKLAHOMA CITY JULY 9 (SPEECH)
MARIETTA, O. JULY 8 (SPEECH)
COVINGTON, KY. JULY 8 (SPEECH)
LOUISVILLE JULY 8
BOWLING GREEN JULY 8
SAN FRANCISCO JULY 14 (SPEECH)
LEAVE WASHINGTON JULY 7
YOSEMITE NAT'L PARK JULY 15
LOS ANGELES JULY 16
SAN DIEGO JULY 16
AMARILLO JULY 11
FORT WORTH, TEX JULY 10
BOARDS CRUISER HOUSTON FOR GALAPAGOS IS.

The route of President Roosevelt's transcontinental tour, expected to include at least four addresses of major political significance, is shown in the map above. In addition to numerous rear-platform appearances, the President scheduled formal speeches at Marietta, O., in connection with the 150th anniversary of the founding of the first Northwest Territory settlement; at Covington, Ky., where he will open the campaign of Senate Floor Leader Alben Barkley; and at Oklahoma City and San Francisco. At San Diego, Mr. Roosevelt will board the cruiser Houston for a sea voyage to Galapagos Island, thence through the Panama Canal and to an unannounced Atlantic Coast port where the cruise will end early in August.

MARGARET SULLAVAN TELLS HIGHLIGHTS OF HER CAREER

Margaret Sullavan might never have been the stage and screen star she is, had she not lost her voice one morning. Between scenes of "The Shopworn Angel," in her dressing room on the M-G-M lot, she described the accident which led to a contract with Jed Harris, New York theater producer, and subsequent success.

"Jed Harris was casting a new play, 'The Modern Virgin,'" she said, "and I was to have an interview with him, which I realized might result in a part in the show, if the gods were good. Well, on the morning of the great day, when I woke up I couldn't utter a sound. My voice, without any warning whatsoever, had just disappeared.

"In desperation I decided to save whatever scrap of it I had left, by not talking until the appointment late that afternoon and chancing Mr. Harris' wrath. The hour arrived and I walked into his office, my knees shaking.

"Fortunately he did most of the talking, but my replies were so low they frightened me, yet if I raised my voice even faintly I knew I would sound like a foghorn. Imagine, then, my surprise when at the end of the interview he said:

"I'll give you the part. What impresses me most about you is your voice. It is exactly the type I had in mind for the heroine."

Miss Sullavan walked out of the office on air, but then she remembered, it was not her normal voice Mr. Harris had listened to, but a temporary one entirely strange to her own self. Her decision came with her next breath; this would be her natural voice from this minute on. Whereupon she threw open her coat, stuffed her scarf in her pocket and exposed her delicate throat to the four winds. And the next day and the next day, she did the same, besides sitting in draughts, getting her feet wet and going without a coat.

"It worked, though," she concluded, "for to this day my voice hasn't gone back to normal."

"Shopworn Angel" is Miss Sullavan's second picture for M-G-M. "Three Comrades" was the first. She says she is getting to like pictures now, but it took her a long time, for her first love was the stage.

"You see I came to Hollywood fresh from the theater and had to learn all the ropes right from the start. I had been signed to do 'Only Yesterday' and hadn't the faintest notion of how to work in pictures. I carefully rehearsed all my lines, from beginning to end, as I would for a play, and then I learned that this diligenteffort had done me no good, for screen technique is different from that of the stage.

"For my first test I had fourteen takes all with different cameramen, and was plenty scared. Finally the picture was completed. I had not had a free afternoon in fifteen weeks. So I hurried back to New York too frightened even to see myself in it. I got a part in a Broadway show and forgot all about pictures until I received a wire asking me to star in 'Little Man, What Now.' I finally decided to go back to Hollywood but took a slow boat, and after I arrived took three hurried trips back to New York before starting the picture. Now, however, I'm getting on to them; I'm beginning to enjoy acting in them."

Miss Sullavan hails from Virginia originally. She got her start in the theater with E. E. Clive's dramatic school at the Copley Theater in Boston, and subsequently played in summer stock. "The Modern Virgin" was her first important play. Since, her stage roles have included: "Chrysalis," "Dinner at Eight" and "Stage Door."

In "Shopworn Angel" James Stewart plays opposite her, and the supporting cast includes Walter Pidgeon, Nat Pendleton, Sam Levene, Hattie McDaniel, Alan Curtis, Eleanor Lynn and Charles D. Brown. The picture was directed by H. C. Potter from a story by Dana Burnet and screenplay by Waldo Sal

SPEECH

Talk happiness. The world is sad enough
Without your woe. No path is wholly rough.
Look for the places that are smooth and clear,
And speak of them to rest the weary ear.
Of earth, so hurt by one continuous strain
Of mental discontent and grief and pain.
Talk faith. The world is better off without
Your uttered ignorance and morbid doubt.
If you have faith in God, in man, or self,
Say so. If not, push back upon the shelf
Of silence all your thoughts till faith shall come.
No one will grieve because your lips are dumb.
Talk health; The dreary, never-ending tale
Of mortal maladies is worn and stale.
You cannot charm or interest or please
By harping on that minor chord, disease.
Say you are well, or all is well with you,
And God shall hear your words and make them true.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

FOUR WORLDS

"Every person lives in at least four worlds. There is the physical world of earth and sky and trees and houses and all the rest of it. There is the social world of people good and bad, rich and poor, interesting and tedious, successful and unsuccessful. There is the spiritual world which enfolds and interpenetrates the physical and social worlds and gives them whatever final meaning they have. And there is a world of one's own creating which may be very different from the actuality of the physical, social, and spiritual worlds that form one's environment.

Window glass is blown first as a cylinder, then split open and flattened.

LIVE IN SLUMS

(Continued From Page 1)

the survey showed, there were 1,700,000 farms homes of 7,700,000 persons—yielding a gross income of less than $600, including the value of products, sold, traded and used.

Half Million "Starvation Farms"

"There are more than 500,000 farms in the United States on land that is so poor that it will literally starve the families living on it if they continue to try to make a living farming at" the report said.

"During the depression at least 3,500,000 farm families — more than one out of every four — received public assistance at some time," the report said. In many sections the need for relief was greater in rural than urban areas.

"It is probably shocking," the report said, "to those not well acquainted with these disadvantaged areas in rural America and especially to those who have been accustomed to thinking of rural life in idyllic terms, to realize that there are rural slums as well as urban slums.

"But rural slums are a reality in many sections; and in these rural slums, persons and families are denied some things which even great masses who live in city slums take for granted."

WRITER BUSY IN PRISON

TEHACHAPI, Cal. — Roberta Hall, writer, confined in the women's state penitentiary here for forgery and fraud, is making money by her writings to pay off the losses of her victims. In her covering letters that accompany her remittances she states that she desires to clear her conscience.

Old Fashioned Barn Dance
Benefit Sons of Legion Band State Convention Trip
SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1938
9:00 to ? Couple 50c
American Legion Hall
FOURTH STREET

We're Back In Business Again!
Folks, here is an honest-to-goodness statement of FACT. We're back in the drug business again. We've offering the finest prescription service obtainable anywhere in Meridian.
Culpepper's Pharmacy
Phones 916-917

MOONSHINE IS STILL FLOWING

The "mountain dew" of yesterday is rank "moonshine" today, according to A. L. Fisher, investigator of the U. S. alcohol tax unit, and the quality is terrible, worse even than the firewater bootlegged during prohibition.

A few years ago corn liquor was mountain dew, made in stills beside cool, clear springs. Today it is "moonshine" or "swamp juice," and is made in unclean cellars or on the banks of hog wallows.

Fisher points out that mash barrels are open to birds, animals and assorted vermin. He said the real trouble with the industry is hard times. Moonshiners sit around their "cooking pots" and talk of the prohibition days when a five-gallon jug of corn liquor brought $30 to $50, and that aged in wood brought even more.

Once Was Profitable

It was a fairly profiatble business and some of the makers and distributors made modest fortunes, if they managed to escape the law.

But today a five-gallon jug of liquor sells for $6 to $11 and the fellows who make and distribute it are living from hand to mouth. They cannot afford good equipment or materials. Anything that will ferment is sold for drinking purposes. They can't afford to age it so they sell it fresh and—raw, according to Fisher.

The "carriage trade" is gone. The buyers who could afford good moonshine are purchasing legal liquor now, and the only consumer left is the poor fellow who can't afford to pay more than a nickel for a drink, or a dime for a "big shot." If he's flush, he buys a half pint for 20 or 25 cents.

It Tastes Awful

Yet Fisher says thousands of gallons of moonshine are distributed each month, not only in Florida but elsewhere. Some of it tastes like potash, burned charcoal, tin, or a combination of liquid fire and glue.

But illicit business is going on, as it did during prohibition. Not long ago officers seized 625 gallons in a house in Tampa. Last month they confiscated 80 stills in the state, and 2,142 gallons of illegal liquor. Twenty-eight arrests were made and property valued at more than $9,000 was confiscated.

Other Southern states report the same facts. In Georgia agents seized 3,677 gallons of liquor, 130 stills, and nearly $15,000 worth of property. Alabama had 204 stills captured during the month, and 2,379 gallons of illegal liquor poured out.

Active In Carolina

South Carolina reported 77 stills seized, 27 arrests made, and 1,627 gallons of moonshine destroyed.

The government levies a tax of $2 a gallon and the state of Florida takes $1.20. Officers go after the stills and "big shots," but usually the powers behind the traffic keep out of the way and only the "small fry" is caught.

After the operators are arrested, the government tests the samples and sues for unpaid taxes on mash as well as liquor, according to alcoholic content.

Although most of the moonshiners don't know where their next dollar is coming from, to buy more mash, they keep on making the moonshine.

I DON'T LIKE YOU

"There is something in both your character and conduct which distinguishes you not only from all other ministers, but from all other men. It is not that you are by design, but that principle, or, if I may genius of your life carried you through change and contradict, without the imputation of colour that the wildest sistency should betrayed you into ourable action."—Ha

Two automobiles Fifth street in front certain lawyer stands of the window and there, you don't need you?"

For Sale
TWO 32x6 CASINGS
Used Only 1,800 Miles
PHONE 646

For Newest Hair Styles
VISIT
TUCKER'S BEAUTY SHO
AND BE ASSURED OF COMPETENT EFFICIENT SERVICE
Threefoot Bldg. Phone

B-R-A-K-E-S
CHEVROLET, FORD AND PLYMOUTH
RELINED FOR $7.80
REX RECKING COMPANY AND G
PHONE 2008
SEE REX RECKERS SOFTBALL TEA

SERVI
ILE
WEB
Funeral
MERIDI

DIXIE STOCKYARD-LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY FORMALLY OPENS FOR BUSINESS AT 11 A. M. JU

TO THE RESIDENTS OF MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA:

The above stock yard facility has been constructed in the belief our basic security in Mississippi and Alabama has been established and the future will bring augmented expansion in all lines of our activities.

It has been finished as a part of our present-day progress and as such it offers each of the section's most valuable markets to our farmers.

It is our purpose to merit the confidence and patronage of every live stock producer in our section and it is our hope to expand in the future so as to even better serve the farmer needs of a cash market in Mississippi and Alabama.

We believe the day has come in Mississippi and Alabama to take advantage of our own possibilities in the live stock field and our particular cash market facility—home owned and home-operated—is calculated to augment our own efforts along this line.

We believe we have the finest climate for cattle raising in the world and that more farmers should follow the live stock production practice, along better lines.

We promise to cooperate in any worth while manner in advancing the interest of Mississippi and Alabama.

Your cooperation with our cash market facility through your patronage will aid in the promotion and the advancement of our aims and ambitions in Mississippi and Alabama.

Sincerely,

A. P. Carney

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE COURIER-NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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POLITICS" SPLIT LABOR IN MISSISSIPPI

. First Now In Naval Race th Work On 94 Ships Begun; Britain Second, Has 85 Started

Of Construction Is Revealed By Japan, And Soviet; France s 45 Craft

ven leading world naval engaged in the greatest supremacy of the seas is have started construction ve appropriated funds for, ately 500 warships, ac- to official U. S. Navy nt estimates.

nited States and Great have taken undisputed naval building, each hav- 100 warships under ion and many more au- as soon as funds become

tails of the Japanese, nd Soviet Russian pro- never been divulged. Italy is known to be t least 75 fighting ships. an is believed to have n an equally large pro- ssia is reportedly con- on submarines and fleets" of small, speedy ing.

y is rapidly building up ir-war strength, with a f the world's most mod- ships being built or ap- for, and France has 45 the ways.

S. Takes Lead

nited States holds a e over all contenders, ships being built, or for ey is available and will as soon as shipyard re able to take the load.

Roosevelt has asked ore warships, including dreadnaughts, one 20,- aircraft carrier and two nd for experimentation uicide fleet."

already under construc- ed States include: eships, three aircraft ne heavy cruiser, 11 ers, 57 destroyers and ines.

discretion of the presi- program will be aug- three battleships, two rriers, nine cruisers, 23 and nine submarines.

closely behind the Unit- is Great Britain with 85 being built and nearly more contemplated next few years. The ritish armada, now the rful in the world, is be- ed by the addition of ships, five aircraft car- ght cruisers, 40 destroy- submarines.

an Limit Fixed

ength of the German termined indirectly by of the British fleet, don-Berlin naval treaty tler's sea defenses at t of the entire naval the British Empire.

government is rapid toward that goal, with ing ships under con- Five battleships, two arriers, three heavy destroyers and 25 sub-

construction methods, housands of tons dis- are eliminated by an ding process, will make ssible warships at least of any in the world on ship basis.

e, Germany's two al- ck the spread of Com- Japan and Italy—have upon programs which oon to the rest of the

n Plans In Doubt

have considerable in- regarding Italian con- ans, as only two years ed since the Fascist ed the Italo-Internation- nference at London and e present program al- been announced.

enito Mussolini has at ships under construct- ment Italy's already diterranean fleet. Ves- include four battle- ast 44 destroyers and es. It is generally be- has many more sub- n this in the ship-

ther hand, Japan has officially that it has ting vessels on the s has been reported to epartment here that mpire has at least 66 pe under construction.

Japanese announce- e aircraft carrier, two e destroyers and three are being built or have ated for.

ttleships Reported

the announcement did any ships under the plenishment program April 1, 1937. This believed to include ships, reported to be ch, five aircraft car-

ued on Page 7)

EARHART SHIP IS LOST JUST ONE YEAR AGO

Coast Guard Cutter Log Tells Of Dramatic Story Of Final Hours

A year ago two renowned figures in United States aviation, Amelia Earhart and Frederick J. Noonan, disappeared in the vicinity of Howland Island, in mid-Pacific, while on the last lap of a world-circling flight.

Files of the coast guard cutter Itasca, of local coast guard headquarters, and of navy squadrons of the Pacific, now open to the press tell of the last attempt of the gallant aviatrix and her companion to contribute to the progress of aviation.

Hundreds of terse radio messages tell their dramatic story, which drew to a close with death in the swelling ocean. On a bright, sunny morning, July 2, 1937, at 8:44 o'clock came Miss Earhart's last message: "KHAQQ calling Itasca. We are in the line of position 157-337. Will repeat this message. We will repeat this message in 6219 kilocycles. Wait. Listening in 6210 kilocycles. We are running north and south."

Voice Was Faltering

The woman's voice was faltering and confused, operators said. The Itasca's radio replied. It asked for acknowledgement but contact never came.

How close the pair were to Howland Island, their destination, at the time of their last message probably will never be known. Earlier messages placed them 200 miles from the tiny island, then 100 miles. A message just 46 minutes prior to the last broadcast, in which Miss Earhart spoke to the Itasca, said: "We are circling but cannot hear you. Go ahead."

The plane's radio was at its loudest in that message, according to Commander W. K. Thompson of the Itasca. He believes that the plane was closest to Howland then.

How Noonan, Miss Earhart's navigator, missed Howland after bringing the plane across 2,500 miles of open water from Lae, New Guinea, will never be known. But the Itasca report reveals that in the bright tropic morning sun it might have been difficult to see the low land.

Smoke Signal Used

However, Commander Thompson said he had anticipated that possibility. He had down a heavy smoke screen to guide the pair to a safe landing. Because he did not know, and had not been advised of the time of the takeoff from Lae, he used searchlights and flares at night.

Miss Earhart and Noonan failed to see the smokescreen. Heavy clouds and rain storms to the north and west of Howland probably were the reason for that, Commander Thompson believes.

He said he was convinced from the beginning that the plane went down to the northwest of Howland Island. Search was immediately concentrated there.

Commander Thompson speaks feelingly of "faked amateur messages that resulted in diversion of the Itasca from probable sectors of search." Operators of the Itasca went on 24-hour shifts to establish radio contact with the plane. They were not acknowledged by the missing fliers—although heard across the Pacific in San Francisco, by many ships at sea, and in Honolulu.

Strange Finder Useless

A high frequency direction finder set up by Richard B. Black, of

(Continued on Page 7)

BEAUTIES

Who is Meridian's most Beautiful Girl?

That seems to be the question on the minds of many Meridianites, judging from the amount of interest displayed in Hamasa Temple's Beauty Contest and dance extraordinary scheduled for July 21, at the Temple theatre and Shrine Ball Room respectively.

Over sixty merchants have signified their intention of sponsoring young lady entrants for the contest. Fifty dollars cash for the first prize, as well as the distinction of being Miss Meridian 1938 has brought forward a large number of Meridian's most beautiful girls to vie in the contest.

Candid camera shots of local people, will be shown on the screen of the Temple theatre for the first time, as an added attraction in connection with the Beauty Contest. This is unique in theatre presentations.

Where 'China's Sorrow' Came to the Aid of China's Armies

How Yellow river floods succeeded in stopping the Japanese drive through China—where defending armies had failed—is graphically portrayed in the picture above. The photo shows how the rampaging river cut through the strategically-important Lunghai railroad, China's provisional capital at Hankow. Japanese soldiers are pictured on the tracks, ruefully viewing the break, which occurred near Kaifeng. Note how the tremendous force of the water has twisted one of the rails completely off the right-of-way and down into the swirling water. Thousands of soldiers and civilians were drowned in the floods.

NAVY MAY TRY 2-MAN SUBERS

"Swordfish" Type Craft Would Operate With Single Torpedo

The navy is considering construction of tiny "swordfish" submarines that would travel in "schools" and torpedo enemy warships from less than 250 yards.

The boats, similar to Japan's "suicide" submarines, would be designed to permit their two crew members to escape.

Tentative plans would make the boats 51 feet long, 7 feet high and about 10 feet wide. They would have the general lines of a fish and with a torpedo for a prow, would bear a remarkable resemblance to a swordfish.

The two crew members would sit side-by-side, guiding the craft toward an enemy ship until a hit was almost certain. Then they would release their torpedo and return to their home port or "mother" boat.

Like Schools Of Fish

The diminutive boats would attack in groups. If one "school" were discovered, it would attract the attention of most of the enemy ship's defense weapons, leaving it vulnerable to another "school" attacking from another angle.

The submarines would be frail, but their ability to maneuver quickly would be expected to prevent direct hits. Even though several were sunk by depth bombs, the monetary loss would be slight as the vessels could be built with "assembly line" methods for about $12,000 each.

Among the innovations suggested by the designers is use of gasoline or Diesel motors. Larger submarines when under water are operated by batteries because of the problem of furnishing fresh air to combustion motors and then disposing of the fumes. The "swordfish" submarines more than 30 feet and therefore would be able to use "bathing tubes" to bring fresh air to the motors.

Powerful Diesel engines would give the craft added speed, but the air tubes projecting above the water would make the vessels easier to detect.

Plans for the boats, it is understood, will be inspected by the Electric Boat Co., which builds most American submarines. Already drawings have been submitted to Chairman William H. Sutphin of the house naval affairs sub-committee investigating new naval inventions, and Rep. Melvin Maas, R., Minn., ranking minority member of the house naval affairs committee. They have declined to comment.

The submarines, in addition to being frail, would have a cruising range of only 150 miles. Their designers, however, say the craft could be carried on battleships until needed for action.

The "swordfish" would be particularly useful in this manner when the "mother" ship entered a mined area. The submarines could be used as convoys to discover the mines. Because of their extreme maneuverability, the vessels could detect and avoid mines that a larger boat could not dodge.

Native superstition keeps Djuka tribesmen of Dutch Guiana, South America, from spitting out any food which has been in their mouths. An evil spirit is thought to search for the food thus ejectorated and place the Djuka's life in jeopardy when found.

First All-Welded Pullman Cars Keep Step With New Streamline Train Service

The first all-welded Pullman trains ever to ride the American rails were put into service, when the new streamlined Twentieth Century and Broadway Limited York-Chicago runs.

Built by Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company in Chicago, the 114 cars forged the final link in streamlined service with superspeed schedules from coast to coast.

The cars are constructed of high tensile low alloy steel which is so strong that the weight is reduced more than one-third that of conventional cars, thus permitting high speed travel with the greatest safety and comfort.

Smooth Outer Surface

Complete welding instead of rivet construction helps weight reduction and produces a car with entirely smooth outside surfaces—actually an unbroken tube of steel.

While every luxury appointment is provided in the interiors, comfort is built into the cars from the earliest stages of construction to eliminate all jars, jolts and noises.

Huge couplers — almost twice the conventional size—operate on the ball and socket principle to eliminate noisy clashing of cars at high speeds and on curves. Heavy rubber plates absorb train shock and buffers provide complete riding steadiness.

Cars Noise proof

Mineral felt insulation fills all open spaces between inner and outer shells of the cars. This insulation makes the cars virtually soundproof, and in addition assists in maintaining perfect temperature control.

Floorings of aluminum and cork and fully enclosed vestibules are further safeguards against any trickle of noise from the outside.

Smooth riding is assured by newly developed trucks which employ two elliptic springs and six-teen heavy coil springs.

Sealed windows, dehydrated to prevent clouding, keep the cars dirt free and the most modern Pullman air conditioning system circulates fresh air constantly. Special lighting arrangements, developed after exhaustive study provide maximum illumination where it is most needed.

Literally "hotels on wheels," privacy is afforded in all of six types of improved Pullman accommodations — roomette, duplex room, double bedroom, compartment, drawing room and master room.

The cars are radio-equipped and in addition, room service is available by use of shipside telephones which connect with diner, bar and observation lounges.

IS FRATERNAL LEADER HERE

Above is W. R. (Bill) Cannady, director of the Cannady Motor company, who is one of Meridian's outstanding fraternal leaders.

A member of the Knights of Pythias and other organizations, Mr. Cannady gives much of his time to the development of good will in the entire Meridian trade territory.

DAILY MILK IS AGIN' OLD AGE

If Ponce de Leon and his men had kept a couple of dairy cows, their search for the illusive fountain of youth need not have been so urgent.

Milk, richer in calcium than any other food, would have prolonged the youth of the explorers by building bone strength and rigidity.

The same applies to Johnny and Mary. When they fail to get their share of calcium, bone growth is stunted and sound and even teeth fail to develop.

For a while an adult can survive despite a deficiency in calcium. His body drawing on the reserves stored in his bones. But constant drain on these sources soon affects bone strength and rigidity.

The nutritionist recommended a quart of milk a day for children and a pint for adults. In an adult has been drinking less than a daily pint of milk for any length of time, however, consumption might well be increased to a quart, she said.

Some fruits and vegetables contain calcium, but in such small quantities that uncomfortably large amounts would have to be consumed to meet the day's calcium requirement.

Besides, calcium found in milk is better utilized by the body than vegetable and fruit calcium.

The entire day's supply of milk need not be taken in liquid form. She suggested serving milk dishes such as creamed vegetables,souffles, cream soups and custards.

REFORM BILLS TO BE REVIVED

Next Congress Expected To Take Up Five-Point Program

The 75th congress systematically passed more legislation to improve the efficiency of the federal judiciary than any other recent congress.

Much of the program died with adjournment, but is certain to be revived by its sponsors and pushed to enactment in some form by the 76th congress.

The series of laws began a year ago with the measure which hastened the death of the supreme court reorganization bill by permitting supreme court justices to retire with pay at 70, if they have served 10 years.

It ended with legislation providing 16 additional district judges and five circuit court judges.

Five Proposals Advanced

Much of the work was done by the house judiciary committee, authorized a year ago to make a complete study of the courts and recommend constructive legislation.

Scheduled by that committee for continued study and possible enactment next year are five important proposals:

1. Restricting to equalize the areas and the amount of work of district courts. It was pointed out districts were shaped to conform with waterways and railroads, and do not coincide with motor roads.

2. Removal of unfit district judges. The house passed a bill to establish a court to remove judges for bad behavior. It died in the senate judiciary committee.

3. A "proctor" or administrative officer for the inferior courts, under either the supreme court or courts financial autonomy and control over personnel apart from the Department of Justice.

4. Reduction and equalization of the costs of litigation to make the courts more accessible to persons of limited means.

5. Giving authority to U. S. Commissioners in minor matters so as to relieve judges of routine burdens.

Most spectacular of the laws affecting the judiciary enacted by the 75th congress was the compromise court reorganizatoin bill which shelved the proposal to enlarge the supreme court.

Twice Spanked

When Mrs. Ina Jane Arnold, above, heard a defense lawyer say a spanking her husband gave her couldn't have hurt much, she cried: "It did too hurt." The judge sentenced Mrs. Arnold to 30 or five days for contempt of court. She went to jail.

Rift Occurs When Jones Is Renamed To Presidency Of Union Bodies Within State

WARNS SOUTH COTTON COST MUST BE CUT

Factor Declares Necessity Exists For Better, Cheaper Crops

The South faces loss of its dominant market, according to W. L. Clayton, leading world cotton factor, formerly of Tupelo.

In 10 years, the Southa' cotton exports have dropped more than 50 per cent. Clayton advocates three steps to prevent disaster:

1. Defense of reciprocal trade agreements.

2. Abandonment of government cotton control, excepting administration of the soil conservation act.

3. Production of better staple at lower cost.

"The cotton industry is very sick," he said in an address before the Foreign Trade Association here. "Its future in this country is not very bright.

"We have to supply cotton of good quality at competitive prices, and we have to make it possible for our foreign customers to pay us."

Calls For Sweeping Action

Clayton believes that drastic action must be taken by the cotton producers of the South once more sells 7,750,000 bales abroad, instead of slightly more than 3,000,000.

In normal production, cotton gives employment to more than twice as many persons as are employed in the growing of wheat, corn, oats and tobacco combined, he said.

"What we are principally interested in now is a correct appraisal of the present cotton situation in this country and in the world, and to study what may be done to recover the markets which we have lost since passage of the Federal Farm Act in 1929.

"We must defend the reciprocal trade agreements program from the attacks of their enemies who would destroy them by throwing the tariff back into politics.

"Government control of marketing and production of cotton, except such incidental control as may come from administration of the soil conservation act, should be abandoned to permit the free flow of commodity in world markets at competitive prices.

Cheaper Growing Necessary

"We must grow better cotton at less cost. Markets for cotton go to those suppliers who can furnish the best quality at the lowest price. The conservation and rebuilding of the soil, better planting seed and insect control mean better quality with much higher yields, hence lower cost of production.

Clayton said that besides the farm legislation of 1929, the three advances in the tariff, "culminating with the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill of 1930," had hampered the ability of foreign customers to pay for cotton with their own goods and services.

This was the situation, threatening farmers with foreclosure, which faced the Roosevelt administration at the outset, he said, leaving two methods of solution—

(Continued on Page 7)

TIME

LONDON—1747

"Were I to begin the world again, with the experiences which I now have of it, I would lead a life of real, not of imaginary pleasure. I would enjoy the pleasures of the table and of wine, but stop short of the pains inseparably annexed to an excess in either. I would not, at twenty years, be a preaching missionary of abstemiousness and sobriety, and I should let other people do as they would, without formally and sententiously rebuking them for it. I should be firmly resolved not to destroy my own faculties and constitution in compliance to those who have no regard to their own.

BATH—1748

But what I do, and ever shall, regret is the time which, while young, I lost in mere idleness and knowledge, nothing. This is the common effect of the inconsiderancy of youth against which I beg you will be most carefully upon your guard. The value of moments, when cast up, is immense, if well employed. If thrown away, their loss is irrevocable. Every moment may be put to some use and that with much more pleasure than if unemployed.

Lord Chesterfield

Three Delegations Walk Out; Jones Charged With 'Domineering Tactics;' Observers Say Break Will Be Of Long Standing; Labor Paper Is Factor

Irked by what they termed dictatorial use of the powers of their offices as exercised by certain leaders in the Mississippi State Federation of Labor, one third of the delegates to the annual meeting of the body in Gulfport walked out of the meeting on Tuesday evening with the avowed intention to withdraw from the state organization.

The entire delegations from Meridian, Biloxi and Gulfport together with a scattering of delegates from other central bodies and individual unions throughout the state, withdrew from the deliberations of the state organization in protest to what they termed, "the high-handed, dictatorial tactics of certain parties who seek to use the Mississippi State Federation of Labor as a political machine to further their own personal interests, at the same time wilfully and flagrantly violating the laws of the State Federation of Labor, when said laws did not coincide with their own personal views and selfish ambitions."

Is No Surprise

Said one member of a Meridian labor organization of long years standing: "While I did not attend the convention, the outcome is no surprise to me. For some time now, the Mississippi State Federation has been influenced by a clique—not labor leaders. To my certain knowledge men have been seated as delegates to the state meetings who came each year bearing credentials of different labor organizations. The first year they would come possibly as a barber, the next as a textile worker, then as a common laborer, (the variety that ever had a corn in the palm of his hand) and then as a member of some fly-by-night mushroom organization which may have had high ideals but which fell in low hands—this is the element which has a strangle hold on the labor movement in the old Magnolia state. The only wonder is that the revolt did not come sooner."

Discord in the deliberations of the convention came when certain laws regulating the seating of delegates were violated by those sworn to enforce them. "We are sick and tired of this sort of dictatorial tactics. They are not representative of the labor movement. They are in fact a travesty, a burlesque, a shocking sham and the only thing we as self-respecting members of labor organizations could do was to withdraw," said one member of the Meridian delegation.

Are Not Downcast

"We are not downcast by the rift which has come in the ranks of labor," said another delegate. "In the end right will always prevail, we know we are right, we know our hands are clean and we hope and desire the labor movement elevated to a higher plane. It is out intention to clean house and that is the cause of the present split."

A movement is already crystalizing to form a new organization to represent the unions which withdrew from the convention. The purpose of the movement is not to fight any praiseworthy labor movement but to insure a reorganization of the state federation on its rightful plane, said a statement.

"Labor in Mississippi must obtain its rightful place," said a local official, "and we cannot hope to win the respect and maintain that dignity which is so necessary to our advancement unless all our programs are based on sound principles and basic reason. Our leaders must not only meet our own approval, but they must be capable of winning the respect of all other people. We do not feel that our present leadership is of the type which will lead us upward and onward to better conditions."

Another factor in the split in the open break was the alleged manner in which certain labor papers are being conducted. The revolting delegates take the position that the state organization is purely a labor organization and not the legitimate parent of an allegedly high-pressure advertising agency.

Certain members of Meridian's fine labor organizations' compliment The Courier News. One statement, in particular, is of interest:

"We believe The Courier News will always seek to aid in seeking worth while benefits for Labor."

And we will, and you can do your share, Mr. Labor Man, towards building up this publication by supporting its advertisers.

URGE FARMERS TO SAVE BIRDS

Use of a "flushing-bar" on hay mowers is urged by Reuben R. Zile, acting project manager of the Soil Conservation Service, to preserve wildlife.

"Birds have a definite economic value to the farmer. The farmer spends hundreds of dollars and many hours of labor in his ceaseless battle against destructive weeds and insects. Without his faithful allies — the birds — he would have little hope of winning the fight even for one season. His battle is easier in proportion to the number of birds living on his farm," Zile said.

Hay mowing machines destroy many game bird nests and eggs as well as fledging and grown birds. Surveys of hay fields indicate that more than one-fourth of the adult hens are killed by mowers each year, while from one-half to three-fourths of their nests are destroyed, according to Zile.

"This serious loss largely can be avoided if the farmer will use a 'flushing' bar on his mower," Zile says.

The flushing-bar warns the hen of the approaching mower and when she flushes the farmer stops the mower, locates the nest and leaves a protecting island of uncut hay around it by raising the cutter bar.

The flushing bar is a half bamboo pole, 12 feet long, at right angle to the front of the tongue of the mower with three or four short lengths of chain hung from the free end of the pole so as to drag through the hay ahead of the cutter bar.

Harvey A. Bellaire is associated with the Ser and Bridle Service company in other cities. Harvey is a Ray Dennis second-best man — that's the Harvey keep the good work up.

Meridian's Most Completely Dependable Prescription Pharmacy.
Ser Drug Co.
Phone 1033

—PHONE 1116—
The Dollar Shoe Shop
QUALITY SERVICES

Before you buy . . . see the UNIVERSAL COOLER Refrigerators
Mitts Motor Co.

Dr. Pepper
GOOD FOR LIFE!

THE PENNY STORES
SAVE YOUR MONEY ON QUALITY GROCERIES
Every Day In The Week!

Lubrication is no guess-work matter. It is a business which requires expert personnel and equipment.
We Have Both—Plus Reasonable Prices! All Work Guaranteed
Long's Service Station
8th Street and 36th Avenue
Phone 646

HE STRUCK OUT HIS FIRST TIME UP AS A GIANT, BUT HIS FIRST HIT, A 1935 PY HOMER, WON HASBELL ZOOM GAME
BOB SEEDS AT 30 GETS ANOTHER START IN THE MAJORS—WITH THE GIANTS!
HE'S BEEN WITH THE INDIANS, WHITE SOX, RED SOX AND THE YANKEES.
BOB SETS A RECORD THIS YEAR WITH NEWARK — WITH SEVEN HOMERS IN 2 GAMES—

MISSISSIPPI FARM NEWS

One way farmers can save cash money and assure production of higher yields of better crops is to save plenty of choice farm-selected seed. Each farmer should save sufficient supplies of seed corn, cowpeas, soybeans, lespedeza and other farm seeds to meet planting requirements next year. County agents can advise farmers about the best harvesting methods and storage safeguards.

The AAA has set up a soil-building allowance of $3,643,000 for Mississippi farmers under the 1938 farm program. This sum, or such part of it as farmers qualify for, will be paid to farmers who carry out soil-building practices on their farms in 1938. This sum is in addition to the payment which farmers will receive for diverting cotton acreage to soil-conserving crops.

Development of good permanent pastures is the greatest need in Mississippi for more economical and profitable production of live stock. Not until good permanent pastures are established on every farm will Mississippi produce all of the live stock it is possible for the state to grow. And the good pastures will not only greatly increase the output of beef and milk, but they will greatly reduce the cost of producing these products. Pastures capable of carrying one animal unit per acre 7 to 9 months during the year should be the goal set by all beef cattle producers and dairymen. Under the AAA farm program farmers can earn payments for seeding or sodding pasture, for applying super-phosphate, and ground limestone, or its equivalent, on pasture land. They can also earn payments for terracing and contouring the pasture if it needs it. By taking advantage of this opportunity, farmers can build good pastures which will help them to conserve the soil and produce live stock and live stock products more economically.

Cows that are to freshen in the fall should be dry for a period of 4 to 6 weeks, states L. A. Higgins, extension dairyman of Mississippi State College. If the dry cow is on good pasture during the summer and early fall, she will need very little extra care. If it is necessary to increase her flesh, she should receive some concentrated feed in addition to pasture.

County farm and home agents are reminding poultrymen that the culling season is here. Hens that quit laying and start molting should be removed and marketed at once. Early molters are poor layers. Producers who are interested in culling can get information from their county extension agents. There isn't any danger of over-feeding growing chickens. They should receive plenty of feed, water and shade regularly. The young chickens should be kept separate from the older birds. This will help to prevent disease and worm infestation in the young flock.

Polite but effective ways to refuse a drink in Meridian between 6 a. m. and 12 p. m.

1—Tell him that you just finished eating a dozen bananas, and that bananas and whiskey don't go together. Tell him you knew a fellow down at Meehan who ate a dozen bananas and took one drink and dropped dead on his neighbor's back gallery. If that doesn't work—

2—Tell him you have a dinner engagement with Joe Fulenwider to get some signs placed in the city busses, and if Joe smelled liquor on your breath he wouldn't talk to you.

3—Tell him you just had one. If he insists on you taking another, tell him you are subject to alcoholic gastritis and another drink would make goose bumps come out all over your back and shoulders and maybe your wife wouldn't appreciate that.

4—Tell him your doctor won't let you drink anything stronger than pure grain alcohol and acupernong wine and that if he's got a slug of that on his hip, you sure would take one.

5—Tell him, "Sure, I'll take one but my mother-in-law hops on everybody who gives me a drink and she is on her way down here now." He won't tarry after that.

NEWBERRY'S

Meridian, Miss.
July 12, 1938

The Courier-News,
Meridian, Miss.
Gentlemen:

Your straight-shot circulation brought wonderful returns in the inauguration of our down-town delivery service.

We obtained a large number of new customers and the effects are still being noticed.

Our last week's advertisement was well-received in every business house and we appreciate your helpfulness in planning an advertising program for our new department.

Very truly,

ED PAINTER,
Manager.

TREE PRUNING YIELDS PROFIT

Pruning young Southern pine trees to produce knotless lumber may become a relatively common practice in Mississippi timberlands, according to Extension Forester J. B. Toler of Mississippi State College.

Toler quotes a report of the Southern Forest Experiment Station of the U. S. Forest Service as saying that the high prices obtained for better grades of lumber may justify artificial pruning in order to obtain a greater clear length of log. The forest service says that in recent years grade B and better southern pine lumber has been worth about $17 per thousand board feet more than No. 2 common, though the chief difference between these grades is merely the number, size, character, and location of knots.

Farmers and timber owners will have to determine whether labor costs and prospective markets will make artificial pruning economically profitable, but it may prove worth-while in many cases to put idle labor to work during off seasons to prune trees for future saw timber.

The extension forester says that in dense stands or in stands containing many hardwoods, second-growth southern pines usually develop reasonably clear stems by natural pruning. In some cases, however, the best growing trees in a stand are not sufficiently crowded at early ages to accomplish this natural pruning. In such cases pruning by hand may prove profitable if the cost is not too great.

NUMEROLOGY

A great many people believe in Numerology. Others do not. Mark Twain once wrote a letter to the Numerologist "Cherio" in which he said, "You have exposed my character to me with humiliating accuracy. I ought not confess to this accuracy; still, I am moved to do so." The editor of the Courier-News is highly skeptical. But whether you believe in it or not, Numerology follows some of the character delineations of various Meridianites as taken from "Cherio's" book of numbers.

Take Miss Margaret Hoaf, for instance, who was born on Sept. 22. Miss Margaret has a distinct character of her own. She has a tendency to view everything from a different angle to everyone else. She is attracted to social questions and reforms of all kinds. Her chief faults are that she is most high strung and sensitive, inclined to feel lonely at times and despondent. She will take the part of the "Under dog" in any argument, or in any cause they espouse.

Miss Hazel Franklin at Newberrys is a number 5 person. She makes friends easily and can get on with those of most any other number. Miss Hazel is mentally high strung, loves excitement and craves change and excitement. These number 5 people rebound quickly from the heaviest blow. Fate leaves no indentations on their character. If they are by nature good they remain so; if bad, not all the preaching in the world can make the slightest change in them. Under nervous tension they become irritable and quick tempered and are unable to "suffer fools gladly."

Miss Pauline Scott of Newberrys is a number 3 person. These persons excel in positions in authority in the Army and Navy, in government and in life generally, especially in all positions of trust. They are extremely conscientious in carrying out their duties. They are inclined to be dictatorial and "To Jay Down the Law." They are very independent, and chafe under the least restraint.

Miss Claudia Swearinger at Albright and Wood is a born fighter. The number 9 people usually have difficult times in early life, but generally are, in the end successful by their grit, strong will and determination. They are hasty in temper, impulsive and independent. They resent criticism, and even when not conceited, have a good opinion of themselves. They must have fullest control in all things and if not, lose heart and stand aside and let the world go by. For affection and sympathy they will do almost anything, and the men of this number can be made the greatest fools of, if some clever woman gets pulling at their heartstrings.

Dr. M. L. Rush—a number 8. Under this number are born mechanical geniuses and inventors. They are likely to go to extremes in religion. In any cause they take up, they attempt to carry it through in spite of all argument or opposition, and in doing so they sometimes incur the enmity of others. These people are deeply philosophical, with a strong leaning toward occult studies, religious devotion, concentration of purpose, zeal for any cause espoused, and a fatalistic outlook coloring all actions. They are sometimes misunderstood and seldom reap the reward for the good which they do while living. King Albert of Belligium, Mary Queen of Scots, John Wesley, Bernard Shaw and John D. Rockefeller are all number 8's.

FINGERPRINTS

"In witness whereof, I hereto affix my hand and seal this the 14th day of July 1938." Following this, Starkey Kean, John Hammond or Bill Crudup will write his name with a great flourish, have it duly acknowledged before Miss Dial at the court house and depart. Little do they dream, nor any of us for that matter, that the phrase "Hand and seal" was employed by the Chinese thousands of years ago. The Chinese employed a thumb fingerprint as a mark of authenticity on legal conveyances and thus to put one's "hand and seal" on a document was a literal truth.

It is also a literal truth, according to our efficient Chief of Police W. B. Francis and Fingerprint Experts Harbour and Rodgers that one cannot answer the telephone, write a letter or even shake hands without leaving the said "hand and seal."

When you pick up an object the pores of the skin leave an oily memento of their activity on the surface of the material you touch. If you are excited at the time, this imprint will be much more strongly marked than if you are calm. If you are engaged in the commission of a crime, a regular Niagara of perspiration pours out of your finger tips and deposits on everything you touch a fine layer of grease, a design that is particularly yours.

Officers Harbour and Rodgers can set your brain in a "whirl" when they talk about various types of fingerprints. They say fingerprints are divided into four main groups "Arches," "Loops," "Whorls" and "Composites" a classification that describes the generic shapes of the lazy labyrinths on our finger tips. "Arches" sweep in wavy lines from one end of the finger to the other. "Loops" are U shaped configurations, subdivided into "Twinned Loops" and "Pocket Loops." "Whorls" are circular designs revolving around a central core, while "Composites" sometimes called "Accidentals" are formed by combinations of the other patterns.

But these four divisions are not enough in themselves to differentiate hundreds of millions of people or everybody in Meridian, for that matter. There are many subdivisions, and so to further differentiate characteristics it is necessary to "count the ridges" in a given fingerprint to obtain another kind of basis of identification. You always begin at the "core" of the pattern, and aided by a magnifying glass, count outward until a "delta" is reached. A "Delta" is a point where the ridges edy away, like a whirlpool in Sowashee, into subsidiary patterns.

"The Henry System" used in Meridian permits fingerprint cards to be filed in numerical sequence without reference to name, description, color, photograph or crime. It is so rapid that out of thousands of fingerprints on file, any specific fingerprint can be located in the unbelievably short time of five minutes.

Some time ago, a negro broke into John Gilbert's store on 7th and 35th. His fingerprint was found on a shoe box on top of a shelf. Six months prior to that time he had been fingerprinted and all the officers had to do was to go to his home and arrest him. Forty minutes after Dravin's had been burglarized, the culprit, Eddie Chick, was in jail. Innumerable instances could be cited.

Suffice it is to say that our Bureau of Identification is one of Meridian's most valuable assets and our chief of police and the two identification experts, Harbour and Rodgers, are deserving of high commendation for their efficiency.

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OL DAD AMOS

PASTOR GIVES COUPLE CODE

Dr. Bernard C. Clausen, who married 1,000 couples as pastor of the First Baptist church has drawn up "Ten Commandments for Marriage" as follows:

1. Simplify your life. Get along with as little money as possible. Spend less than you earn.
2. Set aside time for quiet together. Do not let life tire you out. Manage your hours.
3. Never let a lie last an hour between you.
4. Quickly forgive.
5. Share all joys and disappointments. Do not protect each other from bad news.
6. Cultivate complete candor and frankness.
7. Know everything you can learn about life together. Read books, consult the experts. Ignorance is not innocence.
8. Audit the books together. Marriage is a financial partnership and allows no fiscal secrets.
9. Never think of marriage as tentative. It is your career. Make it a lifetime project.
10. Base it on religious fellowship. Mixed marriages fail only because they lack unity of religious life. I have never seen a couple come to grief who were consistently and unitedly busy in a single church.

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CLASSING FOR COTTON SEEN

Cotton classing for one-variety communities and other improvement groups is to be available for Mississippi growers for this year's cotton crop, E. H. White, director of the Mississippi Extension Service, announces.

The service will be available to groups of producers organized to promote the improvement of cotton. It will not be available to individual farmers or to groups that do not qualify as cotton improvement organizations. The purpose of the service is to inform growers of the grade and staple length of their cotton and the extent to which their efforts are producing beneficial results. The service is expected to be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to cotton growers.

From each bale of cotton of an improved variety ginned for a member of a qualified group, a 6-ounce sample of lint that is representative of both sides of the bale will be sent to the nearest classing office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Each sample will be classed for grade and staple length and the grower notified of this classification.

"Organized groups," Director White says, "must provide for the drawing and identification of the samples, and for shipping the samples to the classing office. Tags and containers will be furnished by the bureau, and no charges will be paid by the government. There is no charge for the classing, but the classed bottom of the bale becomes the property of the government."

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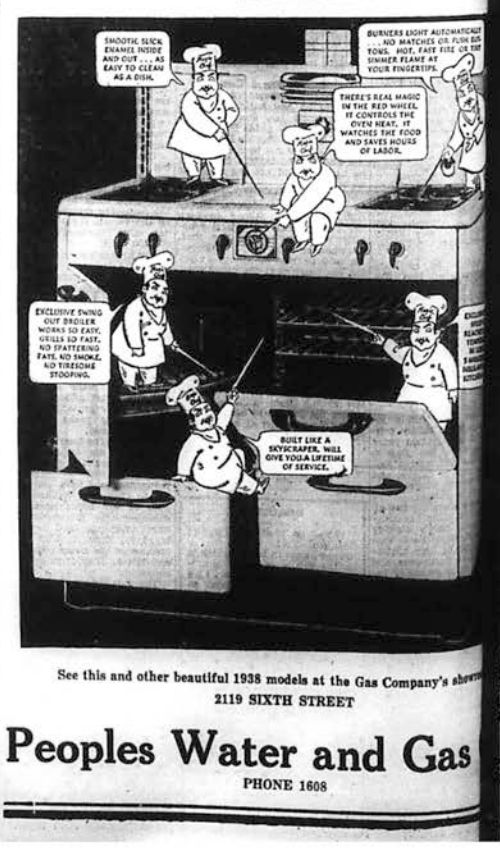
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O TO TAKE H PAYMENT

ite, director of the Mis- tension Service, has ississippi farmers to age of the opportunity under the 1938 farm earn payment for car- soil-building practices ms.

White has requested agents, local commit- d agricultural leaders actices needed in their to show the farmers culate the maximum their farm and to de- number of soil-build- units it will be neces- to carry out in or- fy for full payment. imum soil-building al- Mississippi this year s be $3,643,000," Di- said. The extension phasized the fact that adopting the approved e improving the soil and getting paid for ong the practices for ents are offered are permanent pastures, d, seeding summer winter cover crops, s, and reseeding pas-

are advised by Direct- to see their county al committeemen for ings they can do to are of the money set Agricultural Adjust- istration and build up the same time. Di- stated that the AAA the maximum soil- ance with 100 per tion for each county 38 farm program.

rt Cuts

sting beef, have ry hot for the first utes to seal in the reduce heat for ing in a moderate ing 15 or 20 min- pound, depending well-done you like

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THE COURIER NEWS SALUTES AN HONORED FLAG

Southern General Wrote Of An Episode On Road To Gettysburg

Seventy-five years ago General Pickett, leading the men who a few days later were to take part with him in the charge at Gettysburg, wrote a letter to Miss La Salle Corbell, who became his wife as his army moved across Pennsylvania, which revives the spirit of the conflict as no official account of the campaign could ever do. The letter, dated Greencastle, Pa., June 24, 1886, reads as follows:

"I never could quite enjoy being a 'Conquering Hero.' . . . I can fight for a cause I know to be just, can risk my own life and the lives of those in my keeping without a thought of the consequences, but when we've . . . won the victory I want to go off all by myself and be sorry for them—want to lie down in the grass, away off in the woods somewhere or in some lone valley on the hillside far from all human sound, and rest my soul and put my heart to sleep and get back something—I don't know what—but something I had that is gone from me—something subtle and unexplainable—something I never knew I possessed 'till I had lost it—till it was gone—gone.

Their Own Welcome

"Yesterday my men were marching victoriously through the little town of Greencastle, the bands all playing our glorious soul-inspiring Southern airs 'The Bonny Blue Flag' 'My Maryland' 'Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still,' and the soldiers all happy, hopeful, joyously keeping time to the music, many following it with their voices, and making up for the want of the welcome they were receiving in the enemy's country by cheering themselves and giving themselves a welcome.

"As Floweree's Band, playing 'Dixie' was passing a vine-covered home a young girl rushed out on the porch and waved a United States flag. Then, either fearing that it might be taken from her or thinking it too large and unwieldy, she fastened it around her as an apron and, taking hold of it on each side and waving it in defiance, called out with all the strength of her girlish voice and all the courage of her brave young heart.

"'Traitors, traitors, traitors! Come and take this flag the man of you who dares!'

Men Saluted, Too

"Knowing that many of my men were from a section of the country which had been within the enemy's lines, and fearing lest some might forget their manhood, I took off my hat and bowed to her, saluted her flag and then turned, facing the men, who felt and saw my unspoken order. And don't you know that they were all Virginians and didn't forget it and that almost every man lifted his cap and cheered the little maiden who, by her womanly instinct, had paid the highest tribute to the Confederate Veterans and Soldiers now on the field of the plume of the immortal Lee and Jackson next year will probably be no more. We honor their memories and salute the flag which they followed to make up the greatest army of fighting men the world has ever known.

PATRONIZE COURIER-NEWS ADVERTISERS

"Oh, I wish I had a rebel flag—I'd wave that, too!"

"The picture of that little girl in the vine-covered porch beneath the purple morning glories with her closed lips and bowed heads waiting and saying their prettiness and bloom for the coming morn—of course I thought of you, my beautiful darling. For the time, that little Greencastle Yankee girl with her beloved flag was my own little promised-to-be-wife Sallie, receiving from her soldier and her soldier's soldiers the reverence and homage due her.

"We left the little girl standing there with the flag gathered up in her arms, as if too sacred to be waved, now that even the enemy had done it reverence."

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

There used to a bunch of cuts ups up here at Marion who hung around Monroe Bailey's General Store. And we had a bully up here who claimed he could whip anybody in Lawlerdale, including Charlie Ellerby and James Hassell. One day we had a protracted meeting and somebody told the preacher about this bully and the preacher preached his first sermon on gamblers, bikker heads, and bullies. The bully was in the congregation and he jumped up and said: "Parson, you ain't goin to be a slander in me. When you get through your sermon I'm going to mop up with you out here in the big road. I'm going to suck the marrow out of them old bones of yourn."

Well sir, as soon as the sermon was over, the preacher went on out there in the big road, laid his coat and hat under a tree, and asked the bully if he would let him (the preacher) say a prayer before the fracas started. The bully told him he could, but to be dern quick about it.

So the preacher got down on his kees in the big road with the sun beatin' down on his head—and he prayed. "O Lord, Thou remembereest when I cut Bill Sligger's throat; that it was forced upon me and that I did it in great agony of soul. Thou remembereest when I shot the heart out of Bill Jones at Shucktown; that I did it in self defense. Thou remembereest when I knocked out Buck Thompson's brains with a baseball bat in Kemper; that I didn't want to do it; And now as I am about to send this poor, innocent victim to his grave, have mercy on his widows and orphans, for he knoweth not what he doeth." And the preacher rose from the ground, sharpening his razor on his shoe soles and singing.

"Hark from the tombs, a doleful sound;
Mine ears attend the cry."

And the last they saw of that bully was a cloud of dust down the big road toward Lockhart.

"VIVACIOUS LADY"

Co-starring two of the screen's favorites, Ginger Rogers and James Stewart, "Vivacious Lady" offers a brilliant and up-to-date romance to film-goers. It is scheduled for the Temple Theatre Monday and Tuesday.

The Rev. Autry said he picked a wife who

Has common sense in it homes are wrecked because of lack of it.

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"VIVACIOUS LADY"
With George Raft and Ginger Rogers

DO AND DON'T FOR MARRIAGE

Young men choosing a wife should be careful not to pick a "flapper" because she "might keep on flapping," according to the Rev. Ewart A. Autrey, Memphis Baptist pastor, in listing the "don'ts" and "do's" for the prospective bridegroom.

His "dont's:"

Don't choose a woman who lives beyond her father's means; she will live beyond yours.

Don't marry a woman who tries to boss you before marriage; you'll become a henpecked rabbit without an ounce of happiness.

Don't wait for the perfect woman to come along; the perfect women of the world are all dead.

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The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
813—22nd Avenue
Offices in The Meridian City Lines Building
Phone 1141
Box 745

GOOD WILL

A friend of the Courier-News makes of us a strange request. He desires printed in our paper a letter which he recently received through the mails. Our friend was so insistent, so sincere, and so convincing in his arguments that we have decided to publish it.

With our friend it is a matter of deep concern to see that the balances needed in the world today is preserved. If possible, there must be no rapid climaxing of the situation, either into the dreaded general conflagaration, or (alternately) into a general seething unrest and of so persistent a character that the people in the world would be, in the one case, devastated by war, with its degenerating consequences, and in the other, worn out by the suffering engendered by destitution and disease as a result of economic distress, and by the exploitation of the masses by fanatics, publicity seekers and well-meaning but impractical idealists. The dangers to the race and to its development from a disastrous war on wars, and the equally disastrous of a long drawn out impasse and economic bankruptcy, are equally great and undesirable.

But his solution would involve neither of these catastrophes. To discover what is basically at fault and to find out who the self sacrificing and divinely motivated efforts of many thousands of people, in Meridian as elsewhere over the world, have failed to prevent war, to stop the spread of hatred or to solve the economic problem, and thus release mankind to a new line of liberty and happiness, is his mission.

As an answer to that question, The Courier-News humbly suggests that the failure is due to two things primarily: First, the effort has been expended in dealing with effects. The underlying causes have not been touched, even when realized. The attempt has been made to right wrongs, to expose evils, to change individuals and governments and to attack organizations, groups, parties, religions and national policies as we well know. This has led to a futile expenditure of time, strength, energy and money.

Secondly, no effective world wide effort has been made to find out and to blend into one unified whole the men of good will, of peaceful, loving intentions, intelligent kindliness and goodness in the world, so that they can act together in their vast masses in right and specific directions. They constitute an incredibly larger number of people who hate war but see no way to end it. They regard all men as their brothers and grieve over the general economic distress, but feel helpless. They watch the relative futility of the organized groups dealing with the economic situation. They are conscious of the breakdown of the many efforts toward world betterment and human good.

This letter is gladly published in the sincere hope that it may further peace and good will in the world.

Dear Sir:

This year is a momentous one in the history of mankind. What that happens in 1938 and 1939 will determine the trend of world affairs in the future. Shall the Spirit of Peace hover over the world? Shall the separations and the divisions and the hatred cease? Will the necessary economic adjustments be negotiated before the will-to-good among men sufficient to our need?

World policies are determined by ideas. These ideas are seized upon, adapted often by force) to modern conditions. Many americanisms and remedial policies have been discussed, imposed and tried out in every nation in the world, evoking enthusiasm on the one hand and antagonisms on the other.

At the same time, we who send out this letter have demonstrated to the nations which have reached us that, in every country and in every community, there are many thousands who feel a sense of good will to all men, and who deplore the separations, isolations and hatreds which are so wide-spread. This spirit of good will, or of the will-to-good, is growing with amazing rapidity and surmounts all racial, national and religious obstacles. The bonds of a common humanity and a common veneration towards peace and understanding and the realization of our mutual interdependence is being recognized as of greater importance than our petty differences and racial or religious barriers. The growth of the spirit of good will is being steadily recognized among men everywhere. It is assuming a definite world force.

Recognizing this, we write you with a definite suggestion. We appeal to men of good will everywhere to join us in an effort taking place all over the world, to give evidence of this good will by joining in a united prayer, and united appeal to the God and Father of all men, no matter by what name He may be called in different parts of the world. We ask you to use the Great Invocation which is already being used by more than half a million people:

Let the Forces of Light bring illumination to mankind.
Let the Spirit of Peace be spread abroad.
Many men of good will everywhere meet in a spirit of cooperation.
May forgiveness on the part of all men be the keynote at this time.
Let power attend the efforts of The Great Ones.
So let it be, and help us to do our part.

As you use this Invocation, either singly or in unison with others, remember that our objective in so doing is threefold:

First, the evocation of good will, which is the will-to-good in the hearts of all mankind.

Secondly, the uniting of men of good will, in all countries and religions in a joint effort, a united effort of thought or prayer, brought about by their use, each in their own language, of this Great Invocation.

Thirdly, the realization everywhere that all men are brothers, that all have the same originating Father-God, and all have the same general goal, which is life everlasting in which man's natural divinity can be more fully expressed.

By this united effort in every part of the world (this Invocation is being printed in at least fourteen languages) there being let loose upon the world a tide of prayer, a stream of thought, and a welling out of the spirit of love which must have an effective and momentous result. It will bring together the nebulous thoughts of the many into a definite mental activity and the evocation of such a desire for peace and of a practical good will to all that there will be an increasing basis for world peace and understanding.

If we have faith, "even as a grain of mustard seed," if we have a staunch belief in the work of the Spirit of God in the innate divinity of man, now is the time to consecrate our every effort.

There are three practical things which each of us can do:

1. Attune ourselves as individuals to the right and concentrated use of the Great Invocation, and to an exemplification of what that Invocation expresses. The words and the example should go together.

2. Awaken and interest in a right use of this great Invocation as many people in our surroundings as is possible. Nationality or religion does not matter. Give out as many copies of the Invocation to as many people as you can, leaving them free to arrange for its use in their own way and as widely as possible. Seek also to get every person that you can reach to write a letter, thus sending the Invocation to many who have not used it. Write at least one such letter yourself.

3. Whenever possible arrange for meetings, large, or small, and in unison, use this Invocation or prayer, thus tuning in with the many thousands who are using it.

TAXES

Economic experts agree on very few subjects. One of these is that the American Property Tax, as it exists in most states, is outmoded.

Originally it was fair and just. From early colonial days until the Civil War a man's property was a good indication of his personal wealth. Most of this wealth was in real estate, live stock and tangible possessions.

Therefore a tax based upon the theory that everyone should pay according to his ability naturally fell upon personal property.

However, since the Civil War so much intangible wealth has crept into our economic life that today the man living in a city apartment is probably richer than the farmer owning hundreds of acres.

Thus the property tax must either be revised or abolished.

In Mississippi we are witnessing a fight to substitute a new method, the sales tax, for the oldest form of taxation still in existence, the property tax. But is this change for the better? We think not.

The sales tax is fine when limited to a few cents on the dollar and when it is just another source of government revenue. But when it is higher, it becomes one of the most dangerous and the most unfair tax of all.

It is too elastic to form the backbone of any tax system. We have seen what happens to a government that depends upon too elastic a tax. The United States was in desperate condition during the depression, because of the slump in the income tax returns. It is not impossible to imagine that we may witness another depression some day. Then, when the state needs money most, revenue from sales tax will be at its lowest point.

But this danger point is theoretical speculation and there exists one practical and sensible objection to making the sales tax the spine of Mississippi's revenue. Casting aside the certain effect of driving business from this state to our neighbors where purchasing prices will be cheaper, let us think of the effect on us as individuals bearing the burden of state expenditures.

In this country we follow a theory that taxes should be so placed that the sacrifice of payment is equal to all. The more one possesses the larger per cent of his wealth is he able to contribute to the commonwealth funds without any corresponding increase in sacrifice. That is the theory of the inheritance, income and other aggressive taxes.

The sales tax, on the other hand, pays no attention either to ability to pay or equality of sacrifice. Indiscriminatingly it taxes all purchasers the same per cent. The man who earns $2,000 a year and spends $1,500 pays the same amount of taxes as the man who earns $7,000 and spends $1,500.

We should think before we commit ourselves to such a policy. Many Southern states have revised the property tax until it is a smooth, efficient source of state revenue. Wouldn't it be wiser to study their revisions than to embark upon a purely experimental theory of our own? Wouldn't it be better to use the sales tax, as it is now, as a supplement to other income sources, rather than the main spring of state income?

The new is not always the best. Sometimes public (not publicity) minded men condition the best of the past to fit future and present needs.

VIRTUE

"PRIVATE VIRTUE, PUBLIC GOOD"

Under this caption there appeared in the Reader's Digest an article by Henry Morton Robinson. The article was written primarily to point out that the business man—supposedly so frequently attacked in recent years—is no more devoid of virtue than many other groups; and the writer asked whether in any class or trade or procession there could be found twenty-seven jeweled idealisms; the humility of St. Francis or the selfishness of Damien, tolerence or brotherliness or invariable integrity in small matters and large. Can there be found anywhere, even after long searching, the gentle philosophy of the Golden Rule? Does the business man pay the wages that he should? Does the farmer share in just proportion his harvest with his share cropper? Are universities, hospitals, foundations, remarkably humane or generous to their employes? Are lawyers and physicians always ethical? Does a passion for pure learning always animate the soul of the teacher?

These are the type of questions that Mr. Robinson asks, and then he draws the conclusion that we shall have no public good until private virtue becomes a matter of private concern. A certain business man in Meridian drew this conclusion many years ago and as a result his business has prospered.

"Let us make no mistakes about this," says Mr. Robinson: We cannot have nor shall we have, any marked improvement in politics, business, or social well-being until the generality of men and women, all men and women, lift the small wicket of their own conscience (so rarely opened these days) and honestly examine into the meanness they find there. Until we do this, all schemes for economic easement and social security will come to nothing for there is no substance on which to found them, no material steel strong enough to lift the parapets of these lovely dreams into permanent edifices. Until there is a more general manifestation of private virtue for public good, substantial progress toward the ideal state is as illusory as the date-palms and crystal streams in a desert mirage.

"How few of us can say that in these daily contacts and inner conquests of self we are contributing our mite to a nobler generation of mankind! Yet until we begin, by scattering the immortal seed of kindness in the world, to make it a better place for our having lived here—we should not expect, we shall not get, the 'more abundant life' for which all men so ardently yearn.

"Our fellows, let us link kindness with integrity, plant these deep into the soil of the human heart, and a new heaven and earth will blossom, not only for us but for the generations that follow after. Some of you will object that this plea is too naive, two fantastic for men to consider. Integrity, you say, is possible to only a few partician souls, and kindliness is too much to expect among common men struggling for food and security. I have heard these objections before, and in moments of weakness am tempted to listen. But at such times as I gaze back at the long and winding ascent that my fellow-men have already traversed out of darkness, and am filled with wonder at the steps behind us.

"If, through integrity and love, this has been possible, what future impossibilities need be feared? If we have come thus far by reason of the strange divinity within us, may we not, impelled by the same pecular force, struggle yet higher toward the face of light?

STORY SO FAR: *Stephen Holland, brilliant young lawyer, confessed that his wife Cynthia is an invalid and drinking that life with her is impossible, leaves their home. She takes with her their four-year-old daughter Ellen, to whom he is devoted. It is in vain. They are quietly divorced. Stephen, in Washington, is present a case before the Appellate Court, meets Marie Kent.*

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Chapter Four

Mrs. Kingsley and Marie Kent arrived at the stately court building in such good time, that they met Stephen just going in.

"So glad to see both of you," he said. "Your presence makes me a victim of conflicting emotions. It will be nice to have friends on my side — but after you've seen the show, you may not be my friends ever again, either of you."

"Don't talk nonsense, Steve," said Mrs. Kingsley. "Of course we don't even have lost cases before this court."

"I'm not talking about winning or losing," he said. "There is only one way to argue this case. If the court stands for it, nothing could be sweeter. If they don't, I'll not only be tossed out, I'll be disbarred."

"You're just trying to be dramatic — build up suspense" said Mrs. Kingsley. "Don't think you are giving me a moment's worry."

"That's kind of you — but when you hear the blast of scorn headed my way remember I warned you."

Mrs. Kingsley gave his shoulder a little pat, as they seperated in the corridor.

"Tell me — you know him so well," said Maria, — "he was just joking about being disbarred, wasn't he? Whatever could he do to cause that?"

"How should I know? All I do know is that the case has something to do with a contraption for repairing runs in stockings. Perhaps he is going to make a dash at injustice, snag his sock and then repair it. That would be something to see, wouldn't it?"

"Now, you're joking," said Marie with a gay laugh.

When Stephen appeared to plead his case, he was dignified and grave.

"Our contention is," he stated, "that the question of patent infringement involved herein affects the basic copyright law. We shall start by handing up several exhibits —" He took up a box from the table, gave it to the clerk of the court, who handed it to the justice at the end. "It is a box of perfect hosiery, containing no flaw of any kind, as the Court will see, if it pleases to examine the exhibit."

Mrs. Kingsley's eyes widened. "If only I had one of those candid cameras to hand this down to posterity."

When the Justices seemed to have finished their examinations, Stephen presented another box, stating it contained stockings with flaws, known as runs, which were the bane of all fastidious women. Again the Justices took the stockings. Again they gave them careful consideration.

"Do you suppose they are too stunned to talk?" Maria whispered.

"They're in a coma. Let's keep our fingers crossed that they don't snap out of it suddenly."

"They seem to be enjoying it," said Maria. "Now, we can uncross our fingers. That's over. Now he'll probably use a lot of long legal words won't he?"

"Nothing can ever top this. It is the end of the world."

But Mrs. Kingsley spoke too soon. Stephen's first words were disarming enough.

"If it please the Court, we intend to prove, with the l. Miss Lee, that the defendant's device for mending stockings is a direct infringement of the one patented and marketed by my client."

"Proceed" said the Chief Justice. "Will you sit in this chair, Miss Lee, where the Court can observe you?" Stephen said.

A young woman rose and went to the chair indicated. She was distinctly the type who would always be observed, wherever she sat, in whatever company. Her looks would have won her first prize in any beauty contest. Her clothes were the kind which might be labeled "what the well-dressed younger set should wear." She sat down and crossed her legs.

"Nothing in the world will ever astonish me, after this," she said, "I've better than any play I ever saw."

Miss Lee had left the chair, the Justices sank back into their chairs and Stephen, as one who knows a good stopping place when he has reached it, finished his argument in a few words.

"Why do we all loiter?" asked Marie innocently as they came out of the building. "Shouldn't we be going along?"

"Don't try that ingenue stuff on me" said Mrs. Kingsley. "It's out of date. You know very well you are waiting for Steve. Here we stand, if it takes all day."

But only a few minutes before Stephen and Miss Lee came out together. He introduced the women and then asked Mrs. Kingsley what she thought of his presentation of the case.

"Unless they jail you for contempt of court or something of the kind — and I suppose they'd have spoken up at the time, if they were going to — I think you are the logical counter for the place of eighth wonder of the world."

"I know how you feel," said Miss Lee with a little s. h. "I still am trembling like a leaf."

"So am I," Stephen said. "You did us all proud, Beth. In fact, I think you have saved the International Knit Corporation from unraveling."

She thanked him, said goodbye and hurried off, saying she had just time to catch her train.

Mrs. Kingsley asked Stephen what his plans were for the rest of the day. He said he hadn't any. His work was finished.

"Too bad," said Mrs. Kingsley, "that I'm tied up all day. I'm due this minute at an affair to snub an ambassador's wife. But Maria isn't busy — are you, dear? Why don't you take Steve around and show him the sights? He's duck soup for all the monuments are just a stone's town boy in a big city, you know."

"Marvelous," said Stephen. "Will you be my guide, Miss Kent."

"I will," Maria said, "although I must say I never have been so charmingly dumped in my life."

When Mrs. Kingsley had hurried away, Maria said there was one term upon which she insisted. If she was to show him sights. Would he give her any more marvelous needles? There was, she had discovered, a run in one of her stockings.

"I'll do more than give it to you," said Stephen. "I'll show you how to work it — it is simple but one must know how to use it."

He took the needle and was moving it slowly, when she gave a little gasp. He looked up to see a stony faced dowager watching him.

"Can't take any more chances today," he said. "Let's get out of here."

Next Chapter: Stephen decides he can not leave Washington as soon as he had expected. He makes another decision of mo

MERIDIANLY SPEAKING

C. H. PHILLIPS

LOVE

I'll take the legs from off the table;
I'll take the arms from off the chair;
I'll take the body from the sofa
And from the mattress I'll get the hair.
I'll take the hands from off the clock,
And Baby when I get through
I'll be gettin' more lovin'
From that d . . . dummy
Than I've been gettin' from you.

Ole lady to Warren, (bus driver City Bus Lines): "Do you stop at Diddley's branch?"

"Lady if I didn't there would be a heck of a splash."

Pessimist —: (looking at new roadster): How many will this car hold?"

Optimistic Salesman: "Three, but six can get in if they're well acquainted."

Jerry: I dropped in on the young bride, last night, and found her in tears.

Alex: Oh, dear! I thought she had such a good match.

Jerry: She did, but the match went out.

HILLS

I never loved your plains!
Your gentle valleys,
Your drowsy country lanes
And pleache'd alleys.

I want my hills—the trait
That scorns the hollows.—
Up, up the ragged shale
Where few will follow,

Up, over wooded crest
And mossy boulder
With strong thigh, heaving chest,
And swinging shoulder,

So let me hold my way,
By nothing halted,
Until, at close of day,
I stand, exalted,

High on my hills of dream —
Dear hills that know me!
And then, how fair will seem
The lands below me,

How pure, at vesper-time,
The far bells chiming—
God, give me hills to climb,
And strength for climbing!
—Arthur Guiterman.

THE MAN OF WISDOM

The man who lives in the present, forgetful of the different to the of wisdom.

The best prepare row's work is to well as you can

The best prepare to come is to

Live right up and beat!

If you have made the past, preparation greta, but if you know better

It is true that we by our sins and ne is also true that and benefitted by tasted the bitter can avoid it. If we Christ word and sympathy in the day give doubly, forgree, redeem the ting it and losing useful work.

It is a great Thank God! there table fact: We are

Grady Scott, with Telephone company was rudely awakened m. by the violent telephone. He got pajamas, skidded peel that one of dropped on the floor shin on a chair, dog, waked up his ly reached the tele "Hello," he growled "Are you a compan telephone Co.?"

"Yes, what do you

"How do you bed at 2 a. m. to wrong number?"

Advertise in the By all means advertise in Arioneas sheriff band. She got one $9.18 including listed in the acrostic widow's pension her life. Yet some advertising doesn't

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-Passenger Douglas DC-4 Takes Trial Spin At Speed Of 200 Miles Per Hour

ars of arduous labor into which have been packed ronautical engineering skill that man can command e to happy fruition in Santa Monica for the makers w Douglas DC-4 have seen their huge airplane mar-

big day thousands of ned all sides of Clover watch the 65,000-pound land transport ever take the air under hand of Major Carl

ral hours the engines warmed and tested, and been made up and down as Cover checked the nse to the controls.

erfect Take-Off

employes stood breath- clenched fists as the stood poised at the of the field, her four rning up to a tremen- she was off!

hen rapidly accelerated ly 10 seconds she was more than 100 miles an the runway.

ment can be chosen of the plane's builders l realization, it was the en a flash of daylight neath the ship's tri- g gear and she eased nto the air.

oke from the crowd as ped away toward the gradual but steady climb. Her rise was without a waver. Cover literally flew her into the air. He didn't apepar to exert any effort in forcing the ship off the ground.

Three Folding Wheels

The plane circled the airport and came back over the cheering crowd at about 1,000 feet. Here for the first time the landing gear was drawn up. The two main wheels designed to stand an impact of 240,000 or more pounds folded neatly into the belly of the ship and looked like giant eyes to the spectators on the ground. The third wheel of the tricycle landing gear, a new feature in transport construction, folded into the nose of the ship, out of sight.

For almost an hour and a half Major Cover flew the plane over Los Angeles. On all sides of the ship swarmed smaller planes and from the ground they appeared like a school of minnows accompanying a mother fish.

In the plane with Cover on the flight were John Cable, chief test pilot; Al Reed, flight engineer; Jack Grant, chief mechanic, and Stanley Beer, chief electrician. They were seated at instrument panels in the ship's huge cabin, which has not been finished inside.

Many Test Instruments

Thousands of dollars of testing instruments have been installed inside the cabin, which is large enough to accommodate 42 passengers. These instruments will give the engineers all information available about the operation of each mechanism aboard the plane.

Officials of United, Transcontinental and Western Air, American Pan-American and Eastern Air Lines watched the take-off, for they will use the ship in substratosphere flights if it meets all tests satisfactorily.

After cruising at speeds as high as 200 miles an hour, and still far below top speed for the plane, Cover set her down at the Los Angeles Municipal Airport.

The plane has a wingspan of 138 feet and a length of 97 feet. Its height from the ground is 24½ feet.

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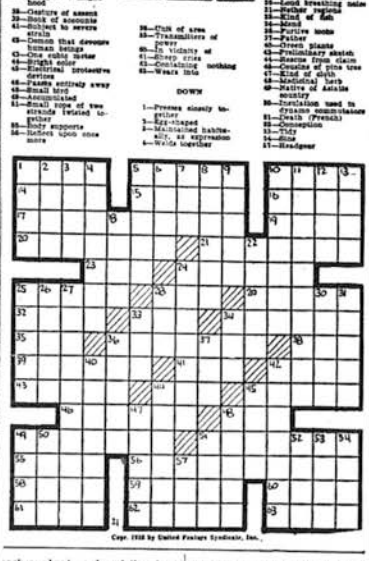
Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



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THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

(By Frank Arteas Haskell)

(Frank Arteas Haskell was born at Thubridge, Vermont, on July 13, 1828. On the outbreak of the war, he volunteered and received a commission as First Lieutenant of Company I of the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. On June 3, 1864, he fell when leading a charge at Cold Harbour.

This account of the Battle of Gettysburg was written to his brother, shortly after the battle. His account ranks with Victor Hugo's description of the Battle of Waterloo. Follows his account of General Lee's barrage (the first laid down in history) and preceding Pickett's charge.

"What sound was that? There was no mistaking it. The distant sharp sound of one of the enemy's guns, square over to the front, caused us to open our eyes and turn them in that direction, when we saw directly above the crest the smoke of the bursting shell, and heard its report. In an instant, before a word was spoken, as if that were the signal gun for general work, loud, startling, booming, the report of gun after gun in rapid succession smote our ears and their shells plunged down and exploded all around us. We sprang to our feet. In briefest time the whole Rebel line to the West was pouring out its thunder and its iron upon our devoted crest. The wildest confusion obtained for a few moments among us. The shells came bursting all about. The servants ran terror-stricken for dear life and disappeared. The horses, hitched to the trees or held by the slack hands of orderlies, neighed out in fright, and broke away and plunged riderless through the fields. A hundred and twenty-five Rebel guns, we estimate, are now active, firing twenty four pound, twenty, twelve and ten-pound projectiles, solid shot and shells, spherical, conical, spiral. Who can describe such a conflict as is raging around us? To say that it was like a summer storm, with the crash of thunder, the glare of lightning, the shrieking of the wind, the clatter of hailstones, would be weak. The thunder and lightning of these two hundred and fifty guns and their shells, whose smoke darkens the sky, are incessant, all pervading; in the air above our heads, on the ground at our feet, near, deafening, ear-piercing, astounding; and these hailstones are massy iron, charged with exploding fire. And there is little of human interest in a storm; it is an absorbing element of this.

"You may see flame and smoke, and hurrying men, and human passion at a great conflagration; but they are all earthly and nothing more. These guns are great infuriate demons, not of the earth, whose mouths blaze with smoky-tongues of blazing fire, and whose murky breath, epulphur laden, rolls round them and on the ground, the smoke of Hades. These grimy men, rushing, shouting, their souls in frenzy, plying the dusky globes and igniting sparks, are in their league, and but their wills minister. We thought that at the second Bull Run, at the Antietam and at Fredericksburg on the 11th of December, we had heard heavy cannonading; they were but holiday salutes compared to this. Besides the great ceaseless roar of the guns, which was but the background of the others, a million various minor sounds engage the ear. The projectiles shriek long and sharp. They hiss, they scream, they growl, they sputter; all sounds of life and rage; and each has its different note, and all are discordant. Was ever such a chorus of sound before? We note the effect of the enemies fire among the batteries and along the crest. We see the solid shot strike axle, or pole, or wheel, and the tough iron and heart of oak snap and fly like straws.

"The great oaks there by Woodruff's guns heave down their massive branches with a crash, as if the lightning smote them. The shells swoop down among the battery horses standing there apart. A half dozen horses start, they stumble, their legs stiffen, their vitals and blood smear the ground. And these shot and shells have no respect for men either. We see the poor fellows hobbling back from the crest, or unable to do so, pale and weak, lying on the ground with the mangled stump of an arm or leg, dripping their life-blood away; or with a cheek torn open, or a shoulder mashed. And many, alas! hear not the roar as they stretch upon the ground with upturned faces and open eyes, though a shell should burst at their veryears. Their ears and their bodies this instant are only mud. We saw them but a moment since there among the flame, with brawny arms and muscles of iron wielding the rammer and pushing home the cannon's plethoric load.

We watched the shells bursting in the air as they came hissing in all directions. Their flash was a bright gleam of lightning, radiating from a point giving place in the thousandth part of a second to a small, white, puffy cloud, like a fleece of the lightest, whitest wool. We could not often see the shell before it burst, but sometimes as we faced towards the enemy, and looked above our heads, the approach would be heralded by a prolonged hiss, which always seemed to me to be a line of something tangible, terminating in a black globe distant to the eye, as the sound had been to the ear. The shell would seem to stop, and hang suspended in the air an instant, and then vanish in fire and smoke and noise. With our grim horizon on all sides round toothed thick with battery flame, under that dissonant canopy of warring shells, we sat and heard in silence. What other expression had we that was not mean for such an awful universe of battle?"

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SERVICE SHIP TO TRY DIESEL

Rapid development and improvement of Diesel engines, which during the past two years have taken over many of the power jobs formerly held exclusively by steam or gasoline motors, was shown at the International Petroleum Exposition here.

Diesels have become more versatile because methods have been found for paring down their weight and for removing the highly objectionable smoke and fumes which formerly presented a major problem.

At one time, Diesels weighed too much and smelled too strongly to be used in automobiles or airplanes. Today, hundreds of pounds lighter and free of fumes, they are coming into wider use.

Aero Diesels probably are the latest development in the field. Relatively free from all hazards, the rotary-type engines are considerably more economical than gasoline engines of similar power.

One airplane engine, recently out of a 10-year experimental period, now is being manufactured under governmental limitations for use by the army and navy.

The engine is rated at 320 horsepower for each 1.94 pounds of weight. It weighs only 620 pounds, suitable for airplanes, and will run twice as long on the same amount of fuel as a gasoline engine of equal power and weight.

Diesels burn a cheap fuel oil, making it cost approximately one-fourth the price of gasoline.

Diesel engines are less complicated than gasoline motors. No ignition system (batteries, spark plugs, wiring, etc.) is used.

Reduced to its simplest form, the action of a Diesel engine is a series of spontaneous combustions. Air is drawn into the combustion chamber on the intake stroke of the piston. The piston comes up, compresses the air, and fuel oil is sprayed into the cylinder, where it ignites from the heat of compression and furnishes the power impulse.

Use of strong, light alloys has resulted in development of the smaller, lighter engines suitable for mobile units. Formerly, the engines were too heavy for any but stationary uses, since the cylinders had to be built of heavy steel to withstand the terrific pressure necessary for operation.

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MELVYN DOUGLAS TELLS HIGHLIGHTS OF HIS CAREER

The turning point in the life of Melvyn Douglas, starring in "Fast Company", came when he met David Belasco. And it almost proved to be the turning point in Belasco's, Douglas said grinning. He was waiting his cue between scenes of the new M-G-M picture on the Culver City lot.

"Belasco had signed me for his new play 'Tonight or Never' without consulting his star, Helen Gahagan," he explained. "She was in Italy at the time and was enthusiastic over the script but expected to choose her own leading man.

"When she arrived in New York the first thing she did was confer with Belasco about this burning question. He could see how important it was to her to get just the right actor, and so didn't dare confess he had already signed one. He did, however, timidly show her a picture of me, inquiring what she thought of it. She almost fainted.

"'Why, he will never do,' she stormed. 'Who is he? I've never seen him before, or even heard of him.'

"Belasco was stumped. He couldn't break my contract without trouble and he wanted to please his temperamental leading lady. Finally he fixed on the idea of inviting us both to lunch. With shrewd showmanship, he arranged for a place that had soft lights, sweet music and all the atmosphere necessary to melt a lady's heart. And it worked. Miss Gahagan consented to have me play opposite her."

Mr. Douglas did not add that during the run of the play which turned out to be a hit, he married Miss Gahagan and they now have a son, Peter, aged three, who is the pride of his father's heart.

"Looking back at all this," Mr. Douglas continued, "makes me wonder how I ever happened to go on the stage in the first place. My father was a composer and my mother never dreamt of the theater for me. Nor had it occurred to me. But anyway, while I was serving with the Medical Corps at Fort Lewis in the Army, I ran across an old actor, William Owen, who convinced me I should go on the stage. He was so excited about the idea he offered to coach me. Pretty soon, I caught the fever and began spouting lines like any stage-struck boy. When he was through with me, he invited me to go on tour with him with a repertory group. And that's how I got on the stage."

Later Jessie Bonstelle engaged him for her stock company in Detroit where he played with such celebrities as Katharine Cornell, Ann Harding and Katherine Alexander. It was Miss Bonstelle who gave him a letter to William A. Brady which ultimately led to the Belasco contract.

Following his appearance with Miss Gahagan in "Tonight or Never" he was signed for the same part, opposite Gloria Swanson in the film version. Since he has been in such pictures as "She Married Her Boss," with Claudette Colbert, "Are You Desire Me" with Garbo, "Annie Oakley" with Barbara Stanwyck, "Mary Burns" with Sylvia Sidney, and many others.

In "Fast Company" Mr. Douglas plays the part of a dealer in rare books who gets involved with a band of crooks. Florence Rice, Claire Dodd and Sheppard Strudwick have important supporting roles and Edward Buzzell directed it for M-G-M.

SILK PROGRAM IS SUGGESTED

Production of raw silk in the South to use labor no longer needed by the ailing cotton industry has been suggested by Robert Cohen, mid-South planter.

Cohen pointed out that the silkworm—contrary to popular belief—is not a tropical insect and actually attains its best development between the temperatures of 68 and 77 degrees.

"A domestic sericulture industry (production of raw silk by raising silkworms) would give employment to many skilled workers," Cohen said. "The farmer's income would be increased on the average of $30 to $40 a month an acre for work that took slightly more that half his time."

The Dixie planter further pointed out that cotton is "suffering seriously from over-production and low prices." He said the diversion to sericulture from cotton planting would have a favorable effect not only upon cotton but tobacco and other Southern products.

An extensive program, new government credit agencies and a high tariff on Japanese raw silk would be necessary for America to launch the industry successfully, he said.

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FOR FARSIGHTED ECONOMY . . . GIVE SERIOUS THOUGHTS TO THIS SALE OF

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6 BASIC COLORS FROM WHICH TO CHOOSE

Pictured here is a beautiful tri-tone comfortable of fluffy softness. Covered with Celanese Rayon Taffeta that will not split or crack. You'll appreciate this fine quality covering for its deep lustrous sheen and exquisite colors. The three different shades fairly melt into one producing a rich and beautiful effect.

The filling is fine white wool which produces unusual softness and warmth. We are proud of these magnificent comfortables and commend them most enthusiastically to your attention. By special arrangement with the manufacturer we are enabled in the hot summer time to offer you something that will be highly appreciated in the cold winter time.

Only a few Words to the Wise Are Sufficient. Buy Now and Be Ready! . . . Buy Now and Save!

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$14.95 One Color with Solid Color Single Color Reverse. White goose down $12.95

If you so desire you may pay as little down as 95c—and 50c per week . . . under this plan kindly have comfortable paid in full by November 1st.

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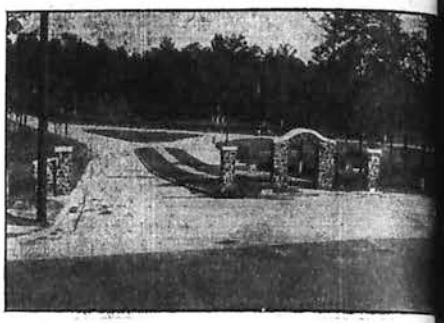

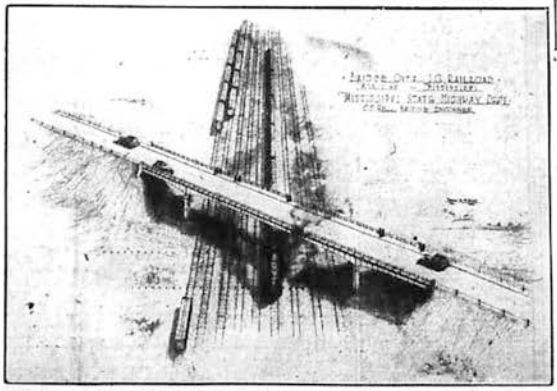

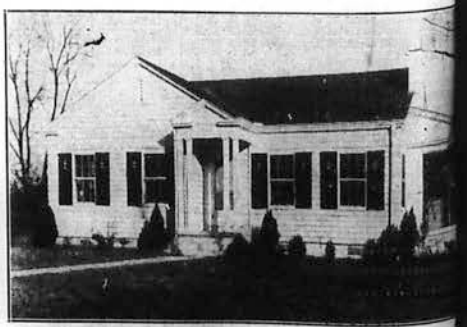

Camera studies of East Mississippi and West Alabama industrial, social and commercial center, Meridian, are displayed above. From top to bottom, first panel: Four homesteads, First Christian ch
ful highway bridge on Highway 11 near city limits. Second panel: Map showing the ideal location of Meridian, Center City of the South, municipal swimming pool, Threefoot building, city hall, a beautiful
panel: Another attractive home, the entrance to North wood sub-division, aerial view of downtown Meridian, two more homes.

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THANKS!

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ordinarily appreciate the many com-
wishes of the Meridian automotive

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has proved itself, not only to us but
ers and operators.

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aranteed.

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IT'S TRUE!

By Wiley Padan

LEWIS STONE
MOVED HIS BEACH HOUSE FROM A LOT IN VENICE, CALIFORNIA, TEN YEARS AGO AND TOOK AN OIL WELL — AND THE WELL IS STILL PRODUCING!
MICKEY ROONEY
WAS GIVEN UP BY FOOTBALL TEAMS AND IS ORGANIZING A BOXING TEAM AMONG MGM JUNIOR ACTORS
JUDY GARLAND
WHO PLAYS IN ANDY HARDY MOVIES, LOVES HER BACK YARD PET, A WOOD CARVING FROM A CHERRY TREE
Ann RUTHERFORD
WAS BORN IN TORONTO, CANADA
FAY HOLDEN
PLAYED ON THE ENGLISH STAGE UNDER THE NAME OF CARY LAY. SHE DISCOVERED THAT SHE FLUNKED HOUSEBOY WAS A KING BARUONS AND HAD BEEN TRAINED FOR CONCERT
Cecilia PARKER
GIVES UP HER BACK YARD PET, A WOOD CARVING FOR A CHERRY TREE, WENT ON THE STAGE WITH WALTER C. KELLY, LATER ENTERING WESTERN PICTURES

New York, N. Y.—"IT'S TRUE! that George Seitz, director of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's 'Love Finds Andy Hardy', was a novelist and got into pictures by accident when employed to scenarize 'The Perils of Pauline',' says Wiley Padan..."Cecilia Parker tried a few years ago to get a job as bareback rider in a circus and still has a yearning for the Big Top."

by WALKER WOOD
SECRETARY OF STATE

motor bus of today is indeed an impressive and highly efficient mechanism as compared with the bus of a decade—or even three or four years—ago. While air-conditioning is not exactly common on the highways as yet, there are indications that it will be in the near future. One Western line has announced that it will have forty air-conditioned busses in service before the summer is over.

Bus Line Sleepers

Today's busses are as gracefully streamlined, as harmoniously decorated, as comfortably cushioned as are the most modern of streamlined trains. Several lines now offer overnight sleeper service. They adhere more closely to schedule than they did a few years ago, their drivers pass rigorous tests. Greater speeds, new safety devices, fewer jars and vibrations—these and other new features make bus travel increasingly attractive. And, of course, bus rates are low.

Also, many improvements are being made in the system of highways which serves the nation's 30,000,000 passenger motor cars. Proposals for a super-highway across the continent have got no farther than congressional debate, but many a smaller project has been carried through to conclusion. In the East, particularly, new parkways, new stretches of arterial highway of the divided "island" type (currently held by highway engineers to be superior to any other type), new bridges, tunnels and highway extensions are helping to untangle some of the more serious traffic snarls which have developed in the last two or three years.

Much remains to be done, but most motorists are agreed that there are signs of progress in solving our great traffic problems.

In this issue of The Courier-News is an editorial written by Alex Loeb, Jr., son of the late beloved Marshall Loeb.

You may not fully agree with Alex' viewpoint on tax matters, but you must admit he has a mature head on young shoulders. He will go far in the journalistic world.

Dependable Prescription Service
Where Purity and Accuracy Count
POST OFFICE DRUG CO.

News comes from Washington that the Army Air Corps is experimenting with cotton cloth in the construction of airport runways. With experimentation already going on over at Scott, Mississippi, and other places, in the use of cotton as a street and road building material, and for use for laying out concrete roads faster than the dirt method, it may be that in a few years more King Cotton will come back into its own. The government test is being made at Reilly Field, Alabama. Cotton construction, government engineers state, costs from 90c to $1.60 a square yard, compared with about $2.25 for concrete. This means quite a saving in construction. To further the "Use More Cotton" movement all state departments, and commissions, of Mississippi, send out in each letter this printed message: "Prosperity of the country as a whole—and especially of this sections—depends in a large measure on a greater use of cotton. Business, political and farm leaders of the country recognize this fact and have cooperated with the leading citizens in this section in an effort to encourage more use of cotton and its products. The State of Mississippi is in sympathy with this program and wherever possible will use cotton and products of cotton, and it may be that you are in a position to use more cotton products. If you can it will be your contribution to the return of prosperity." This message bears the picture of a cotton field with negroes picking cotton, and is signed officially by Governor Hugh White and Secretary of State Walker Wood. This reminder to use more cotton is given a wide circulation by this method of distribution.

Seldom indeed is one man privileged to edit and publish a single newspaper for a half century. But this honor now belongs to Hon. Joseph Dale of the Lawrence County Press, Monticello, Miss., who celebrated his fiftieth anniversary a few days ago. He is now being showered with congratulations, and I, with all the members of my staff, joins with his host of friends throughout Mississippi, in extending our hearty best good wishes for fifty more years of service of the citizens of Lawrence county. His son, Joe Dale, Jr., is the popular representative of the Associated Press at the New Capitol.

July the twenty-second has been set as the date for the dedicating of a memorial library at Ruleville, Mississippi, in memory of Hon. Horace Stancel, former speaker of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature. Governor Hugh White, Lieutenant-Governor J. B. Snider, and other satte dignitaries will take part in the dedication ceremonies.

The Mississippi State Employment service appears to be functioning nicely, as during the month of June jobs were found for 1606 of Mississippians listed among the unemployed. These were all placed in trade, industry, construction and private employ. In addition during the same month, the Employment Service placed 4,147 people in public employment, making a total of 5,753 previously unemployed now in some kind of painful occupatiaon. The Mississippi Employment Service has steadily climbed in the nation's rating, and June's employment is expected to raise it still higher among the forty-eight states.

It took the State Police Patrol, just recently organized and put into service, under Commissioner of Public Safety Birdsong, just 15 minutes to recover the first stolen car, after same had been reported to the Jackson Police Department. This is efficiency plus.

FRITZI RITZ — BY ERNIE BUSHMILLER

OH SLUGGO, DEAR--- LET'S BE FRIENDS AGAIN--- WE'VE BEEN SO SILLY.
HUH?--- D-DO YOU REALLY MEAN IT, NANCY?
I HAD AWFUL DREAM LAST NIGHT--- IT BROUGHT ME TO MY SENSES--- YOU GOT HURT IN A RAILROAD ACCIDENT!
AIN'T IT SWELL TO BE WID EACH OTHER AGAIN?
SIGH!
OH BOY!--- AM I GLAD NANCY BELIEVES IN SILLY DREAMS!

LOOY — BY BERNARD DIBBLE

A FRIEND HAS DIRECTED US TO REMOVE YOU TO ONE OF OUR DE LUXE SUITES, AND SO I'LL TRANSFER YOU TO ONE OF OUR BEST--NO. 6 --NEAR THE OPERATING ROOM WHERE ITS VERY QUIET
OPERATING R.O.--?
ANY CUSTOMERS YET?
AIN'T HAT EVEN A SILLY EXPENDITURE WHEN GOD GIVES YOU TWO?
AND ALL THOSE NEW GOOD LOOKS GONE TO STALE!
SAVE A BILLARD BALL
WELL THERE'S A CHAP IN THAT NEXT ROOM--
WHERE'S MY HAT?
WAIT! YOU'RE STILL A SICK MAN!
GRACIOUS ALIVE!

BRONCHO BILL — BY HARRY F. O'NEILL

AFTER INTRODUCING BILL TO HER FATHER'S RANCH, AND HIS TENDERFOOT FROM THE EAST, FLO LAMB IS SEEN OPENING HER COMPANY OWN THE RANCH OF BARON'S WEST NEIGHBOR. SUDDENLY THERE IS A SHOUT OF FOUL FROM ROSE'S DIAMOND
SOMETHING'S STARTED OUR HERD STAMPEDIN'!
MERCY!
RIDE HARD FLO!
BOSS'S DAUGHTER LOST HER SADDLE!
TOO LATE TO SAVE HER NOW!
CERTAIN DEATH TO RIDE OUT IN FRONT O'THEM STEERS—
BUT FLO'S HORSE STUMBLES—

FRANKIE DOODLE — BY BEN BATSFORD

I TELL YOU I'M GOD IS BACK THAT WAY!
WELL--- YOU'RE GOING THIS WAY!
SEZ YOU!
OOPH!
HEY, YOU!
SWAMPVILLE SAMUEL SHADY IS STILL HIDING IN A TANGAB AROUND THE CORNER...
HEY, SMOKEY! I'VE A HUNCH WE'D BETTER PULL OUT OF HERE-- PETE'S TAKING TOO LONG!
OKAY, BOSS!

LITTLE MARY MIXUP — BY R. M. BRINKERHOFF

HY SNOOKER! -IS MARY HOME
NO, TUBBY--SHE WENT OUT RIDING WITH SEGGIE IN HIS BIG CAR
POOR TUBBY! -HE FEELS AWFUL BAD, 'CAUSE MARY THREW HIM DOWN FOR A RICH BOY
COME ON UP ON THE PORCH TUBBY --MAYBE I CAN FIND A PIECE OF CAKE OR SOMETHING
SNOOKER--I GUESS US MEN FOLKS CAN GET ALONG WITHOUT ANY WOMEN FOLKS ALL RIGHT, ALL RIGHT, EH?
YES--SURR--I GUESS SO

THE CAPTAIN AND THE KIDS — BY RUDOLPH DIRKS

HOW CAN I EVER TELL THE FOLKS THAT I'VE LOST MY THRONE TO YOU?
THE PALACE IS GUST AHEAD-- I'LL TELL EM!
I DREAD THIS!
GO ON--YOU GOT TO TAKE IT ON THE CHIN!
I'M NOT KING ANY MORE! THE LITTLE MAN ON MY BACK IS KING NOW

EARHART SHIP

(Continued From Page 1.)

the Department of the Interior, at Howland Island, was useless. The range finder would not function on voice transmission, and Amelia persisted on voice although the Itasca asked her to use key transmission. The files disclose the Itasca was rushed into participation in the Earhart flight with only eight hour's notice. Full information as to the type of radio equipment Miss Earhart carried was not available. As a result the Itasca's efforts were largely useless.

Miss Earhart, the files disclose, asked four radio frequencies that were not suitable for the Pacific. The Itasca commander attempted to correct her, he said, but failed. Messages to local coast guard headquarters from Commander Thompson disclosed that warning had been voiced of the radio dangers in the flight.

"At the end," Commander Thompson's log noted. "Miss Earhart talked so rapidly as to be almost incoherent."

The bulky report of the official agencies shows the tireless efforts expended on behalf of the lost fliers. Five hundred fifty-eight radio messages were sent or received by the local coastguard headquarters alone.

WARNS SOUTH

(Continued from Page 1)

benefits to equalize tariffs, and government payments to farmers coupled with control of producing and marketing.

"The latter course was adopted," he said. "It assumes that government-planned production and marketing can, for instance, force the world markets to pay the cotton farmer more for his cotton than he would otherwise get."

Clayton advised against criticism of the remedial steps taken by the New Deal, but strongly urged constructive action along the three points he suggested to recoup the foreign market for Southern cotton.

NAVAL RACE

(Continued From Page 1.)

riers, 43 destroyers, seven cruisers and eight submarines.

Equal secrecy surrounds the Soviet program, but it is reported that Josef Stalin is quietly proceeding with constructing the greatest undersea force the world has ever known. Russia already has 164 submarines in commission and is believed to be rapidly working on 44 more, with plans for still more in the future.

Russia has three capital ships projected, reported to be 35,000 tons each, and is said to be building one aircraft carrier, seven heavy cruisers, and eight destroyers.

On the other side of the continent, Russia's military ally, France, striving to remain ahead of Italy and Germany, is building three battleships, two aircraft carriers, two cruisers, 22 destroyers and 16 submarines.

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BE WISE!
You can ride our busses in the city for only five cents. Why use your automobile to and from your work? Ride a bus, save your money and help solve our traffic problem.
THE SAFE WAY TO GO—THE WAY TO BE SAFE
The Meridian City Lines

Melody Music Store Meets Musicians' Nee

Designed to Serve State Residents

Located In Meridian, Mississippi

—TO MUSIC LOVERS—

The Melody Music Store of Meridian takes justifiable pride in being able to offer the finest musical instruments now manufactured to the residents of Mississippi.

We take equal pride in being able to offer the finest repair unit for musical instruments in the state . . . all work is strictly guaraneed in all details at reasonable charges.

We maintain essential stocks in all kinds of musical instruments, phonograph records, sheet music, instruction books and general accessories.

Before you buy . . . remember your patronage of an all-Mississippi musical institution will be appreciated.

Before seeking repair work . . . remember we are better qualified than ordinary music houses to carry out this sort of service.

We believe any music house is identified by the type instruments it offers for sale and . . .

WE ARE PROUD TO STOCK THESE FINER INSTRUMENTS

York Brass Instruments

Selmar, Bundy and Pedlar

Olds Trombones

Wood Winds and Saxaphones

Leedy Drums and Accessories

Hohner Accordions

Vandoren and Vibrator Reeds

J. B. Peavey
MANAGER

Harry Crabtree
REPAIR DIRECTOR

Howard Lane
INSTRUMENTAL ADVISOR

Mail Orders Filled Without Delay

All Mail Orders for Musical Instruments, Accessories, Instruction Books, Sheet Music, Phonograph Records—or Repair Work will be filled with no delay—write us for details. No obligations. Be sure you buy an approved instrument. Be sure you obtain approved repair work.

MELODY MUSIC STORE

Meridian, Miss. 808 21st Avenue Dement Bldg.

Every member of the Melody Music Store personnel is an accomplished musician—

J. B. Peavy, manager, is an expert on reed instruments.

Harry Crabtree, repair director, is an accomplished drummer.

Howard Lane, instrumental advisor, is recognized as one of the finest players of reed instruments, especially the clarinet, in the South.

Mr. Peavy began his musical career some eight years ago as a charter member of the Meridian High School Band. He immediately showed an aptitude for the saxophone and clarinet and soon became one of the band's finer musicians. Since graduation from high school, he has played with a number of outstanding band organizations, during which time he has made a highly detailed study of musical technique.

Mr. Crabtree is widely known as an expert drummer and began his career in Meridian nine years ago. Becom-

ing interested in the upkeep and repair of all types of musical instruments, he has obtained factory recognition as one of the more capable repair men of Mississippi.

Mr. Lane came to Meridian some 15 years ago. At that time a musician of note, he became convinced musical education should become a part of the curricula of the public schools system and aided in bringing about the induction of the first boys band in East Mississippi.

Under his direction, the band unit of the school system has grown rapidly until it is accepted as the finest south of the Mason-Dixon line. Meridian bands have either won first place or obtained next to first ratings in every contest in which they have been entered.

A collective statement of the managers of the Melody Music Store is as follows:

"We do believe our musical background will prove of benefit in the operation of our store. Many children have

particular abilities to play certain instruments, and under proper questions these inclinations can be obtained. We believe this service is of first importance to parents in that it prevents a child from taking up the study of wrong instruments.

"We naturally believe every parent should take these facts into consideration.

"Needless to indicate, our efforts in Meridian are guided by ethical principles and we hope to continue to render a real service."

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE COURIER-NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

No. 33 — MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1938 — PRICE 5 CENTS

reme Court Changed thin The Last Five Years

Liberal Trend Is To Continue At t A Generation

e short space of five upreme court has re- ch of the constitutional land in one of the most anges in the history of

nformation may be ng than the so-called Revolution," during Deal congresses have e country upon new ended experiments. swing rapidly in the governmental field, ge more slowly. They minize uncertainty in accepting past decis- ding grave issues.

Roosevelt, in all prob- have named a major- upreme court by 1940. of the court thus the present trend is ntinue for at least a

that four of the nine have remade consti- were appointed by Coolidge and Hoover. ews now are far dif- the presidents who m. Justice Stone was by President Coolidge, Justice Hughes and erts and Cardozo were President Hoover. Three owever were regarded hen appointed.

formation of the su- has been chiefly in

dopted a broader view utional right of Con- regulate commerce several states."

wing more and more overturn a policy of ed upon economic

nizes the struggle of and state governm- in revenue, by show- to curb the taxing er.

structed the scope of federal courts and, in ened the power of the president.

recent struggle be- nt Roosevelt and the rossed the public, the pend of the tribunal Mr. Roosevelt openly

tate case, involving ity of the Minnesota ratorium law, that transformation. The n, handed down on 4, is which the court new construction of ase sales under fore- end the time of re- tled lawyers.

depression-born law fically to relieve debtors. Those assail- ald that the debtors contract with full consequences. Those said that economic so unusual that ght step in to aid interest of the en-

e Hughes delivered opinion. He said:

does not create hile emergency does er, emergency may xation for the ex-

r."

d, "the economic in- state may justify to exercise domin- power not forbid- ference with con-

ion. Justices Bran- ardozo and Roberts e significance was Justice Sutherland, esting opinion for ices McReynolds, Butler. Said Jus-

ns of greater mo- t just decided that for judicial inquiry peration. He simply to the necessary the decision who t the potentiality al but advancing pon the sanctity of blic contract."

on the court recog- omic depression, the basis for so al law.

llowed the Minne- bolishing the New e price-fixing law, nomic depression ently referred to

ecisions gave the that many of its ch as NRA and e upheld. It was ointment.

court had adopted of the constitution a and New York ity was not ready a revolutionary er of Congress un- ion as that advo- ent Roosevelt and

purposely delayed constitutionality AA, apparently in ome of the elder esign, thus giving he chance to ap- Another theory Deal lawyers was would be so suc- court would heal- them. The New

h which the court at New Deal" by d its subsequent iscussed in a sub-

Mary's Marylyn

Mary Astor's daughter Marylyn Thorpe, center of a sensational custody battle between her mother and father last year, vacations in Hawaii—where she was born to the screen star six years ago.

Lineup Shifts On Dissenter

McReynolds And Butler Lead In Disagreeing With Majority

Development of a new bloc of dissenters was one of the outstanding features of the 1937-38 terms of the supreme court, concluded today.

Ascendancy of liberal jurists to control of the tribunal, for the first time in several decades, resulted in assumption by the two remaining "conservatives," Justices James C. McReynolds and Pierce Butler, of a long lead as the most frequent dissenters.

Through mid-May, McReynolds had disagreed with the majority views in 27 cases, Butler in 21 cases. Retired Justice George Sutherland, who left the bench on Feb. 1, dissented in 12 cases during his half-term of service.

By far the most frequent dissenter of the liberal bloc was Justice Hugo L. Black, several of whose dissenting opinions were widely publicized because they expressed his opposition to long-accepted judicial standards and urged their overthrow.

Exposes New Principle

For instance, he chose a comparatively minor case, in which the court in a unanimous opinion ordered further lower court consideration of validity of rates proposed for the Indianapolis Water Company, to express his bitter opposition to any interference by federal courts with rate regulations of state utility rebulatory bodies.

Black contended that regulation of utility rates was a purely state affair, and that federal courts had overstepped their authority in assuming to pass on validity of proposed utility rate regulations.

Similarly, he chose a relatively unimportant case involving imposition of a California franchise tax on the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, to express his firm belief that federal courts erred in extending protection of

(Continued On Page 2)

Tests Are Set For Huge Gun

A 113-ton streamlined defense gun, mounted on a special steel flat-car for easy transportation over the nation's railroad network, soon will be moved to Aberdeen proving grounds near Washington for government tests.

First to be built under a national rearmament program, the 30-foot weapon can hurl a 260-pound projectile and pierce a 18t thick armor plate at 2800 miles per hour.

Designed as a "secret weapon" to place the guns of World War days in the horse and buggy era. Where they fired one shot a minute, the new gun will fire from two to three. Where two to three men were required to swing the old type guns into firing position, one man, literally with a flick of his finger, can manipulate the new one.

Engineers at Watertown arsenal where the mounted monster is housed and proposed breech mechanism has speeded the firing and use of anti-friction bearings has made it easier to raise, lower or swing the gun about. They said that the gun is believed the heaviest practical mobile type.

The guns in wartime would be moved in batteries of two over any standard size railroad track, and could be set up, ready for use, in five minutes. Steel braces, thrust into the earth along a railroad embankment, keep the flat-car from derailment when the gun is fired.

Cost of ammunition would range from $500 to $800 per shot. Officials said that if private companies aided in construction, a complete unit could be made in 60 days. If built only by the government, one would be completed in six months.

HOW JUSTICES VOTED IN MAJOR CASES

The following Courier-News shows how supreme court justices voted in major cases during the 1937-38 term.

CASE	HUGHES	BRANDEIS	McREYNOLDS	BUTLER	SUTHERLAND	STONE	ROBERTS	CARDOZO	BLACK	REED
Utilities										
Pacific Gas & Electric	Maj.	Maj.	Dis.	Dis.	N.P.	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	Con.	....
PWA power	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	Con.	....
Holding Company Act	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	....	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	N.P.	Maj.
Labor										
NLRB-Bethlehem Shipbuilding	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	Maj	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	N.P.	Maj.	....
Shinner	Maj.	Maj.	Dis.	Dis.	....	Maj.	Maj.	N.P.	Maj.	....
NLRB-Greyhound	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	....	Maj.	Maj.	N.P.	Maj.	....
NLRB-Santa Cruz	Maj.	Maj.	Dis.	Dis.	....	Maj.	Maj.	N.P.	Maj.	....
NLRB-Mackay	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	....	Maj.	Maj.	N.P.	Maj.	....
Taxes										
Dravo	Maj.	Maj.	Dis.	Dis.	Dis.	Maj.	Dis.	Maj.	Maj.	....
Hale, Iowa tax	Maj.	Maj.	Dis.	Dis.	Dis.	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	....
Bank conservators	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	....	Maj.	Maj.	N.P.	Maj.	....
Mountain Producers	Maj.	Maj.	Dis.	Dis.	....	Maj.	Maj.	N.P.	Maj.	....
Indiana tax-exempt bonds	Maj.	Maj.	Dis.	Maj.	....	Maj.	Maj.	N.P.	Maj.	Maj.
Ditto—interstate commerce	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	....	Maj.	Maj.	N.P.	Dis.	Maj.
Civil Liberties										
Lovell	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	....	Maj.	Maj.	N.P.	Maj.	Maj.
New Negro Alliance	Maj.	Maj.	Dis.	Dis.	....	Maj.	Maj.	N.P.	Maj.	Maj.
Joe Hale	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	....	Maj.	Maj.	N.P.	Maj.	Maj.
General										
Gold	Maj.	Maj.	Dis.	Dis.	Dis.	Con.	Maj.	Maj.	Con.	....
Aluminum Company	....	N.P.	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	N.P.	Maj.	Maj.	....	....
Tompkins-Erie R. R.	Maj.	Maj.	Dis.	Dis.	....	Maj.	Maj.	N.P.	Maj.	Con.
Kansas City Stockyards	....	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.	....	Maj.	Maj.	N.P.	Dis.	....
Municipal Bankruptcy	....	Maj.	Maj.	Dis.	Dis.	....	Maj.	Maj.	N.P.	Maj.

KEY TO CHART: Maj.—In majority. Dis.—Dissented. Con.—Concurred with majority's conclusions, but differed in some reasoning in reaching conclusions. N.P.—Did not participate. Under Sutherland, blanks indicate case was argued after he left the bench; under Reed's name, blanks indicate the case was argued before he was on bench or that he disqualified himself because of past identification with the case. Cardozo was absent from bench after Dec. 10, due to illness

OFFENSIVE NICKNAMES IN YOUTH HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR INFERIORITY COMPLEX

—"Hey, Sissy!"

Did they call you "sissy" or "skinny" or by some similar nickname when you were young? If they did, and you have an inferiority complex, now, the two facts probably can be linked together, according to Rev. John Delauney, dean of men at Portland University.

Speaking before the Progressive Business Men's club in Portland, Father Delauney declared that a "weak ego" in the adult oftentimes is caused by a sense of inferiority growing out of a nickname that proved secretly offensive in youth.

The weak ego, he said, shows itself in many different lights. For instance, he cited the case of a woman who refused to play golf because she preferred the self-imposed martyrdom of staying home to darn her husband's socks. Other types of weak ego include "hen pecked" husbands and "yes men."

Sensitive Person Handicapped

The type which probably has the worst time in later life, Father Delauney said, is the sensitive person who considers even the most casual remarks a direct reflection on himself. That type has a "terrible time."

Persons with a cowlick, red hair, freckles, a squint, or any one of dozens of similar things which might cause an inferiority complex, had best forget it entirely, because there is nothing that can be done to remedy it—and no good to be done by brooding about it, Father Delauney said.

He pointed out, however, that persons suffering an inferiority complex because of inability to dance, or engage in conversation easily, usually can overcome their weakness by hard work and study.

FORMS SOUGHT FOR FARMERS

Forms and instructions for use in making request for the free cotton-classing service to be supplied this year to organize one-variety and one-staple cotton - improvement groups are now available, says E. H. White, director of the State Extension Service.

These forms and instructions for filing may be obtained from any one of the cotton-classing offices of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The office address is 1111 Falls Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

The classing service as it will be inaugurated with the 1938 cotton crop provides free classification of a sample from each bale of improved cotton produced by a member of a qualified improvement group. Notification of the grade and staple length, according to the U. S. Cotton Standards, will be returned to the grower from whose bale the sample is drawn. The service is not available

(Continued On Page 10.)

Progressive Facts On The New Southland In 1938

Commercial air service operating in the Southern states has shown steady growth during 1937. Since 1936 two new companies have entered the field making a total of eleven now flying over Southern territory. These companies, exclusive of local charter service concerns, maintain 20 different routes, five of which are entirely operated within the Southern states and the balance with states outside the region. In addition, Pan American Airways have no less than six different foreign routes emanating from Southern airports direct to Barronquilla, Belize, Bermuda, Buenos Aires, Cristobal and Nassau besides connections from these points to many other parts of the world.

An indication of the extent of this comparatively new mode of transportation is gleaned from the following figures for 1937:

Miles flown by companies operating in the South	26,122,744
Miles flown by companies on routes in the Southern states only	3,225,070
Passengers carried by companies operating in the South	426,079
Passengers carried by companies on routes in the Southern states only	44,166
Passenger miles flown by companies operating in the South	177,683,089
Passenger miles flown by companies on routes in the Southern states only	12,360,792
Express pounds carried by companies operating in the South	2,256,964
Express pounds carried by companies on routes in the Southern states only	129,619

These same companies spent over $2,000,000 for new planes during 1937 and used close to 20,000,000 gallons of gasoline and nearly 500,000 gallons of oil. In addition, large sums were spent for maintenance and other purposes.

The use to which commercial air transportation is now being put, both for passenger and freight service, demands increasing facilities and that these will be met is evidenced by the two new air mail services which go into effect shortly between Florida, Tennessee, Louisiana and the north. Every one of the 16 Southern states has a varying number of regular scheduled services.

Licenses to fly have now been issued to 4,036 residents of the South, 2,000 of which are private, 92 amateur, and 2,227 transport and limited commercial. Owned or operated by these pilots are 2,268 planes registered in the Southern states and located among 168 airports and fields dotted throughout the South. Much of the increased flying activity in the Southern states is undoubtedly due to the long distances and the fact that the country's largest training schools and aviation reservations for the Army and Navy are located in the South. Also, business men are located in the South. Also, business men are rapidly becoming aware of the advantages air travel offers for passengers and freight. Florida and Texas lead the South in number of airports and fields having 128 each, but other states are forging ahead and airport construction or expansion is a familiar sight adjacent to most Southern cities. In particular, the new municipal airport at Birmingham is nearing completion and will then provide an incomparable air terminal for transcontinental and trans-Atlantic services.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Mineralogically, the South is the country's richest region and as exploration is extended, it appears obvious that with the industrial and chemical utilization of minerals, particularly the non-metallic ones in which this region is most wealthy, the South is destined to be one of the most productive areas in the world.

Since 1900, when the value of the South's mineral production was only slightly more than ten per cent of the entire country's total, it has now risen to almost 30 per cent. In 1936, the latest year for which preliminary figures are available, the value of Southern mineral production was $1,739,431,000. In 1935, Southern minerals represented 45 per cent of the United States total.

Production of coal in the South in 1937 amounting to 209,061,000 tons was over 47 per cent of the country's output exclusive of Pennsylvania anthracite. The entire output of bauxite in 1937 was, according to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, produced in the South. Petroleum in the amount of 851,176,000 barrels remained unchanged at 66 per cent of the United States total though the quantity increased 60,476,000 barrels. On the other hand, the average price per barrel in 1936 was $1.24 in the South against $1.09 for the whole country.

Practically all of the sulphur, carbon black from natural gas and phosphate rock produced in the country in 1937 came from the Southern states and together yielded $72,843,000 in value.

Minerals Of The South

Arsenic, asbestos, asphalt rock, barytes, bauxite, bentonite, bromine, calcium chloride, celestite, chalk, chromite, cinnabar, clay, coal, cobalt, copper, corundum, diamonds, dolomite, feldspar, fluorspar, Fuller's earth, glass sand, gold, granite, graphite, gravel, gray iron, gypsum, helium, iodine, iron, iron pyrite, kaolin, kyanite, lead, lead sulphide, lignite, lime limestone limonite, lithographic stone and magnesium.

Manganese, marble, marl, mercury, mica, mineral waters, molybdenite, natural gas, nephelite syenite, nickel, nitrated potassium, novaculite, ochre, onyx marble, petroleum, phosphate, potash, pyrite, quartz, quartzite, quicksilver, Rutile, salt, sand, sandstone, silicates, silver, slate, soapstone, spodumene, stone, strontionite, sulphur, talc, thorinum, tin titanium, tripoli, vermiculite, whetstone, zinc and zircon.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

The year 1937 saw construction contracts placed in the South totalling $810,055,000.

The percentages of expenditures, under various classifications, are as follows: Industrial and engineering projects amounted to 36 per cent of the total, while highways and bridges, public buildings and private buildings each accounted for approximately 20 per cent.

The increase in industrial construction is correctly attributed to the growing recognition on the part of industrialists from other sections of the almost unlimited natural resources of the South. This is particularly true of the South's forests and mines, which yield the raw materials for chemical manufacturing operations in which the Southern states undoubtedly will take a leading part. Agricultural production, in which the South excels both in yield per acre and length of staple, manufacture of varied lines as the research work of the chemist proceeds.

Expenditures in the South for industrial plants in 1937 totaled during the year of 1937 were $223,947,000. The balance of the year's total was divided between $180,810,000 for private building work, $154,811,000 for private building operations, $177,526,000 for road and street paving and construction of bridges, and $62,953,000 for other types of engineering and heavy construction work.

The general building total for the year was made up of $180,818,000, including $58,968,000 for apartments and hotels, $2,517,000 for association and fraternal, $11,490,000 for bank and office, $5,241,000 for churches, $58,563,000 for dwellings, and $34,043,000 for stores. School construction accounted for $54,485,000 of the public building total; city, county, government and state projects, for the $100,328,000 balance.

Contracts at the beginning of 1937 started off relatively strong, being well above the average for the months to come. The February total fell below January's $74,181,000 to $58,968,000, this decrease continuing through March, when contracts were valued at $56,863,000. The next four months represented a period of greatly strengthened activity. April's total of $76,746,000 was the highest for the year up to that time and was soon overshadowed by the $81,817,000 of May. Work in June remained comparatively stable at $80,812,000, with a slight drop noted in July when contracts totaled $77,298,000. The decrease continued through August, September and October, the totals of which were $71,298,000, $59,532,000 and $52,471,000, respectively. An increase to $61113,000 in November, however, was but temporary, as December completed the year with a total of $58,471,000, or slightly below the pace of February.

TEXTILES

Activity of the cotton manufac-

(Continued On Page 2.)

Beef Prices May Drop

Larger Supply Of Good Grade Cattle Now Available

The supply of better grades of beef cattle will be "considerably more plentiful" this summer and fall than a year ago, according to the department of agriculture.

Increased supplies of slaughter cattle are in prospect for the summer months the department said. Prices likely will decline somewhat it was said.

"Present indications are that marketings of well-finished, grain-fed cattle during the next three or four months will continue to increase seasonally, and will be considerably larger in the summer and fall months than in corresponding months of 1937," the report said.

Early Advance Unlikely

"Although prices of such cattle frequently tend to advance in early summer, no market advance is expected in that period this year, chiefly in that period this year, chiefly because of weakness in the demand for meats. But in the late summer or early fall, some seasonal advance in prices of the better grades may occur."

Marketings of cows and heifers have been relatively small this spring because of the abundant supplies of feed, good range and pasture conditions and the consequent demand for breeding stock. "During the summer and fall months, some decline in prices of the lower grades of slaughter steers and heifers, and of all grades of cows is likely to occur as supplies of such cattle increase seasonally," the department said. "Some decline in prices of stocker and feeder cattle may also take place during the summer."

The beef cattle situation so far this year, the department characterized as one of relatively low prices for the better grades of slaughter cattle, with a rather strong demand for stocks and feeder cattle.

Western cattle were reported as in good condition. Comparatively large supplies of well-finished, grass-fed cattle from California are in prospect during June and July, the department said.

The movement of Texas cattle to northern pastures is expected to be relatively small this year, but supplies of grass-fed cattle from Texas probably will be fairly large, the department said.

During the first three months of this year packers paid $143,600,000 for cattle slaughtered under federal inspection, a decrease of 11 per cent from last year. The price paid stockmen averaged $6.56 a hundred pounds, a decrease of 10 per cent.

THIEVES STEAL WHARF

METHUEN, Mass. — Add freak robberies: Thieves stole a wharf from Camp No. 2 at Forest Lake. Nothing else was taken from the camp or adjoining garage.

Drivers Prepare Attack On Land Speed Records

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

Since last week, I have heard much about that fast running bully at Marion and runnin' in general. James Hasell wrote me about Charlie Ellerby. Charlie used to go rabbit hunting when a boy and every time he would bring home one of these lean, scrawny cane cutters, his papa would get him out back of the smoke house and flail the devil out of him. So Charlie got so he could run along for a mile or so a "feeling" of a rabbit's stomach to see how fat he was before he hauled off and shot him. I always have been convinced that a man can do anything he has to do. The old folks tell about an election riot they had up here in Marion in 1874. There was an old negro who had been blind for fifty years. When he heard the bullets whizzin' by his head and when he couldn't see from which direction they was coming, he immediately regained his sight and lit out in the opposite direction. You can find an account of this on page 370 "Mississippi—A Guide to the Magnolia State." Which reminds me of Old Sam, whose papa came off of Buck Null's place at Lauderdale. Now Sam had his leg cut off by the M. and O. in 1910. In those days the roads in them old clay hills was hell when it rained and every time Sam stuck his peg down in the mud, it would take five minutes for him to get it out and take another step. Old Sam was getting home one night and it was raining pitchforks and bullfrogs. Another negro came along and feeling so sorry for Sam, put him on his shoulder and headed up the big road with him. As they passed the cemetery one of the boys village "curl-ups" rose up from behind a tombstone with a sheet over his head and a railroad lantern in his hand. He hollered out "Hey there."

Business picked up.

This negro threw Old Sam down in the middle of the big road and lit out. He passed over them hills like a cyclone over Mt. Barton. Mud fell behind him for an hour after he passed. It took three of 'em to see him. One to say, "here he comes," another to say, "here he is" and another to say, "yonder he goes." Well Sir, he shot into Sam's house, about five miles up the road, like a bullet out of a muzzle loader. And Old Sam said, "Don't you slam dat door in ma face."

FARM OUTLOOK REMAINS DRAB

Additional Decline Held 'Not Unlikely' By Economists

The outlook for farmers during the next few months is not encouraging, the Department of Agriculture Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports.

"Weakness in the domestic demand for farm products is expected to continue during the spring and summer, with some additional decline not unlikely," the bureau said in a survey of the farm situation.

Foreign demand for agricultural products continues to recede, the bureau said. United States exports and imports have declined in recent months due to the worldwide recession. No appreciable upturn is seen for the near future.

The demand for farm products this summer and fall will be governed largely by business and industrial activity, the bureau said. The general level has continued a steadily downward trend for 10 months.

Sharp Drop Unlikely

Although this trend has slowed down since February there are no assurances of any considerable improvement in the near future, agricultural economists agree. Neither, they said, does any further sharp drop in demand appear probable.

The price situation is even more uncertain. The next two months growing season may determine largely prices of farm products this fall. Another bumper crop added to surpluses from last year likely would send prices downward sharply.

The most serious price threats appear in prospects of large wheat, corn and cotton crops. Government loans undoubtedly will be made growers if the crops are of such size as to cause any considerable drop in market prices.

Increased Agricultural Adjustment benefit payments, Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation purchases, Farm Security Administration relief grants and loans and government storage loans are expected to ease the depression shock on farmers this summer and fall.

The most immediately serious situation exists as regards wheat

(Continued On Page 2.)

Assault To Cover All Marks From Mile To 7,000

Speed records—from one mile to the 7,000 miles covered in a 48-hour endurance run—will be the targets of the Big Three among land speed drivers this summer at the Bonneville Salt Flats.

Capt. George E. T. Eyston, 41-year-old Englishman who holds the world's measured mile land speed record of 311.42 miles an hour; Abe Jenkins, Utah's veteran endurance racer and holder of many world records; and John Cobb, of England, who two years ago created several speed records only to see them topped by Eyston or Jenkins, have signified their intention of competing against time and the records again this year on the dazzling white expanse of salt 120 miles west of here.

Particularly keen this year will be the competition for the one-mile record.

Jenkins, the "Utah Meteor" and king of endurance race drivers, is putting the finishing touches on his "1938 special" in preparation for a new onslaught on the one-mile speed record.

Jenkins, the "Utah Meteor" and king of endurance race drivers, is putting the finishing touches on his "1938 special" in preparation for a new onslaught on the one-mile speed record.

New Motor To Be Used

The "big car," as Jenkins calls it, will have a new motor and other improvements designed to meet increasing speed demands. He is more than optimistic the new machine will shatter the existing record.

Entirely different from jobs piloted by Jenkins in past years, the "big car" will have both a front and rear wheel drive.

The body will not be centered on the axle as in the past. Instead it will be shifted toward the left wheels to take away much of the pressure from the right rear wheel which stands the large part of the driving strain.

The driver's seat will be completely encased and a large finrudder will be included.

Eyston's Car Improved

Eyston is reported to have made several improvements in the structure of his "Thunderbolt" 7½ ton racer in which he set the mile record last Nov. 19.

Also going after the mile record is Joyce Turner, who has built a new super-racer in England for the attempt. Details of the car's construction and expected performance have been guarded jealously—the only statement given out about it is that "on paper, it is the fastest automobile yet."

Eyeston, it is reported, will go after the 7,000 miles, 48 hours as well as the mile decord. The slight Englishman will bring to the Salt flats, besides his Thunderbolt, his blunt-nosed distance car Speed of the Wind. He probably will try for Jenkins' records as soon as the flats are in condition.

Following Eyston's early trials, Jenkins will take to the salt in attempts to better the records he already holds and to regain records which Eyston may take from him.

Eyes Endurance Mark

The mark Jenkins has his eye on, in particular, is the 12-hour endurance run. It is noted that Jenkins will attempt to top the Englishman's record of covering 1,064.2077 miles in that time.

Eyston hopes the flats will be smooth enough by mid-July or early August to permit him to hurl the Thunderbolt over the measured mile in an effort to raise the mark above his last year's 311.42 miles an hour.

Observers believe that, given perfect conditions and best possible performance, the Thunderbolt is capable of attaining a speed of 400 miles an hour. Eyston, however, has scoffed at the idea.

Eyston's Thunderbolt is powered by two Rolls-Royce engines, which generate 3,250 horsepower. The engines are placed behind the driver's seat, and transmit power to the four rear wheels by separate clutches.

Braking Area Large

Although it is covered by an aluminium sheathing, the Thunderbolt weighs approximately 7½ tons. The huge speedster's brakes have a total braking area of 1,100 square feet. The car is 30 feet, 5 inches long and 7 feet, 1½ inches wide.

Cobb and his mystery car will arrive about the first of September, also in pursuit of a new mile record.

Also scheduled to make appearances on the salt flats are drivers of two and three motored cars who will go after all records up to 24-hours endurance. The last week in August the American Automobile Association will sponsor an attempt to top records held by Jenkins, of Eyston.

Timing of the races is under the supervision of the American Automobile Association. Mechanical devices—short wave radio, telephone, "electric eye" and other modern equipment — are manned by AAA experts.

When the flats will be in condition for racing is unpredictable, officials say.

WORKERS CAPTURE WHITE PORCUPINE

STOCKHOLM, Me. — Railroad section hands here captured a pure-white porcupine, rare in this section of the country.

PROGRESSIVE FACTS

(Continued From Page One)

turing industry which increased over four per cent for the whole country during 1937, was greatest in the South where over 87 per cent of the cotton used in all American mills was consumed. This includes more than six and a half million bales of American line cotton, the largest quantity ever recorded by consuming mills in the South. Southern mills operating spindle hours increased from 77 per cent in 1936 to over 78 per cent in 1937.

The decline of installed cotton spindles which has been taking place in the United States since 1925, has been confined almost entirely to the New England states where the loss to date aggregates 10,946,000. On the other hand, since 1922 the South has gained approximately 2,500,000 spindles and the number now installed totals 18,913,455 while the remainder of the country reported 8,069,000 installed spindles.

According to the 1935 census, there were 709 cotton manufacturing establishments operating one or more spinning or weaving plants in the South. In 1935 Southern cotton mills consumed 4,514,402 bales of cotton. In 1937, bales consumed had risen to the all-time record of 6,647,000 of American cotton while 89,586 bales of foreign cotton were also consumed. In comparison, northern mills consumed 1,250,000 bales of American cotton and approximately 80,000 bales of foreign cotton.

The greatest textile advance in the South in recent years has been in knitting mills and rayon manufacturing. As of the 1935 census the South had 359 knitting establishments which produced $147,647,000 of goods and spent $73,552,000 for materials and power. With 70 per cent of the rayon capacity of the country, the South in 1935 produced $104,000,000 of rayon yarn, 56 per cent of the domestic output. Since 1935 several new mills have been erected and gone into operation.

MANUFACTURING

With realization of the advantages which the Southern states have to offer, manufacturing within this region has materially increased. The extent to which this has taken place can be seen from the fact that the value of output last year reached approximately $10,500,000,000 and over $223,000,000 was invested in new industrial plants.

During the past year the establishment of new plants and expansion of other has continued apace. Textiles enjoyed one of the most satisfactory years in the industry's experience while iron and steel in the South has maintained a production rate considerably above the rest of the country. The Birmingham district operated consistently at 89 per cent of capacity or better when the industry as a whole was producing a considerably lower percentage. On the basis of production, the Southern iron and steel industry and judging from the programs of plant expansion in Maryland and Alabama, together with the known reserves of available iron ore, coal and fluxing materials it is not to be doubted that Southern iron, steel and allied products will occupy an increasingly strong position in this branch of national industry.

Based upon the 1935 census the latest year for which complete statistics are available, the value of Southern manufactured products was $8,632,000,000. In the 34,143 establishments reported 4,514,402 bales of cotton. In 1937, bales consumed had risen to the all-time record of 6,647,000 of American cotton while 89,586 bales of foreign cotton were also consumed. In comparison, northern mills consumed 1,250,000 bales of American cotton and approximately 80,000 bales of foreign cotton.

POWER OUTPUT

Production of electricity in the South which reached the highest point ever recorded in 1936, reached a new all-time high last year when 27,519,572,000 kilowatt hours were produced. This exceeded the 1936 figure of 25,858,964,000 by 1,660,608,000 kilowatt hours or a gain of approximately 6½ per cent.

The major portion of electricity, 15,981,584,000 kilowatt hours and 58 per cent of the entire output, was produced by plants operated by fuel. The remaining 42 per cent, 11,537,988,000 kilowatt hours, was produced by water power plants.

Of the 262 water power plants operated in the South and with a total generating capacity of 5,171,387 horsepower, 229 of them were public utility plants having 4,439,511 horsepower capacity, the other 133 comprising manufacturing and miscellaneous plants.

The total capacity of the 1,124 generating plants operated by 479 companies in the South was 8,805,129 kilowatts made up as follows: Water power, 3,367,962 kilowatts, steam power, 5,216,505 kilowatts and internal combustion engines, 220,662 kilowatts. Of the total 8,805,129 kilowatt capacity 175,853 kilowatts were produced by plants having a combination of water, steam or internal combustion engines.

In relation to the generating capacity of the entire United States, the South has 29 per cent of the steam capacity, 32 per cent of the water power capacity, and 47 per cent of the internal combustion engine capacity.

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE

The condition of Southern agriculture continued to improve in 1937 as the first several years according to the figures now available. The full significance of this is apparent from a comparison with the figures of 1936 and those of the United States.

With an estimated gross farm income of $3,640,552,000 compared with $3,407,295,000 in 1936, the South thus registered a gain of $233,257,000 or over 6½ per cent. On the basis of cash farm income covering returns from crops, live stock, live stock products and government payments the South's $2,851,052,000 was $308,835,000 greater in 1937 than the $2,542,217,000 in 1936—an increase of over 12 per cent compared with a national gain of only 8 per cent. Southern farmers received approximately one third of the entire country's cash farm income from all sources. Exclusive of government payments the South's cash income increased 14¼ per cent in 1937 over that of 1936.

Of the total cash farm income, $1,859,407,000 was derived from crops alone, in 1937, which is more than 48 per cent of the entire country's farm crop income. In 1936, the South's share of $1,611,879,000 was about 46 per cent of the whole United States. The country's gain of 14½ per cent in 1937 over 1936 compares with the Southern increase of 15 per cent.

One of the most encouraging advances made in agriculture by the South, is the cash farm income derived from live stock and live stock products, $827,204,000 in 1937 as against $733,196,000 in 1936. This increase of $105,992,000 represents a percentage gain of nearly 13, whereas the country's income from the same source increased 3 per cent for the entire country.

The progress of diversification in Southern farming is both encouraging and obvious from current figures. Production of corn for the whole country increased 5,157,506,000 bushels in 1937 from the 1,567,089,000 bushels in 1936. However, the yield from the Southern states in 1937 increased 188,207,000 over that of 1936. Wheat production which increased throughout the country in the amount of 247,227,000 bushels increased almost 70 per cent for the South while the gain for the rest of the country was only 32 per cent. A similar situation exists with many other crops which heretofore were not produced in the South at all or only on a negligible scale.

Although the South is generally understood to be an agricultural region, the extent of the country's dependence upon the South for many of our domestically grown products is not well known. It is usual to think of the South as almost exclusively a cotton region. True, over 60 per cent of the country's cotton is grown in the South and provides the largest single portion of its cash farm income, $645,325,000 in 1937, but this was less than 23 per cent of the South's total cash farm income. Virtually all our rice, cane sugar and sweet potatoes also are grown in the South and collectively yielded an aggregate income of $58,780,000 last year. Nearly 92 per cent of the country's output of tobacco is grown in the Southern states with an income of $96,470,000 in 1937. Wheat yielded $149,794,000 in cash; corn, $38,350,000. The tables herewith give details of all principal crops.

With the technologic advance of chemurgic investigation, the agricultural products and by-products of the South assume increasing importance. Already we have found and offer products from waste sugar cane, pulp and yet other products from cord stalks while from pine, sweet potatoes, rice, sugar, cotton and other commodities are produced paper, starch, cellulose, alcohol and a long list of essential chemicals—the basis of a vast and ever growing industry of industries on which agriculture can depend and thrive.

Substantiation of the advantageous outlook for agriculture in the South is found in the fact that farm real estate values which were virtually static for the rest of the country during the past year, increased on an average of approximately 4 per cent in the South and more closely approach the 1912-14 basis of 100 per cent than any other major region of the United States.

As of the 1935 census, the South had 3,689,996 farms, 1,086,207 of which were mortgaged to the amount of $1,885,890,000 which is only 24 per cent of the country's total farm mortgage of $7,645,091,000. These farms operated by 45 per cent of the country's farm owners comprise 38 per cent of all land in farms and 36 per cent of the farm land available for crops.

During the past year farm property throughout the country continued to change hands with comparative frequency. But here again the South showed its sound economic position. The number of farms per 1,000 of all farms changing hands as a result of sale through delinquent taxes was at the rate of 48 in the South and 49 for the rest of the country. Sales resulting from foreclosures of mortgages, bankruptcy, etc. were only 15.3 per 1,000 in the South whereas the balance of the United States was 18.1 per 1,000 on the same basis voluntary sales and trades were 16.7 and 32.0 per 1,000 for the South and the remainder of the country respectively.

SOUTHERN BANKING

Consistent with the growth in other activities, Southern banking during 1937 showed not only an increase over 1936, but an increased rate about double that of the country as a whole.

Although there were 5,052 banks which reported to the Comptroller of the Currency against 5,114 in 1936, aggregate resources increased over five per cent from $9,059,235,000 in 1936 to $9,433,827,000 in 1937. This compares with an increase for the entire country of only two and a half per cent—$67,198,581,000 in 1936 and $68,941,069,000 in 1937.

Individual deposits also showed a marked increase, $8,253,756,000 in 1937 compared to $7,841,680,000 during 1936. Total deposits, which totaled $2,136,811,000 in 1936 rose to $2,255,393,000 in 1937. Capital stock of the 5,052 banks amounted to $609,407,000.

The total bank transactions, based upon the reports of clearing house exchanges in 71 Southern cities amounted to $39,465,072,000. While these figures do not represent the total bank clearings of the South they are indicative of the volume of business done and show a gain of nearly 14 per cent over the previous year in spite of the fact that the figures for 1936 included reports from 74 cities. The whole United States increased its bank clearing aggregate only eight per cent.

RAILROADS OF THE SOUTH

Southern railroads expended in 1937 $1,217,169,521 as compared with $1,090,276,577 in the year previous. A large part of the increase was due to increase in the payroll, which amounted to an average of more than $50,000,000 per year. Total wages and salaries in 1937 were $497,248,148, or 5 per cent more than 1936.

For equipment, roadway and structures, $132,611,000 was spent in 1937, 75 per cent of which was for new equipment. This was nearly $50,000,000 more than was spent in 1936 for similar items.

The cost of fuel, material and supplies totaled 1937 $245,160,000, while maintenance of equipment, right of way and structures cost $342,150,373. Maintenance costs increased over 8 per cent.

AREA AND POPULATION

With a total area of 969,237 square miles the sixteen Southern states comprise more than 32 per cent of the country's total area. Of this, water occupies 24,147 square miles or approximately 2½ per cent of the total area, and nearly 50 per cent of the entire country's water area. The actual land area is 945,090 square miles.

The population of the South according to estimates for 1937 shows a slight decline from 1936—44,418,000 as against 44,572,000. A similar decline was apparent throughout the country as a whole. Unique among all sections of the United States, the South is justifiably proud of certain of its population statistics. Most notable is the low percentage of foreign born residents—only 2½ per cent, ranging from 0.4 per cent the lowest in North Carolina to 8.5 per cent in the District of Columbia and 7 per cent in Maryland. For the United States as a whole the percentage of foreign born is 12.3 and the entire country exclusive of the South is almost 14 per cent. Another unusual feature is the low urban population which is less than 38 per cent as compared with nearly 62 per cent for the rest of the country. Finally there is the fact that 32,338,000 persons, over 78 per cent, were living in the Southern states in which they were born while an additional 11 per cent, or 4,626,000 were born in other Southern states.

FOREST RESOURCES

Production of lumber in 1936, the latest year for which such figures are available, was 10,501,904,000 board feet and according to the 1935 census, there are 3,588 establishments spending $93,522,000 for materials and power to produce products valued at $229,474,000—more than 50 per cent of the entire country's lumber product value.

In addition, the naval stores industry supplying approximately 60 per cent of the world's production of gum, rosin and turpentine, is entirely confined to the Southern states. A growing market for cellulose is being supplied from Southern trees.

The manufacture of pulp and paper from Southern pine has opened a new source of wealth for the South and the country. This industry is broadly and rapidly expanding. In less than two years $100,000,000 was invested in the South in such plants and others are now being discussed. Within a few years, owing to the rapidity of growth of pine required for pulp, lands heretofore idle will be producing revenue for farmers. Modern forest practice in replanting, fire protection and conservation is being widely extended, and while there may be for the time an apparent drain upon the South's timber capital, it may be accepted as a fact that within ten years at the most there will be ample pine timber for all purposes, including a larger number of pulp mills than now are in existence.

FARM OUTLOOK

(Continued From Page 1.)

The department estimated production may exceed 950,000,000 bushels—the second largest in history. A 200,000,000-bushel carryover from last year would give the United States a full-time record surplus of approximately 400,000,000 bushels.

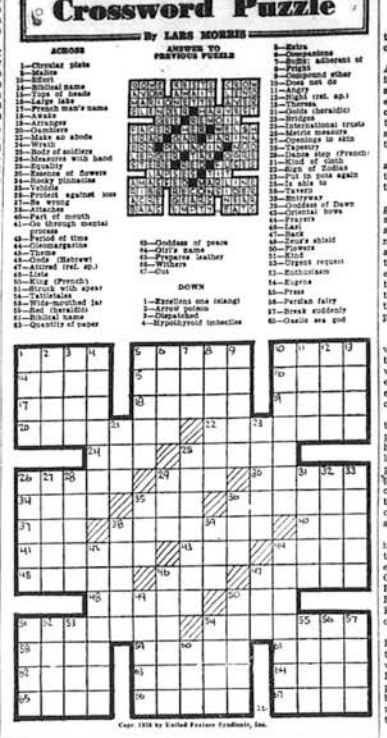
"The trend in domestic and foreign wheat prices is expected to continue downward as adjustment is made toward the new-crop basis," bureau economists said. "Indications are for a world crop larger than last year and above average."

The corn and cotton crops are not far enough advanced for definite predictions on production and prices. The situation in both is complicated by abnormally large carry-overs from last year—about 13,000,000 bales of cotton an, on Apri 11, 1,000,000,000 bushels of corn.

E. J. Matranga
FOOT SPECIALIST
507 Threefoot Bldg.
Phone 3840

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS



ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

1—Circular plate
5—Mallow
10—Biblical name
15—Tops of heads
16—Fiddle bow
17—French man's name
18—Avoid
19—Arranges
20—Gardners
22—Make an abode
23—Wrath
25—Body of soldiers
26—Measures with hand
29—Equality
30—Genus of flowers
34—Rocky pinnacles
35—Exhibit
36—Protect against loss
38—Be wrong
39—Attaches
40—Part of mouth
41—Go through mental process
43—Period of time
44—Sharpens razor
45—Theme
46—Gods (Mathews)
47—Attired (rel. sp.)
48—Lists
50—King (French)
52—Struck with sword
54—Tattletales
56—Ornamental jar
58—Red chevaliers
59—Biblical name
61—Quantity of paper

DOWN

1—Excellent one (slang)
2—Arrow poison
3—Dilapidated
4—Hypothyroid imbeciles
5—Extra
6—Companions
7—Suffix: adherent of
8—Fright
9—Compound ether
10—Does not do
11—Angry
12—Right (rel. sp.)
13—Thrice
14—Golds (heraldic)
21—Bridges
24—International trusts
27—Metric measure
28—Openings in skin
31—Tapestry
32—Dance step (French)
33—Kind of cloth
35—Sign of Zodiac
37—Put in new again
38—Is able to
40—Variety
41—Buttryway
42—Goddess of Dawn
43—Oriental bows
45—Tears
47—Lad
48—Bath
49—Covers shield
50—Flowers
51—Blind
53—Organic request
55—Enthusiasm
56—Eugene
57—Press
58—Persian fairy
60—Break suddenly
62—Gaelic sea god

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LINEUP SHIFTS

(Continued From Page 1.)

the Constitution's due process clause to corporations.

He charged that when the 14th Amendment was enacted providing that no state shall, "deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law," congress and state legislatures intended only that the protection should be extended to persons, not to corporations.

Black pointed out that the amendment was adopted following the Civil War as a protection to the Negro race, and added:

"No section of the amendment gave notice to the people that, if adopted, it would subject every state law and municipal ordinance, affecting corporations (and all administrative actions under them) to censorship of the United States courts. No word in all this amendment gave any hint that its adoption would deprive the states of their long recognized power to regulate corporations."

Declares High Court Erred

The original error, he charged was committed in the 1890s, when the supreme court held that the word "person" in the due process clause was sufficiently broad to extend protection of the clause to corporations.

Again, he stood by himself in two cases involving validity of patents to charge that the courts had erred in interpreting patent law, and that the interpretation placed on that law by the supreme court itself in effect encouraged extension of monopolies through patent extensions which congress never had intended to authorize.

Altogether, Black has dissented in 15 cases through mid-May. Justice Harlan F. Stone had dissented 5 times, Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo 4 times, Justice Owen J. Roberts and Justice Stanley F. Reed twice, and Justice Louis D. Brandeis, dean of the liberal bloc, only once.

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, through mid-May, was the only justice enjoying an "always-right" record. In a few cases, Hughes disqualified himself from participation, for various reasons, but not once had he been on the minority side of any decision through the term.

Black Leads Dissenters

Black was in the lead on the score of the number of times he dissented alone. Giving both Black and McReynolds credit for a lone dissent on the Indiana tax case because the decision was in two sections, with Black dissenting in one section and McReynolds in the other, there were lone dissents 18 times—Black 11, McReynolds 5, and Butler and Reed one each.

McReynolds and Butler joined in two-justice dissents on 10 occasions, they were joined by Sutherland. Twice, Justice Roberts joined with McReynolds. Butler and Sutherland in 5-4 decisions. One 5-4 decision found Black dissenting with liberal Justices Stone, Cardozo and Brandeis.

Black was joined in one dissent by Stone, in another by Reed. Twice Stone and Cardozo were united in two-man dissents, while on one occasion Black, Stone and Cardozo dissented together.

In the Port of London, granaries hold more than 64,000 tons of grain. Its warehouses, comprising 500 acres of floor space, can take in goods to a total of a million tons.

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The White Star Lau
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MERIDIAN

Political Announcements

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FOR COUNTY JUDGE:
Jesse Graham
R. R. (Bob) Wallace
Frank K. Ethridge

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MERIDIAN, MISS.

July 19, 1938.

Advertising Department
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Meridian, Miss.

Gentlemen:

Please accept my personal thanks for the splendid Pepsi-Cola advertisement which appeared in your last week's issue.

It drew comment all over Meridian and our sales increased very nicely. Pepsi-Cola is one of the finer bottled drinks now manufactured and the manner in which you arranged our advertising program should acquaint the people with many tangible reasons why they should drink Pepsi-Cola every day in the week.

Very truly,

M. L. SEGERSON,
Owner.

MR. AVERAGE CUSTOMER

75 KWH
per month
now costs $3.70

We can't tell you what electricity IS but 75 Kilowatt Hours (Kwh) DOES a little more work than 5 STRONG MEN EACH WORKING 40 HOURS PER WEEK FOR A MONTH.

At the same wages as the 75 Kwh each of these 5 men would draw 17c per week.

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of residential electric energy per m

(2) IN 1938 YOU USED 75 KWH OF
TIAL ELECTRIC ENERGY PER M

(3) In 1924 some few customers used
you do now. Only a few COULD
per month averaged a cost over the
than $10.00 then and 75 Kwh could
a range—a refrigerator or water
addition to lights and small appli
the cost of 75 Kwh had to be added
refrigeration, cooking, and hot wat
course only a very few could use
month.

(4) Now your 75 Kwh a month,
Customer, will operate an electric
in addition to lights and small appl
though it wouldn't in 1924, becau
sized refrigerator is now about tw
as then. And for the average c
in 1924 the average 1938 family
ELECTRIC RANGE, REFRIGER
WATER HEATER (all three)
tights and small appliances.

The "average customer" we serve now enjoys the use
electricity than all but the very wealthy used in 19
and at 1-3 the cost.

MISSISSIPPI POWER COMPANY
PROFIT—by using electricity freely

BASEBALL

'S a young, red-headed ball player with a squeaky who's going to be around the major leagues a long ou should get acquainted with him now. His name (Birdie) Tebbetts, catcher for the Detroit Tigers. wo disadvantages. He's ther and he plays on the with Rudy York, the urderous- right-handed t Tebbetts is a hustler, and a team man. Fur- is is one of the smart- ing players who have the American League wo years. He had to d last year with a bat- e of .191.

won't hit that low ll improve. He won't .300 hitter, but he'll ng to improve his hit- e gets rid of his repu- cinch out.

time Tebbetts' name the headlines this year sult of a fist fight he Ben Chapman, Boston fielder. There was one fight, and Tebbetts hen Chapman clinched. nts leading up to the hed some sharp repar- ow what kind of a fel- is is. With the bases two out, Chapman t in the first inning. 'o's up," Tebbetts said, Chapman coming up. reat break for us."

you fresh busher," racked.

busher," replied Teb- been up three years." kept talking and pret- ungire yelled, "Strike man was furious. The r" hat out-talked him. came up later during lly and Tebbetts said. here you are to get e hole again."

pt up his running fire n, making Chapman madder.

to punch up in the sh busher," growled count worked to 3 then Tebbetts said. ing to give you a comes a fast ball the middle."

didn't fool Chapman, e did and Ben went ng. He was raging

to punch you," yelled

punch me, either," betts.

you just as soon as " yelled Chapman. ossed off his mask d said, "I'm ready ked up to Chapman in. Then Chapman they were separated. goes on to show the player Tebbetts is. grudge against Chap- tts said later. "I n to try to get his ing. But I think he the bounds of dec- of the things he said why I accepted his

k, whose powerful a shadow over Teb- r catching. Birdie York is a big suc- for him. Of course, second string catcher nly thing that will the No. 2 role is be- t the ability to be n. But I'll keep try-

ll. Tebbetts will be g time, even though a murderous hitter. his wits about him fast art a keen argument ong. "Who's the best in the American

two schools of ik worry — the Red and the Bobby And then there's a party which favors

Marvin Owen of the White Sox.

The battle among this trio for the job of pilfering third base for the American League club in the all-star game this year was one of the closest for any place on the team. Last year Red Rolfe of the Yanks got the berth and did an admirable job.

Buddy Lewis is one of the real finds of baseball. He cost the Washington Senators exactly $21, his train fare from Gastonia, N. C.

In his first year he hit .294 and last season he climbed to .314. His third year finds him one of the toughest hitters in the league. He outhit Rolfe by 38 points last year, drove in 79 runs to Red's 53, and had a slight extra base advantage. Lewis hit 32 doubles, 6 triples and 10 homers to Rolfe's 34 doubles, 10 triples and 4 homers. In fielding averages Rolfe had the edge, .962 to Lewis' .938.

One of Rolfe's biggest boosters is Connie Mack. He says, "I thought Rolfe was the most improved player in the league last year and I believe he'll be the league's best third baseman this year." Of course, Joe McCarthy swears by Rolfe.

But in Washington Clark Griffith and Bucky Harris laugh at all claims for Rolfe. They feel deeply the fact that McCarthy side-tracked Rolfe for Lewis last year and are already on record that such a thing can't happen again this year.

Owen has a big booster in Jimmy Dykes, once a third baseman himself. He says that Owen is by far the greatest hot corner man in the league.

"I didn't realize Owen was as valuable a man as he is until he joined the White Sox," says Dykes. "Even if I'd only got Owen in exchange for Dixie Walker and Vernon Kennedy I'd feel I made a good deal."

But Owen seems to have seen his best days, while Lewis is constantly improving. He is a more able batsman than Owen, and is younger and faster. Much of Washington's early success may be attributed to the fine work of those two youngsters, Lewis and Travis, on the left side of the Senators' infield.

SENDS HEAVIES INTO OBLIVION

"Scourge Of East" Blasts Careers Of Pacific White Hopes

There is a growing movement among middle-class boxing managers to pay young Bob Pastor of New York a yearly retainer to keep away from the terrible green fields of the Pacific coast.

This little Polish heavyweight, who won notice overnight by sharing the same ring with Joe Louis a few months ago, is a big reason in himself for the Coast's most serious boxing depression in several years. Within 14 months he has whacked all the fresh paint off four main-eventers, at least two of whom were looked upon as comers.

Pastor has won more favor here than any non-titled heavyweight who invaded the section since Art Lasky. He has performed with a decision notably lacking in most ring affairs by touring colleagues and never has failed to please the crowds. But among managers his effect has not been so pleasant; his progress has been too swift and too abrupt.

Nestell First Victim

The New Yorker first startled the citizens by unceremoniously drubbing Bob Nestell when that youngster was touted as a coming champion. He outpointed Nestell with the same ease shown by the celebrated young man and his trapeze, and definitely ended his career. Nestell won only one bout after meeting Pastor, and finally was suspended by the state commission.

Pastor's next effort in the West was a draw with Lou Nova, a burly Oakland, Cal., newcomer who wears the imposing but hardly noteworthy title of California champion. Although the match was called a draw, some reports from San Francisco indicated the verdict was something of a home town product, like the Golden Gate bridge.

Next came Lee Ramage. Now Ramage, although battle-scarred and much the worse for wear and tear of nine years in the squared circle, still was one of the better fistic attractions along the local kerosene circuits. Pastor tagged him late in the fourth, then beat him until the referee called in midway in the eighth round. Ramage was advised by his manager to retire.

Most recently the New Yorker smacked the last of the carefully nurtured "white hopes" back into the semi-windups. In less than a round this aspirant, Chuck Crowell, found himself looking up at the roof of Olympic Auditorium. Yet Crowell had knocked out eight local fighters and garnered himself creditably against Jack Roper and Gunnar Barlund.

Manager James J. Johnston, Jr., son of the Broadway promoter, came here originally because he could not keep Pastor busy in the East. He expressed evident satisfaction at finding business so good. But now he is facing the same old trouble; Pastor has defeated easily every man in the locality who could be given a fair chance against him.

Barefoot Floogie on the Floy Floy

Socialites shagged sans shoes and stockings after showers spoiled slicker stomping at swing soiree staged at Milton Ochs' home in Chattanooga, Tenn. Shown left to right on the outside tiled dance floor are Hilda Whitaker, Dave Barrow III, Phyllis Whitaker, Bruce Stewart and Betty Ann Bryan. The barefoot beaux are students at the University of Georgia.

Meridian, Miss.
July 4, 1938

My Dear Bill:

I have just received this quart of good liquor which you brought back to me from New Orleans. I have just had one slug of it as I sit down to write you and to thank you for it. You know good liquor helps a man to think. I can think a hundred times better after I have had four or five big drinks. I think I'll take almost two hand running right now. You will enjoy this letter more. Boy that was good stuff. You know I don't need any chasers. I'm rugged. Damned few people know how to drink. Any man who can't stand it ought to let it alone. I'm feeling it pretty good now. I think I'll take just one or two before I get started. Boy, you remember what Bobby Burns wrote in a Masonic lodge one time in Scotland.

Then fill up the bumper and make it overflow
And honors Masonic prepare for to throw.
May every true brother of the compass and square
Have a big belled bottle when harassed with his care.

You didn't know I was a poet did you? Every time I get to drinking I get to thinking about poetry and women. Ain't that funny, Ha! Ha! How's this?

There was a sculptor named Phidias
Whose statues were perfectly hideous.
He made Aphrodite
Without any nightie
And so shocked the ultrafastidious.

That reminds me of my wife. You know that never. Wait a minute I thought she was coming into this room. Must be hearin' things. Wait til I take another swig. Now I say' somethin' about Mae. Wait, wasn't it." Wait a minute. O yes. Pete Dabbs. No, it wasn't bout him, oh yes, Pete Pace, you know—he drives a bus on 8th St.

He drives a bus on the 8 St. line.
Goes to work at seven, gets off at nine.
(How's that?)
Fell in luv with a little trained nurse.
Who wurks out ther at the Matty Heerse.
(Boy that fast, ain't it?)
Put his arms round her, kissed her onct.
Now hes lade up with a case of mumps.
(Keep on)
Met another girl who wanted sum shoes.
She's the one that giv him them 8th St blues"
(Shucks)

whatd I as, O ya the battle a rgtmy—mny thnks oleman gd nite.

WHEN THEY NEEDED A 3RD BASEMAN LAST YEAR HE SNITCHED TO THE HOT CORNER!
MEL REPORTED TO THE GIANTS AS A CATCHER AT 16. BUT M'GRAW CHANGED HIM INTO AN OUT-FIELDER
GIVME A HOT ONE OR I'LL FALL ASLEEP
HOLDS THE NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD FOR HOMERS, WITH OVER 300! AND HAS RECEIVED MORE BASES ON BALLS IN LEAGUE-5 TIMES!
MEL OTT
ONLY 20, BUT IN HIS 13TH SEASON WITH THE GIANTS.
—GOT THE LONGEST HIT IN THE 1938 ALL-STAR GAME-A 387-FT. TRIPLE

World Land Speed Records

These are the world's unlimited land speed records.

Record	Holder	Miles an Hour
1 mile	Eyston	311.42
10 miles	Rosemeyer	222.9
50 miles	Jenkins	170.27
100 miles	Jenkins	175.11
200 miles	Jenkins	177.43
500 miles	Jenkins	170.8
1,000 miles	Jenkins	168.11
2,000 miles	Eyston-Denly	163.75
3,000 miles	Jenkins-Meyer	158.37
4,000 miles	Jenkins-Stapp	150.51
5,000 miles	Jenkins-Stapp	149.42
10,000 miles	Marchand, Fortin, Voillant	89.71
1 hour	Jenkins	177.05
3 hours	Jenkins	170.94
6 hours	Jenkins	168.15
12 hours	Eyston-Denly	161.68
24 hours	Jenkins-Meyer	157.27
48 hours	Jenkins-Stapp	148.93
1 kilometer	Eyston	312.20
5 kilometers	Campbell	292.12
10 kilometers	Campbell	238.67
50 kilometers	Jenkins	166.38
100 kilometers	Jenkins	171.96
200 kilometers	Jenkins	177.45
500 kilometers	Jenkins	172.88
1,000 kilometers	Jenkins	171.35
2,000 kilometers	Eyston	163.60
3,000 kilometers	Eyston-Denly	163.49
4,000 kilometers	Jenkins-Meyer	159.13
5,000 kilometers	Jenkins-Meyer	157.80
10,000 kilometers	Jenkins-Stapp	148.97

IS HEAD MAN AT PLAY BUT NOT AT HOME

What does the wife of a successful baseball manager think about the game?

For one thing, Mrs. Oscar Vitt, wife of the Cleveland Indians manager, lets her husband guide the team. She manages their home and family.

The Cleveland Indians have been leading the American League most of the season.

"It's nice when you win, but when you lose — that's another matter," Mrs. Vitt said in a United Press interview.

Don't Talk Shop

She said that during the baseball season the Vitt family always is under somewhat of a tension. "But we don't 'talk shop' much at home."

Although Mrs. Vitt goes to most of the Indians' games, she is not actively interested in any other sport.

"Baseball is not a game for a woman to play. If I played any game, I should choose golf or tennis," she said.

"But as a spectator I am more interested in baseball than in any other game."

Her interest in the game dates from 1911, when she met "Oi Oi."

They were married in 1915. At that time Vitt was a player.

Mrs. Vitt used to cheer for Oscar to keep up his batting average. Now she has to cheer for the whole Cleveland club, she said.

Played With Tigers

She said that she had not been in Cleveland since 1916. Vitt then was third baseman for the Detroit Tigers.

As for "Ladies Days." "They are all right if the ladies bring in men paying customers," Mrs. Vitt said.

The Vitts' son, Bob, has no aspirations to be a star of the diamond.

He hopes to be a doctor. That is, his mother said, if he does not tire of school before he receives his medical degree. He's a freshman at the University of California.

Mrs. Vitt said that her husband was the only one in his family who followed a sport as a career.

"I've traveled around with the clubs Mr. Vitt has managed ever since we were married. My favorite part of the country? California. That's where we have our home."

BURGLARS BASEBALL FANS

CINCINNATI, O. — Burglars who entered the home of Roy Hughes, star infielder of the St. Louis Browns, apparently were baseball fans. Included in the loot of the robbers were 24 baseballs, all of which were autographed by outstanding American League stars.

Forecast '39 World Upsets

Prophecies Include Honor For Roosevelt, Decline Of Mussolini

Foulsham's Original Old Moore's Almanack, which claims to be published under an original copyright dating back to 1697 prophesies world events of sweeping importance for next year.

The decline of Benito Mussolini's dictatorship is predicted for November, 1939, the lunation of which "is adverse for Mussolini, whose sway will not be rapidly declining through discontent forced by economic stress, partly through the reigning dynasty now exercising much more control than hitherto in Italian affairs."

Of July, the Almanack says "Italy and Germany appear to be both faced with financial and economic troubles of so stubborn a nature as to be incapable of relief merely by resort to the printing press and these difficulties are likely to render the position of Mussolini somewhat precarious."

Trouble For Stalin Seen

Josef Stalin's danger month is May, when "political affairs in Russia, likewise that vital matter, relations with other powers, appear to be involved and matters may be further complicated by the eclipse of Stalin." An obvious threat of hostilities between Russia and Japan is predicted.

In December "there is some danger of a clash between the United States and Japan, who may again be guilty of aggression in China—in which case our kinsman's patience may be strained to breaking-point. Alternately of in addition Russia may be involved, for Mars sets at Moscow."

But as early as January, the Almanack says that lunar position at Tokyo suggests a break with America. Boom conditions are prophesied for America at the end of June, with bountiful crops and good trade in Italy in July.

President Roosevelt is promised "an immense and well deserved personal triumph" in September through playing a leading part in preserving international peace This may include, the Almanack says, "the final settlement of at least one war abroad."

British Scandal Forecast

In May the British government "will be worried by a scandal affecting a member, and distressed and embarrassed by retirement of two of its great figures."

The Almanack says further:

"In the event of its difficulties precipitating a general election, the government of the day would probably be returned by a fair, but possibly with a reduced majority."

In June the views of the British government "may be at variance with those of the masses and an election is possible in this or the preceding month. At this time wars and rumors of war will loom large on the political horizon, but the majority of people will favor a refusal to take sides and be for keeping out of war at all costs, provided only neither our natural honor nor our vital interests are at stake."

Rise of Eden Seen

The horoscope of Neville Chamberlain indicates that it would be wise for him to retire in the middle of 1941 and mentions Anthony Eden as his probable successor.

The Almanack contains a tribute to President Roosevelt, whom it describes as a "world figure whose importance is not measured by ordinary standards, for he towers like a Colossus above the average statesman, not merely in ability, but also in sincerity and honesty of purpose—and he is the head of a state possessing enormous wealth, power and natural resources."

The tribute continues:

"Probably no human being has more influence on world affairs," says the Almanack, "than has the President of the United States and it is indeed well that such power and influence should be in the hands of a man of such unique ability and sterling merit as Franklin D. Roosevelt."

MATRON FROM MEMPHIS WILL TALK IN CITY

Mrs. W. D. Fowler Will Discuss Beautification Problems With Meridian Group

Mrs. W. D. Fowler, brilliant director of the Memphis City Beautiful committee, is scheduled to deliver an address on beautification problems Tuesday, 8 p. m., at the City Hall lawn.

The announcement is made by members of the Meridian Beautification group, who indicate Mrs. Fowler will bring a very interesting message as to the methods being used in Memphis at the present time and how some of that city's programs may be transplanted to local fields.

A gifted speaker, she is expected to draw a capacity crowd of some 3,000 persons. All citizens of Meridian and its trade area have been invited to attend.

Paul Buheck, chairman of the local committee, will preside.

WOMAN, 89, BRAIDS RUG

WEST CONCORD, N. H. — Though Mrs. George Stevens is 89 years old, but she braided a rug —of eight yards circumference— in only six weeks.

SCHOOL OF LAW AT OLE MISS

The School of Law at the University of Mississippi is the fourth oldest state-owned law school in the United States.

Established by the state legislature in 1854 as a department of law, the act creating the educational unit was titled "An Act to Create in the University of Mississippi a Professorship of Governmental Science and Law," and first appears in the Mississippi Code of 1857.

In 1857, by legislative act, a diploma from the School of Law conferring the degree of LL.B., was declared sufficient to entitle the holder to a license to practice law in all of the courts of the state. This act practically unchanged is in force today.

Together with other departments the Department of Law was closed during the period of the Civil War. In 1867 the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar reorganized the department, and remained as its head until 1870. The present law building has been named Lamar Hall in his memory. Mr. Lamar was subsequently elected to congress and then to the senate of the United States, from this state. In 1884 he was appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Cleveland, and later elevated to the position of associate justice of the supreme court of this country.

NEW YOUTH ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO AVIATION SEEKS 3,000,000 MEMBERS

Started in 1934 under newspaper sponsorship, a new youth organization dedicated to the interests of aviation began national operations on an independent scale with the opening of offices here this month.

The group, the Junior Birdmen of America, began the formation of "wing headquarters" throughout the nation following reorganization proceedings just prior to establishing national headquarters in New York for nearly 600,000 boys and girls already within its membership.

A potential membership of more than 3,000,000 "birdmen" in local "flight squadrons" similar to Boy Scout troops is foreseen as the result of expanding activities from coast to coast. "Flight squadrons," each headed by a "commander," are the focal points for Junior Birdmen activities in model airplane designing, navigation and related studies.

Young America, according to the goal of the national organization, will be enrolled progressively as "fledgling," "eagle," "ace," life" and "gold star" members as their aeronautical ability and knowledge advances in the local "flight squadrons." A system of awards similar to Boy Scout merit badges has been established for recognizing individual achievement in various aeronautical fields.

Announcement of the reorganization and new national scope of the Birdmen was made by Lawrence Shaw, president, and Commander Frank Hawks, noted air race king, an executive vice-president. Among other national officers are Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Colonel Roscoe Turner and such fliers as Jimmy Mattern, Clyde Pangborn and Howard Hughes.

Wing headquarters of the Birdmen already have been established in Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Albany, Rochester, Detroit, Chicago, Omaha, Sioux Falls, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

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BUT, LET'S FIRST GO TO
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Great New Line for
$1.00
Special Lot—Values to $3.50 now—
$1.50

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Slack Suits
Cool, comfortable, dressy and just the suit for you. Consists of shirt, belt and pants. Natural color—
$2.95 per suit
Bright new shades of blue, green and tan—
$5.00 per suit

MEN'S
Straw Hats
All straws $2.00 and better
½ Price
Fine Hats now selling for
$1.00

Boys' Wash Suits
Entire stock of juvenile suits of Kaynee and other brands. Values to $2.95—
89c

FREEMAN
Sport Shoes
FOR MEN
$5.00 Value
$3.95
LARGE LINE OF
SANFORIZED
Wash Pants
FOR MEN
Wide range of colors make selection suitable for sport, dress or work. Priced only
$1.00 per pair

DRESS UP AT LOEB'S AND ENJOY YOURSELF AT
Clarkco Park

Alex. Loeb-Inc.
RELIABLE CLOTHIERS

WE CONGRATULATE CLARKCO'S OPENING

A FREE BUS RIDE FOR 60 MERIDIANITES

We, the following individuals and business interests of Meridian, take pride in the completion of Clarkco State Park in Clarke county, near Quitman--

It is an asset to our East Mississippi community--an asset which should prove of considerable benefit to the entire area.

In order to aid in making Clarkco State Park a better known project, we have arranged for a 60-passenger bus to transport 60 Meridianites to Clarkco State Park on July 31.

Persons who wish to visit the area may call the Meridian City Lines for reservations--the first 60 persons will be served first. Persons making the trip will be under no obligations to any of the concerns listed below. The trip will be made with no expense to any person.

You will enjoy your visit to Clarkco--

It contains numerous beautiful cabins, which may be rented. Its attractive lake is one of the largest in East Mississippi. Its facilities are such as to make your stay enjoyable.

Make your plans now to take advantage of this trip--remember make your reservations with the Meridian City Lines at once. Call 1141 or make your reservation in person.

And, we as concerns of Meridian, take this opportunity to wish one and all a happy visit.

Many best wishes for the success of Clarkco State Park.

As Clarke countians are boosters of our city of Meridian--

So are we boosters of Clarke county and all of East Mississippi.

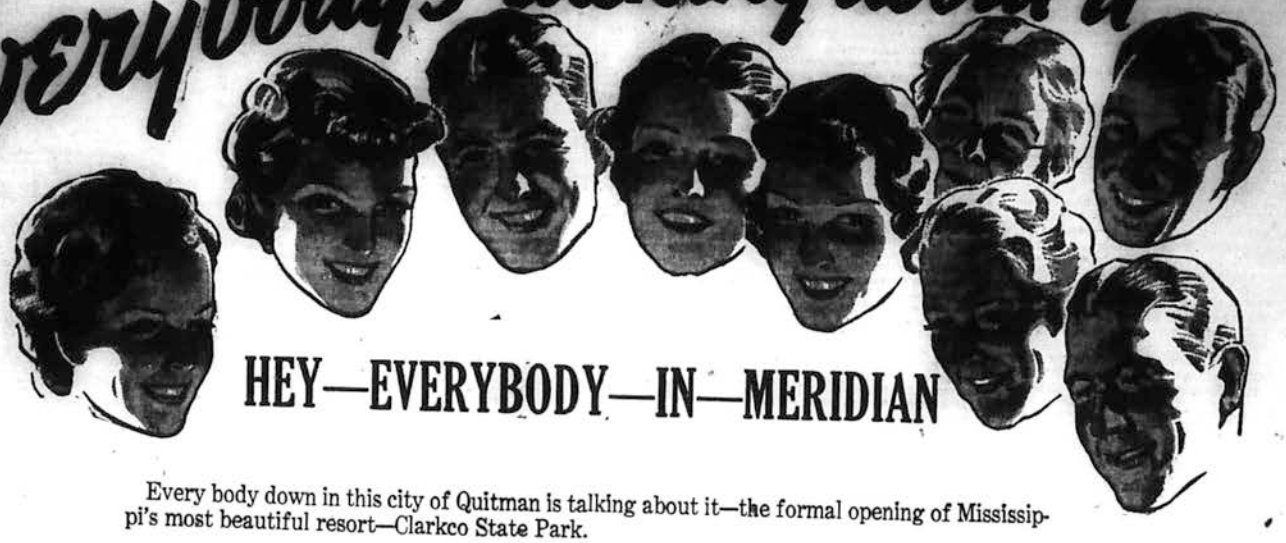
And you 60 visitors to Clarkco--

Don't forget to boost the sponsors of this trip.

Lloyd's Insurance Agency	Massey's Drug & Seed Store Phone 3704 - 3705 4th Street and 22nd Avenue	Dualop Tire & Rubber Co. 2006 Sixth Street
Meridian Quality Market (In The Master A. & P. Store)	T. C. Irby	Handelman's 5th Street and 23rd Avenue
P. A. Woodham Nursery of Newton	Fred Ross	Brown Ice Cream Company
W. J. Davidson, Realtor	Judge W. F. Lancaster	Moore's Sandwich Shop 38th Ave. and 7th St.
Cannady Motor Co. Dodge - Plymouth	Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.	The Courier-News

Leave Brown Ice Cream Co. - 9 a. m. - Return 6 p. m

Everybody's talking about it



HEY—EVERYBODY—IN—MERIDIAN

Every body down in this city of Quitman is talking about it—the formal opening of Mississippi's most beautiful resort—Clarkco State Park.

We are talking it up by night and day—and we want to have a lot of you Meridian folks down here to help us celebrate the occasion.

The water is fine. The air is refreshing. The scenes are truly beautiful.

We want you—one and all of us—to leave Meridian on July 31, drive down to Clarkco and spend the day.

Then, too, we want you to make your visits weekly.

More than this—we want your friendship and we feel the best way to obtain it is to issue you this special invitation and make your acquaintance personally.

Needless to point out but certainly true—

We feel Clarkco State Park will one day become a resort of national renown.

You can help us in its promotion.

And when you are in Quitman—

Visit our stores. See us personally. You don't have to buy one single thing. As a matter of fact we simply want to become better friends, which means the advancement of good will in East Mississippi and good will means expansion in many ways.

This invitation holds good in all months of the year and all days of the week—

You're truly welcome in Quitman.

You're truly wanted at Clarkco State Park.

Come everyone of you—again—again—again—again.

We as firms in business in Quitman are happy to issue this invitation.

City of Quitman
JOHN L. HUNTER
Chancery Clerk
M. M. SHIRLEY
Superintendent of Education

J. K. Kirkland
—neral Merchandise, Lumber and Building Materials

Fisher Cafe & Fisher Hotel
33 Years' Reputation For Delicious Meals and Chicken Dinners

"THE BEST DRUG STORE"
McNeill Drug Store
Prescription Druggists - Sanitary Soda Fountain
We Make Our Own Ice Cream

Bank of Quitman
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

McClellan-Walters Funeral Home

DRINK COCA-COLA—IN BOTTLES
Pure as Sunlight—Delicious and Refreshing
Quitman Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
Hal N. Dabbs, Owner

Cockrell's Service Station
Phone 97
Good Gulf Gasoline and Oils
Lubrication - Tire Repairing - Road Service
Visit Cockrell's While You're in Quitman
Ice Water Free——Clean Rest Rooms

The Courier-News

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
815—22nd Avenue
Offices in The Meridian City Lines Building
Phone 1141
Box 745

JUST A SUGGESTION

Practically every thinking person is willing to take off his or her hat to the city of Jackson—

It is a stabilized city; its people are progressive; its leaders are splendid; it is the fastest growing city in the world and its true possibilities have not yet been touched. Yet with all Jackson's past growth, with all her splendid opportunities of tomorrow, she does not have the basic assets possessed by our own city of Meridian.

Jackson, however, has taken advantage of what she possesses and used it to advantage—and one of these is publicity—or advertising.

No less than one-half dozen publicity units are being operated in the city today—have been operating for years.

The Courier-News sincerely believes Lauderdale county and Meridian, proper, should set aside a standing fund for the employment of an A-1 publicity man, give him plenty of room and let him go.

We grow as we advertise our assets, no more and no less.

The whole analysis can be boiled down to business house operation—

The business house must advertise to operate; its advertising must bring the customers in; the personnel must make friends with the customers; the more advertising, the more customers; the more customers, the more friends.

And as any business house which fails to ever seek good will of the public will inevitably fall by the wayside, so is it with a city.

First, we must advertise our assets—bring in our new industries and whatnot and then sell them solidly on ourselves.

Good will is the one true asset and nothing can destroy that.

As for Meridian—we have many problems to solve and solve them we must. The Courier-News can only express an opinion, not solve anything—

This is for the people who have the better interests of the city at heart.

Henry Loeb personally brought a new concern into Meridian through advertising the assets of Meridian—

Roy Taylor, Sylvan Strauss and others have done likewise.

We believe the induction of a publicity bureau would prove beneficial.

So do many thinking citizens.

DEPRESSIONITIS

Have you the Depressionitis? Do you think the New Deal has bogged down in the mire of too altruistic an idealism? Do you think the country has gone to the dogs? Brother, you "don't know nothing." Read this, which appeared in Harper's weekly, October 10, 1857.

"It is a gloomy moment in history. Not for many years—not in the lifetime of most men who read this—has there been so much grave and deep apprehension.

"In our own country there is a universal commercial prostration and panic, and thousands of our poorest fellow-citizens are turned on against the approaching winter without employment, and without the prospect of it.

"In France the political caldron seethes and bubbles with uncertainty; Russia hangs as usual like a cloud, dark and silent upon the horizon of Europe; while all the energies, resources and influences of the British Empire are sorely tried.

"Of our own troubles, no man can see the end. They are, fortunately, mainly commercial; and if we are only to lose money, and by painful poverty to be taught the wisdom of honor, of faith, of sympathy and of charity —no man need seriously despair.

"And yet the very haste to be rich which is the occasion of this widespread calamity has also tended to destroy the moral forces with which we are to resist and subdue the calamity."

With the aid of right thought, right desire, and right action, our own world will right itself again and move forward to peace and prosperity.

NATURE

"Nature does not care whether you acquire material riches or not; but Nature does care—and cares very much—about your growth and development as a unit of Life Force. If, in gaining material success, you have deteriorated in human sympathies, in your sense of perfection or uprightness, or have smothered your higher self you will be a failure at this stage of evolution n the eyes of Nature regardless of your success in the material sense; and you will have to go through it again, and again if necessary, until the Real You is dominant—until you can differentiate between the substance and the shadow—before you can rise to a higher level.

"In the Eternal Realm of Existence the only currency that passes for value is yourself stripped of material possessions, honors and privileges; YOU—your Character; your real inner qualities; your inmost thoughts and aspirations; and unless you can look back on this day at school which we call Life, and know in your OWN heart that your views are truer, higher, nobler, and more beautiful than at the beginning of it, you will have made no progress."—Mark Gilbert in "Wisdom of the Ages."

THANKS

In last week's issue of The Courier News, Jim Fox, in the railroad man's language, wished this publication God-speed on the highway to helpfulness and success and "high-balled" us on to a long life of service to our community of Meridian.

We appreciate every kind word and comment and especially do we acknowledge the kind things Jim Fox said about us.

We appreciate it because Jim Fox says exactly what he means and means exactly what he says. He is four-square and his words nevery carry double meanings. A good business man, he is also a good citizen; a man who does his bit daily to help in the upbuilding of our city and "asks not for public benedictions."

And again we pledge this publication to attempt to aid in the obtaining of positive assets for Meridian.

Again—Jim Fox—thanks.

WHITE FOLKWAYS

Bobby Burns had "a hankerin" to see himself as others saw him. That's been one of our troubles; we have seen ourselves through the eyes of too many people already. In "Mississippi—A Guide to the Magnolia State," written by Mississippians, about Mississippans and for tourists, we have an exceptional opportunity of seeing ourselves as we see ourselves.

"A farmer people with a mental background of furrowed hot fields and a hope for rain, we Mississippi white folk are both dependent on and modified by the sporadic blessings of forces that we cannot control. Like the well water we drink, we are bosomed by the earth that conditions us. We think as our land thinks, and those who understand our simple psychology and accept our way as being complete rather than clever find us tolerant but not susceptible, easy to amuse but hard to convince. Our faith is in God, next year's crop, and the democratic party.

"This leads, not to gaunt hookworm-infested character, but to independence and paradox. Dependent on the land, we have a basic quality of mind that is as obstinate as the mules we plow, yet our notions take tall erratic flights and are as unpredictable as the ways of spring-born calf. Born are as unpredictable as the ways of spring-born calf. Born are an inherent regard for the Constitution, we prefer our own interpretations to those of others. Fervent prohibitionists, our partner preference is for 'ho'-made corn." We read the cotton quotations as a daily ritual, but the small cryptic figures we read have little to do with when we sell. That, like the choice of a candidate for our vote, depends on the notions we take. One year in five is for us a 'good year', but our business is done and our households are run on the simple acceptance that next year will be 'good.' This adjective is not a judgment by moral scales, but by cotton scales, and it does not imply we merely have raised a lot of cotton, but that while doing so, Texas cotton either has been rained-under or burnt-out, thus making prices high. If we should swap a good library for a second-rate stump speech and not ask for boot, it would be thoroughly in tune with our hearts. For deep within each of us lies politics. It is our football, baseball, and tennis rolled into one. We enjoy it; we will hitch up and drive for miles in order to hear and applaud the vitriolic phrases of a candidate we have already recokned we'll vote against. Popular belief to the contrary, our greatest fear is not the boll weevil but republican tariffs. Our greatest worry is the weather. To paraphrase—as the weather goes, so goes Mississippi's year.

"For us calendars are bits of advertisements that the storekeepers mail out about the time taxes are due. They are usually of oblong dimensions, with brightly colored Biblical pictures at the top and small neat pads of black numerals at the bottom. They are pretty and tasteful and for to tack up in our bedrooms; but, beyond that and the fact that our very hopeful imaginations may see in the receipt of one an indication of extended credit, they have little to do with our year. For, eating hog jowls and black-eyed peas on New Year's Day notwithstanding, our year neither begins with the first day of January nor ends with the last night of December. Our year begins with planting time and ends with the gathering-in. Between these two extremes comes the hoeing-and-chopping season and a spell of laying-by. In all, this covers a period of about seven months—from March, when the snowy white blossoms of the cottonwood tree tell us not only to put our cottonseed in the ground, but more happily, to resume our charging at the store, until sometime in September, when we pick, gip, and bale the soft white bolls we have raised, and we are told in a way less subtile than by the receipt of a calendar to stop our charging at the store. Yet it is enough. It is a 'year,' and for us complete. Come the tenth of the month following, and we will have weighed it, tagged it, and laid quickly aside as having been simply 'good' or 'bad.'

"The remaining months, those falling in autumn and winter, have for us a peculiar nature. Like 'Dog Days' and 'Indian Summer,' they are intangible spells, the lapse between an ending and beginning. We think of them as a stretch of daylights and darks, marred perhaps by the hibernating habit of our credit, but otherwise nice. We ingeniously while them away by selling our cotton, paying a small amount on our charge account, a smaller one on our mortgage; by attending barbecues, neighborhood parties, protracted meetings, and county fairs. If we are young but of likely age, we ignore the charge account and forget the mortgage in order to build a house and get married."

ABOUT OUR AIRPORT

A citizen of Meridian remarks:

"The Courier-News is consistent about seeking the completion of Key Field."

Right—and if written words will literally move Hades or Heaven—we are going to keep right on hammering away on the subject.

And while we're on the subject—why not patronize Delta Air Lines?

They have marvelous ships. The pilots are the best. You can save a lot of time—if you need to do it. And you can help build a new industry by cooperating.

And say—here is a motto:

WPA—We Push Airports.

Don't laugh. It's a fact. Give Ira Brown a bit more cooperation and you'll see the port finished almost over night.

Biography of Nelson Eddy

Nelson Eddy is a three-way success. Starting as a boy soprano in a church choir, he has worked his way to stardom on the concert stage, screen and radio.

Nelson Eddy, descendant of President Martin Van Buren, was born in Providence, R. I., the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Eddy. His father is an inventor and both his parents are known as excellent singers.

Eddy, who had sung practically all his life, secured his first job with the Mott Iron Works as a telephone operator, but soon moved over to the Philadelphia Press where he was reporter, copy reader and even an artist for five years.

During his years at the Press, Eddy was concentrating on his singing career and learned operatic arias from phonograph records. His first teacher was David Bispham and he also was taught by William V. Villonat and Dr. Edouarde Lippe.

Eddy's theatrical career started in 1922 with his appearance in "The Marriage Tax", a society show. From then on success came rapidly.

Within a few months he was singing leading roles in the Savoy Opera Company. He then sang for the Philadelphia Operatic Society and later the Philadelphia Civic Opera.

Motion picture recognition came suddenly and unexpectedly. Eddy was called upon one night to substitute for a noted operatic star in a film singing contest and completely swept the audience off its feet, taking fourteen encores.

Within a week he had been signed to a long term contract by M-G-M and immediately was placed in "Dancing Lady." And then in the perverse way, typical of Hollywood, the trend swung away from musical comedy pictures.

"I didn't believe it at first," declares Eddy.

"When I finally went to see Louis B. Mayer, I pleaded with him to allow me to break my contract. But he refused flatly. Instead of letting me go as he gave me some of the best advice I had ever received about pictures in general. After my talk with him I was greatly encouraged, and I left his office with the assurance that I have my big chance when the right picture came along."

From the day of his talk with Mr. Mayer, Nelson Eddy refused to be "forgotten." He was permitted to go on a concert tour. Returning, he sang a musical number in "Student Tour". From the moment that picture was previewed, people started talking about Nelson Eddy.

Then the "right" picture did come along, and Mayer kept his promise to Eddy, casting him opposite Jeanette MacDonald, in "Naughty Marietta", and Eddy became a screen sensation overnight. Then he made "Rose-Marie", "Maytime" and "The Girl of the Golden West", all co-starred with Jeanette MacDonald. He also appeared in "Rosalie" with Eleanor Powell. At the present time Mr. Eddy is once again playing opposite Jeanette MacDonald in "Sweethearts."

The ostrich is the largest bird in the world, the hummingbird the smallest.

Oberlin College was the first coeducational college in America.

Man Against Woman

Adapted from the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture by LUCY HUFFAKER

Based on a story by MARGARET CULKIN BANNING

STORY SO FAR: Stephen Holland, a brilliant young lawyer, convinced that his wife is so selfish and domineering that life with her is impossible, leaves their home. She tries to hold him through their four-year-old daughter Steve, to whom he is devoted, but fails. They are divorced without contest. Stephen goes to Washington to present a case before the Appellate Court. He meets Maria Kent.

Copyright 1936 by Lucy's Inc.

Chapter Five

Stephen dined with the Kingsleys that night, as he had promised Maria he would. He had hoped that Maria would be there. Yet he was glad that she wasn't. He had a real date to do that night and he needed to keep a clear head for it. He returned to his hotel early. Outside the dawn was shimmering the cherry blossoms with an eerie beauty, before he went to bed.

He had phoned his partner to tell him what had happened in court and then said, if things were going all right at the office, he thought he might stay on in Washington for a few days. Again he had that strange feeling of being glad and sorry at the same time, when his partner said there was no reason why he shouldn't take a little vacation. He had been working too hard, he needed a rest. If anything arose which required his judgment, there was always the telephone.

It was late in Washington but it was not, he reflected, so late in Englewood. He called a mother. He asked her what she thought of his tentative plan to stay a few days. She, too, had been worried about his overwork, was enthusiastic about it. Was she well — was Ellen all right? She told him not to worry. Everything at home was all right.

He tried to read. He threw the paper to the floor. For all the words meant to him, he might as well have been reading Sanskrit. He went down to the lounge, hoping to meet some one who would interest him. He did join a little group, but he found he could not listen to what they were saying. He excused himself, saying he had just come down to get some cigarettes; he had some papers he must get off in the last mail.

Back in his room, he turned off the light, pulled an easy chair before the open window and sat down. He could evade this no longer. He had to face the fact that he was falling in love with Maria Kent. He was known as an expert cross-examiner, but never in all his practice, had he grilled any witness as he did himself that night.

Was this perhaps just a rebound? Was it only that he was lonely—that working day and night had unstrung him. Why it just that Maria was an attractive young woman whom he had met when he was lonely and weary? Was he seeing things out of focus? If he went home now, as he had planned, would it within a month seem to him just a pleasant acquaintance, a very mild flirtation.

The logical mind said the questions were sensible, realistic ones. After all, he had loved Cynthia. He did not love her now. Had she changed or had he? And what did he know of Maria, except that she was beautiful, charming, gay and intelligent? He had known Cynthia for years, as people in the same social set know each other in small cities.

He dwelt on each question carefully. He decided that he would stay. But he knew he had not considered all sides of the matter yet. That Maria might not be more than passingly interested in him went without saying. If he was due for another emotional hurt he must take it. There was one last thing he must do, and that was to go and come to love him, was it fair to her for him to marry? After all, there was Marriage behind him. He, as well as Cynthia, failed to make it a success.

The final decision, as anyone might have foretold, was that he would stay. But he would stay in Washington. He could do nothing else.

It was one of the happiest weeks he had ever known. He followed. There were parties and picnics and long drives and walks with Maria. Then Stephen was surprised at greatly they spent the evening alone at her home.

Stephen finished a long distance call and said he wanted to pay for it. Maria who had been mixing him a drink, handed him a plate to receive the money, explaining it was for the Girl Guide Fund.

"You see Grandmother won't buy anything stronger than sherry — and she checks all the bills. Hence, this special fund of mine."

"But what about the telephone bill?"

"Oh, ours is a rival to the National Debt always — and she would think it lacking in hospitality or something, to allow a guest to pay for a call, even if it was to Mars."

"Grandma's a pretty violent character, isn't she?" he said lightly.

Maria was suddenly grave as she nodded her head in agreement.

"How long is it we've known each other, Maria?" he asked, taking her hand.

"Eight days — I know because I've been counting them out, slowly, grudgingly — feeling I'm losing a little part of me with each day."

For answer he kissed the hand he was holding.

"Maria," he said tenderly, "I have something to say to you — something serious. I don't want to say all I have to say, shut up in this room. Let us go out and walk under the cherry blossoms."

"Anywhere you say," she said.

The next moment she was in his arms and their lips met.

"Do you know that is the first time you have kissed me."

"I know."

"The cherry blossoms seemed thick against the night-blue sky as they walked under them, silent. It was Maria who spoke first. There was something like fear in her voice.

"It isn't really serious — what you have to say, is it?"

"Yes, Maria. Because I love you deeply. Remember that."

"You're not married, are you?" she asked in a flat voice.

"Not any more. I have a daughter just five years old. I have been divorced almost a year. I have never been so happy as I have this week. I have known you — and I have never been in such torment."

"Why — when we love each other? For I do love you, Steve. You must have known it before I said it."

"Yes, dear. But we must face the fact that I've failed once in a marriage. Maybe it was my fault as much as my wife's — I don't know."

"Maybe it was no one's fault. Maybe you just weren't meant for each other."

"We certainly weren't."

Maria went close to the bed and leaned down over her grandmother. "I love Steve, and he loves me."

"And we are — I'm sure of that. So why these doubts, these hesitations? The past is past — the present and the future are ours."

"It's that you'll have to live in the same town. There will be difficulties — you have never lived in a small city — you don't know—"

She laid her hand gently across his lips.

"I know that we love each other. And I am not afraid."

"Oh Maria, my own," he whispered, as he took her in his arms, "I will not fail you — ever."

They walked in silence again for a long time.

"Will your grandmother be surprised?" he asked.

Maria laughed gaily.

"She knew it before we did — she always knows everything before anyone else. She is part demon, I tell her, but altogether dear. She likes you. But — of course she doesn't know you have been married. I'll have to tell her that. It may be a blow."

"I think I should tell her — after all your grandmother belongs to the old school — you know where young men asked the guardians, not the girl—"

"You leave it to me," said Maria. "You may be able to get through the Appellate Court, but Grandma is not so easy. It isn't, dear, that she is old-fashioned — she's more modern in her ideas than most people —but she thought you were a bachelor and— her voice trailed off.

When Stephen left Maria at her home, she went to her room, put on her pajamas and a dressing robe and went to her grandmother's room. A light was burning, so she tapped on the door and went in.

Quickly, bluntly, she told what had been the trouble.

"I don't know exactly. But I think she was hard and domineering."

"Well, he chose her, didn't he? Perhaps she fooled him — then it would seem he hasn't much sense."

"Granny," said Maria, "you know Steve is clever and fine. You like him, you admire him. Don't you? Now, 'fess up."

"Yes. But there are lots of men I like and admire I wouldn't want you to marry."

"Why, then —" Maria got no further, for her grandmother broke in.

"It's much harder to divorce a wife or husband than most people think — to break up a home — smash all ties — especially when there is a child."

Maria went close to the bed and leaned down over her grandmother.

"I love Steve, dearly, and he loves me. Perhaps there will be hard things to face. Well then, I must face them. After all, I am your granddaughter. I lived with you all my life. With my heredity and my training, can I be a coward? Can I run away from life and happiness because it is difficult? Tell me, Granny, can I? Would you want me to?"

The old woman took the young one's hands and held them tight.

"You may be diving head on, baby — head on. I had to spread my warnings on the record. Now — go ahead and dive."

Next Chapter: Maria receives warnings from another source.

MERIDIANLY SPEAKING

C. H. PHILLIPS

It is impossible for many of us to assign any sort of rational origin for the present tendency of our government going into business and the further efforts of our government to prevail upon lesser governments to follow the same identical course. Especially is it strange to the normal mind when one understands the fact the folly can only lead us on to a socialistic form of government.

It is impossible to initiate a rational scheme of reform upon any phase of blind absolutism.

Our Meridian conceptions of legality, of larger patriotism, of civic duties and aspirations have grown under the shadow of the first democracy. They had a past. They had a future; they were utterly human. And we wonder over the many rumors, disturbing as they are, which by no industry of investigation, by no fantastic stretch of benevolence, can be presented as a phase of development through which a city must pass on the way to the full consciousness of its destiny.

We speak of that rumor which would inaugurate a municipal light plant in Meridian.

We have neither lost our heads nor yet our moral sense.

Already there are rumors, hints thrown out and even awful instances fabricated out of inadequate materials but this column believes it is morally untainable that we should seek certain forms of political prosperity in aggressive action or moral violence against those who have befriended the city.

The only influence which cannot be restrained is simply the influence of time which disengages the truth from all facts with a merciless logic and prevails over passing opinions, the changing impulses of men—

We cannot forget any sort of municipal operation is inefficient and directed towards the centralization of power.

Can we honestly follow a precedent, already set by the federal goverment, which is, and of itself, means the destruction of every Labor union in the nation.

This publication admires and

respects many of the programs sponsored by the council, but it must be said that administrations would be much more successful if such measures as these were not used as political power, as they are in the present case, for political purposes.

Not one single objection has been seriously considered by the citizens; they have been ignored.

"We appreciate the attitude of the publisher, Dave Cottrell; we appreciate the efforts of the present rates are just and reasonable; we're for giving the people a decent break in the matter of rates, but we're not for giving up the right to obtain more beneficial rates.

We believe in supporting the administration—yet, But we believe in the protection of the citizens. Who will be the protector?

There's the rub.

Radio Service
SHANNON RADIO
2202 Front
Phone

GUARANTEED
SMITH
TRANSFER-STORAGE
Phone

DINE SMART
TODD
AT THE
MAGNOLIA CAFE
H. M. SHERMAN, Manager

For Newest Hair Styles
VISIT
TUCKER'S BEAUTY SHOP
AND BE ASSURED OF COMPETENT AND EFFICIENT SERVICE
Threefoot Bldg.

CENTRAL SERVICE STATION
Ike C. Walker, Manager
GAS, OIL AND ACCESSORIES
LEE TIRES AND TUBES
TEXACO GASOLINE
WE NEVER CLOSE

Don't Tie Your Wife To
A CLOTHES-LINE

Here are two pictures . . . one of a hold in which drudgery of wash day moves the happiness of the home. The other typifies the happy home husband gives his wife and children for relaxation—

Wash days with aches and pains housewife are eliminated . . . the tion of valuable, healthful leisure for the housewife obtains.

What a difference!

We offer a complete laundry service is sure to satisfy the discriminating housewife and the husband who promote the happy home.

TROY LAUNDRY
Phones 177 - 2379
GEORGE HUTTON, MGR.

IT'S TRUE!

By Wiley Padan

Myrna LOY
IS "CO-STARRED" WITH CLARK GABLE in "MEN ARE NOT TED HOT TO HANDLE"
MISS LOY'S VOLUMINOUS FAN MAIL RECENTLY CONTAINED ONE LETTER, OF WHICH SHE IS PROUDEST.... IT WAS FROM NORMA SHEARER!
Clark GABLE
HAD TO LEARN TO TALK SOME-CHINESE FOR HIS ROLE IN "TOO HOT, TO HANDLE"!
LEO CARRILLO and LEE TUNG FOO, AMERICA'S FIRST CHINESE BARITONE, MET RECENTLY THEY TOGETHER IN VAUDEVILLE 25 YEARS AGO!
Walter Pidgon AND Clark Gable, RECD INSTRUCTION IN HEROISM, CAMERA OPERATION FROM LEONARD HAMMOND, ACE NEWS-REEL MAN IN ETHIOPIA!

New York, N. Y.—"IT'S TRUE! that Clark Gable has a memento from Casey Jones, famous American aviator," says Wiley Padan..."It is a piece of orange-colored fuselage with the black number 13 on it. Jones was the 13th man in the United States to obtain a transport license and is still listed in governmental records as transport pilot 'No. 13'."

FRITZI RITZ

BY ERNIE BUSHMILLER

I GOT A QUARTER TO SPEND ON FLOWERS FER MR GOL--- I WANT SOMETHING BIG!
SORRY, SON--- BUT I CAN'T GIVE YOU THE BOUQUET FOR A QUARTER!
WAIT, SONNY--- HOW'S THIS?
WELL, SHE CAN'T SAY IT AIN'T BIG!

LOOY

BY BERNARD DIBBLE

POOR PAL LUIS IN HOSPITAL - I SEND HIM BIGGES' BUNCH FLOWERS ALL MY MONEY CAN GET
FLORIST
FOR FRIEN' HIT BY ELECTRIXITY - SO SAD AN' AWFUL ! PLEASE I WANT VERY MOST AN' LOTTEST BUNCH OF-
LEAVE IT TO ME ! I UNDER-STAND
REST IN PEACE
?

BRONCHO BILL

BY HARRY F. O'NEILL

WHILE FLO WAS SHOWING BILL OVER HER FATHER'S RANCH A HERD OF CATTLE STARTED SUDDENLY TO RAMPAGE RIGHT TOWARD THEM. HER HORSE SHIED IN FLIGHT, THROWING THE GIRL DIRECTLY IN THE PATH OF THE ON-RUSHING BEASTS. LEAPING OWN RIDER'S MISTAKE, BELIEVING ANY ATTEMPT AT RESCUE MEANS CERTAIN DEATH
BUT BILL WHEELS HIS MOUNT-
-AND HEADS BACK TOWARD THE ON-RUSHING STEERS
WOW! DID YOU SEE THAT TENDERFOOT KID ?
THAT BOY'S NO TENDERFOOT!
HE RIDES LIKE THEN RANGER KIDS I'VE BEEN DOWN WYOMING WAY —
AS HE LIFTS THE GIRL FROM THE GROUND, HORNS OF THE LEADING ANIMALS ALMOST TEAR HIS HORSE'S FLANKS

FRANKIE DOODLE

BY BEN BATSFORD

STOP! YOU LITTLE THIEF!
SURE! AS SOON AS I FIND A COP!
STOP, THIEF!
HEY, CASEY! THERE COMES TH' GUY!
HOLD ON A MINUTE, MISTER!
ULP!
THAT KID'S A THIEF! --HE STOLE TEN DOLLARS OF MY MONEY!
HEY FRANKIE! COME BACK HERE!

LITTLE MARY MIXUP

BY R. M. BRINKERHOFF

MARY, TUDDY DOESN'T CARE ANYTHING FOR YOU--HE JUST COMES TO YOUR HOUSE ON ACCOUNT OF YOU GIVE HIM CAKE AND THINGS.
DO YOU S'POSE THAT IS IT?
THAT AFTERNOON.
TUDDY--WE HAVEN'T ANY CAKE TODAY-- I'M SORRY
WHAT?! --NONE OF THAT, WELL CAKE YOUR MOM MAKES.
SILENCE --THEY NOTHING TO TALK ABOUT
WELL, S'LONG MARY--I'LL BE GOIN' ALONG - G'BYE
BOYS MAKE ME TIRED --ALL THEY CARE ABOUT IS SOMETHING TO EAT-

THE CAPTAIN AND THE KIDS

BY RUDOLPH DIRKS

I HATE THE WAY THAT PYGMY KING IS RIDING POOR BOMBO NOW THAT HE'S TOOK THE THRONE AWAY FROM HIM!
DIS MORNING HE ORDERED BOMBO TO MOW DER LAWN WITH A IMACHINE ? ! !
HOW THE LAWN EN? WE'LL SEE ABOUT THAT!
SO HELP ME KING ARCHIBALD--I CANT FIND THE LAWN MOWER ANYWHERE!
THAT'S ALL RIGHT--I'VE GOT A BETTER IDEA, BOMBO!
CHUCK! CHUCK!

heads of families; to define a home and the head of a family; to provide penalties for the violation of the provisions of this Act." So you see the purpose of the Act is to exempt from such ad valorem taxes the value of bona fide dwelling houses and the land on which they are located (up to 80 acres), to the extent of the assessed value thereof, when owned by a resident of the state of Mississippi, actually occupied by the owner or owners, and used exclusively as a home.

A "head of a family" is defined by the Act, and limited as follows: (a) A married person living with husband or wife; (b) a natural person who is unmarried, but who permanently maintains a home for the benefit of one or more persons who are morally or through relation to him or her, dependent upon him or her for support; (c) A widow or widower living alone, or having one or more children, and maintaining a home occupied by them, or by him or her; (d) A divorced husband or wife, or a husband or wife living apart from husband or wife, and having legal custody of one or more of their children and maintaining a home for them; (e) A natural person who is unmarried, but who permanently maintains a home owned and occupied by himself or herself; (f) Any one of a group of relatives within the third degree, computed according to the rule of civil law, when the persons occupy a dwelling house as a home, which is owned by one of the group, or by two or more as tenants in common or as joint tenants.

The Act goes further to define and limit just which "houses" or "homesteads" shall be exempt from such taxation, as follows: (a) The actual place of residence occupied by a natural person who is the head of a family, as previously defined, and which constitutes the home and permanent place of abode of the family; (b) The actual place of residence, which must be held in fee simple (whether subject to a mortgage or deed of trust or not); or as an estate for life; or as a lease of school lands which is perpetually renewable, or as a lease of school lands according to the provisions of Section 211 of the Constitution of the State of Mississippi; or actually occupied by two or more persons, one being the head of a family, who hold title as tenant in common, or as joint tenants; (c) The actual place of residence occupied by children of deceased parents, one of them standing in the relation of a head of a family, whether the estate has been distributed or not; (d) The actual place of residence owned and occupied as a dwelling by husband and wife, where title to such residence is in the name of the wife; (e) That part of the actual place of residence occupied by the owner of an apartment building consisting of two separate apartments only. Not more than one exemption shall be allowed on one building with a common owner or owners, and the assessed value exempted shall be proportionate to the assessed value of the whole, but in no event shall that part exempted be more than one-half of the whole value. Provided, however, that the owner of a single place of residence, not an apartment house, may rent not more than three rooms in his dwelling to tenants or boarders. Provided, further, that a building occupied as dwelling by the owner, but used partly as a boarding house, or for the entertainment of paying guests, shall be eligible for the exemption granted by this Act, when the boarders or paying guests, do not exceed four in number; (f) In the case of a home located in any municipality, on land regularly platted in blocks, and lots, the land to be included shall be limited to contiguous and adjoining lots fronting on the same street or road, but the total area shall not exceed one acre; (g) In the event a dwelling house claimed and exempted under the Act, is destroyed by fire, flood, storm or other unfavorable accident, or is demolished or is being repaired so that the owner is temporarily compelled to reside in another place, it shall continue as a home for the period of one year after such occurrance.

The Act, however, excludes the following: (1) Any building, or part thereof, including the land on which it is located, which is used both for business and dwelling purposes, except as already provided for in the case of a rooming or boarding house; (2) The value of any gas, oil, timber or mineral rights, contract or reservation attaching to land for which an exemption is applied; (3) Any home which is owned by the head of a family, when there has been allowed to such head of a family a home exemption on another dwelling in this state; it being the purpose of this act that only one home exemption shall be granted to each family group; (4) Any home which is not held in fee simple or under title as otherwise permitted, but which is being occupied under an agreement to buy, or under a contract of conditional sale or purchase; (5) Any home which is held in fee simple, but upon which the owner has executed a mortgage of deed of trust, the terms of which provide for interest only, or which do not provide for reasonable periodic payments of principal against the debt thus created, or where the terms of the mortgage or deed of trust are unreasonable and improbable of execution, or where the mortgage or deed of trust exceeds the fair value of the property, when such transactions are made after July 1, 1938.

New York Unit of Service

11 West 42d St. New York City

July 12, 1938

To The Courier-News:

You have certainly disrupted my routine by introducing me to The Courier-News! I have read it all through with great appreciation for the constructive underlying editorial attitude. It is so interesting and bright with wit and good sense, that I foresee I shall be taking time off regularly whenever it arrives.

I wonder how many communities in the U. S. develop enough intelligence to support a local publication of this character. The community publications I am familiar with generally gravitate to society items and gossip that is no stimulant to cerebration. What you are doing contributes to right world-mindedness and intelligent good will. Please accept our hearty congratulations.

"The Good Law" has, indeed, brought an unusual opportunity of service to you. I congratulate you on your practical use of your opportunity.

Cordially yours,

DAVID KING,
New York Unit of Service

CLOTHING BILL IS LESS IN NORTH THAN IN SOUTH AREA

The department of agriculture's nationwide consumer purchase survey has turned up a lot of startling facts, but none more paradoxical than this:

Southern villagers spend 25 per cent more for clothing than do northern villagers.

A family-living study in 33 villages in Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina showed 2,083 husbands averaged $56 a year each for clothes and their wives $57.

A similar study including 2,877 families in 46 villages in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin disclosed the husbands spend an average of $38 and the wives $42 a year for clothing.

None On Relief Rolls

The survey included only non-relief white families for 12 months in the 1935-36 period. The figures were given by the families themselves in personal interviews with department representatives.

In the lower income group—$500 to $1,000 — husbands and wives spent virtually the same for clothing. When the family income reached $1,000 or more expenditures for clothing took a big jump. For husbands it averaged $180 and for wives $232 a year.

In both the North and the South husbands and wives spent more for underwear and hose than they did for coats and other wraps. For the husband the average was $6 and for wives $12. Husbands spent $26 for suits and wives $16 for dresses.

Same Spent For Shoes

The husbands averaged $3 a year for hats and the wives $4. Shoes cost husbands and wives each an average of $9 a year.

The survey bore out the contention of most fathers that it costs more to clothe daughters than sons. On the whole, fathers spent more for clothing than their grown sons, but grown daughters spent more than their mothers.

In the $3,000 to $5,000 a year income group, sons spent an average of $73 a year for clothing; husbands, $77; wives, $80 and daughters, $95. The husband earning $5,000 or more a year spent an average of $180 for clothing for himself, $160 for his son, $232 for his wife and $332 for his grown daughter.

A blindfolded cat, dropped from any position, will land on its feet.

Buy Your Coal Now . . .

and get the benefit of our summer prices.

LYLE COAL CO.

BEST!

In Permanent Waving and all lines of beauty culture.

Woodham Beauty Shoppe

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Ground Floor
Miazza-Woods Building

BETTER BUILDING MATERIALS
RU-BER-OID SHINGLES
WHITE LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
PHONE 316

TO RENT OR BUY A HOME
Call—
W. J. Davidson
Threefoot Bldg.

-FINAL-
CLEARANCE
VANITY'S
gh Grade Footwear
- $2 and $3

ormerly Sold Up to $6.85

Vanity BOOT SHOP
504 22nd Avenue
MERIDIAN, MISS.

FORESTS RISE FROM OWN ASHES TO CREATE NEW WEALTH

Left—Sawmills such as this giant in Kemper county are the most important type of plant utilizing Mississippi's forests. Other major users are pulp mills, distillation plants, turpentine stills, creosoting plants, veneer and cooperage mills, and pole and piling, fuel wood, and cross tie manufacturers.

Center—Pine is Mississippi's most important forest type, dominating the stand in 4 acres out of 10 and appearing in mixture with hardwoods in an additional 2 acres out of 10.

Right—Following in the wake of sawmills, pulp-wood and naval stores plants help clean up the debris of logging operations, then obtain permanent supplies through new growth.

Forestry in Mississippi's long-suffering Cinderella, its nine-lived cat, its Phoenix bird raising itself from its own ashes time and again. By sheer stubbornness and strength this stepchild of the state's economic family has withstood shocking abuses and mistreatment. Like a princess waking from a spell of sleeping sickness, it today finds itself blinking in the charming gaze of public appreciation, with prospects brighter than at any other time to live happily forever after.

When Mississippi was first settled by white men the state's unbroken forests were considered a nuisance by the farmers who had to hew clearings for homes and fields. Commercial lumbering did not reach more than a local market until the late 1880's, when the progressive exhaustion of northern lumber supplies turned the larger mill industry southward. Yet by 1896 lumbering was Mississippi's biggest industry and has maintained its importance for more than forty years, despite undoubted neglect.

In 1914 the value of the cut of Mississippi's 1,296 sawmills was 48 per cent of the total value of all industrial production in the state. By 1925 Mississippi was producing 3 1-4 billion board feet, or 8.1 per cent of the entire lumber cut of the United States. In 1929 a total of 1,194 of the state's 1,911 industrial establishments were dependent on forests for their raw materials and accounted for 6h per cent of all industrial employment. They paid out in that year $31,-600,000 in wages and salaries and manufactured $100 000 000 worth of forest products.

Today, of the total land area in the state, 15,873,000 acres or 53.5 per cent is in some stage of forest growth. But though Mississippi has ranked first among the 11 southern states in lumber production for the past three years, her total valuation of timber lands and standing timber in 1936 amounted to only 16 per cent of its valuation in 1919. Wages paid in forest industries in 1933 were but $5,516,000 as compared with Mississippi's 1919 total of $35,000,-000.

Mississippi's lumber industry is now passing through a period of transition. Almost all of the virgin timber has been cut, and prophecies of "timber famine" have been fulfilled as far as old growth is concerned. But second-growth timber, despite wasteful and short-sighted logging methods, has come back faster even than was hoped. A new type of wood using plant opening a market for small-size material, has made reforestation not a long-time investment but a cash crop which, if properly managed, will yield returns in a few years and, with proper cutting, continuously.

The idea is being impressed upon Mississippians that timber is a crop and not a mine—that the timber crop needs care and occasional re-seeding and that it is invaluable not only in yielding cash returns from otherwise unprofitable lands but also in controlling stream flow, checking erosion, and providing refuge for wild life.

Today, instead of considering forest lands a nuisance, Mississippi farmers own the greatest share of Mississippi's forest acreage. The last agricultural census gave Mississippi farm woodlands an aggregate total of 7,562,659 acres, an average of 24 acres per farm. These woodlands represented 38 per cent of all the state's farm lands, and 47 per cent of the state's total forest area.

Another 31,000 acres are in state forests and parks, 915,000 acres in national forests already acquired, and 6,114,000 acres in other forest ownership, largely non-farm. In addition, it is estimated that approximately 1,250,000 of the 1,511,-000 acres of tax delinquent lands in the state support some form of forest growth.

The number of active lumber mills in Mississippi increased from 187 to 792 between 1933 and 1935, a gain of 323.5 per cent. The total lumber production in the state increased from 292,000,000 feet (b. m.) in 1933 to 1,162,352,000 feet (b. m.) in 1935, an increase of 39.2 per cent. Mississippi ranked third among the states in 1935 in total lumber production. Her 840,-907 000 board feet of softwood ranked third, and her 262,345,000 board feet of hardwood second in that year—a record in diversified timber production unmatched by any other state. Mississippi led all other states in 1935 in the production of yellow pine, hickory, sycamore and cottonwood.

During 1936, according to recent surveys, there were over 1800 different wood-using industries in Mississippi. These industries were valued in excess of fifty million dollars and furnished the equivalent of year-long employment to 40,000 Mississippians. As of January 1, 1936, there were 36,000,-000 000 board feet of merchantable timber in trees of sawing size standing in the state. The same surveys showed 140,000,000 cords of wood in sound trees five inches and over in diameter. Of this amount, 99,617,000 cords are considered available for pulping.

But the possibilities for increasing these totals laugh present figures to scorn. Forest soils in Mississippi are producing only a fraction of the timber that could be produced under fire protection and efficient management.

The state's wood-using industries cut 7,821,000 cords of timber in 1936, a total exceeding by some 300,000 cords the yearly growth. But the present annual growth of Mississippi timber is but forty-seven one-hundredths of a cord per acre. This poor rate is attributed to the lack of adequate protection from woods fires, and bad former cutting practices which have left a poor growing stock on many wood lands.

It is estimated that proper practices upon the 16,000,000 acres of potential forest lands in Mississippi would add 8,000,000 cords annually and increase the real and taxable wealth by $16,000,000 per year.

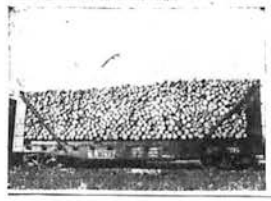
Mississippi forest fires now destroy more potential timber than is cut as raw material for industry. Mississippi ranks first among the 11 southern states in total forest acreage burned, and fourth in loss of real and taxable wealth as the result of forest fires.

Education has accomplished much in the past few years to reduce the toll of woods fires in the state. The 8,000,000 acres estimated to be burned over in 1930 dropped to 3,976,451 acres in 1935.

Of the 4,500,000 acres in 17 counties now under cooperative forest fire protection by the State Forestry Commission, only 1.75 per cent was burned by the 3,749 forest fires occurring during 1937. An additional 1,250,000 acres under the protection of the federal government within national forests showed only 68-100 of 1 per cent loss by fire during the first eleven months of 1937. The nearly four million acres which suffered fire loss were almost entirely within unprotected areas.

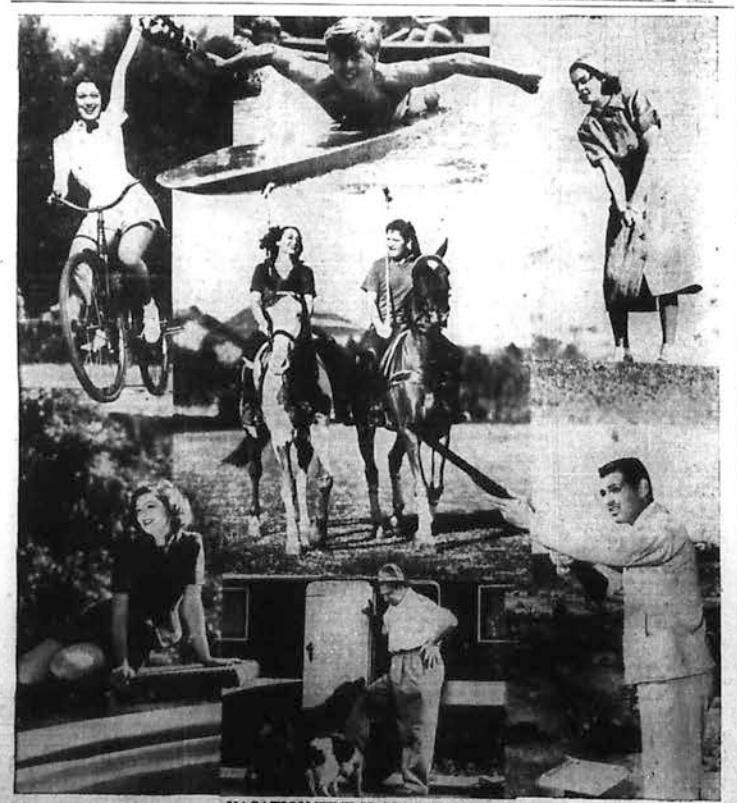
Development of processes and commercial utilization of cellulose from wood pulp have opened up almost limitless fields for forestry products in manufacturing paper, rayon, plastics and a host of other everyday commodities. Already Mississippi is a heavy contributor of raw material to these industries, cutting approximately 20 per cent of the entire pulpwood production in the south. Because industrial development within the state has not kept pace with the demands of industry for pulpwood, forty per cent of the present annual cutting is exported to plants in adjoining states.

This is the first of a series of semi-monthly presentations of the Mississippi Advertising Commission. The second will feature Mississippi's highways.



Left—Using pine for paper-making is the South's newest industrial field. Cutting today 20% of the South's total pulpwood production, Mississippi ships 40 per cent of its annual cut to mills outside the state.

Right—Pioneer among southern paper mills is that in Jackson county. Photo shows part of the plant's extensive storerooms for paper that varies from tissue towels to manila index cards.



VACATION TIME IS OUTDOOR TIME

Here we have Joan Crawford and Spencer Tracy surrounded by Eleanor Powell, Mickey Rooney, Rosalind Russell, Myrna Loy, Wallace Beery and Clark Gable. Individual taste varies but all agree that the wide-open spaces prove the most attractive for vacation days.

Armour and Compan

Invites Meridian To Study A Valuable

CASH MARKET

The Armour Creameries take justifiable pride in being a part o ridian's growth and an especial pride in the fact Armour's particip is definitely related to and is augmenting our basic industry — th agriculture.

The Armour and Company Creamery of Meridian offers a daily market to farmers of East Mississippi and West Alabama — for s and sour cream.

Our capacity in Meridian runs to some 60,000 pounds of these p ucts weekly.

As the dairy industry is being expanded in other areas of our so has it been our purpose for the past 14 years to aid in gr through keeping this cash market open at all times.

And as we take pride in offering such a facility, so do we tak same sort of pride in producing Cloverbloom Butter, the finest b manufactured today.

We believe the day is not far distant when the dairy industry i sissippi will rank with the top state units in America.

It is our hope to expand with the industry—and with Meridian.

We believe in cooperation and will always seek to render the m liable sort of service.

ARMOUR CREAMERIES
L. C. Murphree, Mgr.

THE HOME OF ARMOUR CLOVERBLOOM BUTTER IN MERI

WE ARE PLAYING OUR PART

The Meridian Armour and company sales unit is also playing i in advancing the positive interests of Meridian and its trade terri

We sell the finest obtainable products—fresh and canned mea government inspected—poultry, eggs, Cloverbloom butter and other delicious foods—all carrying the famous Armour Stamp o ity and quantity.

Our personnel, each and everyone, takes pride in being located section of Mississippi and appreciate the marvelous patronage has been extended to the Armour products these many years.

Such a patronage means one thing — Armour products com consumer expectations of quality foods.

We invite you to visit our facility when you will and to use our ucts.

Armour and Compa

H. J. COSTELLO, MGR.

IS PAGE SPONSORED BY ARMOUR AND COMPANY

MISSISSIPPI DAIRY FACTS

THE DAIRY

oduction on 1 exceeded the preceding peak for that out four per cent. Production per capita in the ates was the highest on record, according to re- he U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Ivt is he peak for the year has been reached. Through months of the year, consumer demand declined and storage stocks have climbed to a high level. t, prices had dropped to the lowest level for that r years. The margin between the retail price of oleomargarine has narrowed. This has seemed to ed somewhat, the consumer demand from oleo- to butter.

ll prices of commercial dairy feeds are very much a year ago. The dairy dollar (for milk or cream) se considerably more concentrate feeds than could d a year earlier. For the country as a whole, the pound of butterfat in May 1938 would purchase of feed grains as compared to 16 pounds of feed fay 1937.

1, there were 54,408,000 pounds of creamery but- ge, compared with 22,904,000 a year earlier, and erage on same date of 27,895,000 pounds. There pproximately eight million pounds increase in orage as compared with same date a year ago.

gures, in our opinion, do not offer facts over ymen should become alarmed or panic stricken. that they should inspire aggresaive thinking o take stock, analzye their whole farm and dairy to lay plans for more economic production of cts through more economically produced farm (especially more and higher grade roughage, im- turage and increased special grazing crops) nomically balanced concentrate rations fed ac- he productive ability of the individual cows which p the herd, culling low producers, diseased and ows least capable of profitable production that ng cows may be more economically fed and to ntly house the herd during the coming winter, ucing the overhead costs and increasing the net . He should also be inspired to breed for higher, nt, and more profitable production.

farmer who fails to follow these fundamental business-like management to solve his economic ms (rather than spending too much energy at t prices) will finally find him or herself forced ss and this net farm cash income fast approach- nishing" point.

n of Mississippi Cows: The report on the aver- on of cows in the various states as of June 1 y the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics) oduction to be 17.99 pounds per cow daily in States as a whole, compared to 8.7 pounds daily e on all dairy cows being milked in Mississippi. ay see that Mississippi cows were producing less much on June first as was the average for the country as a whole. The 8.7 pounds average for ppi cows was the lowest for any state reported. west was 11 pounds, the average for cows in na. The highest average reported for cows in any .3 pounds, for New York

s Wrong With Production In Mississippi?

figures would indicate that something is radical- h production in Mississippi. Just what is wrong? tion be changed economically? If so, how? These he questions which might be asked of those en- d those concerned with dairy production. The be worked out with and by those who are milk- se who are responsible for having cows milked.

er, with his present knowledge and observations, pt to answer the above questions, our answers g the following lines:

(or cause) for uniformly low production lies in fficient farm and herd management, the lack of well planned feed (roughage) production pro- a constructive breeding program, lack of a ju- ng program, inadequate and inefficient hous- and failure to follow a well organized disease am.

e Mississippi dairy farmer has not fully real- rtant place which the dairy herd fills in the ram. Therefore, the cow has not been given an o do her best at increasing the net farm income ar. Generally, the dairy herd is relegated to the he farm, in importance, and in addition to get- st feed and housing conditions, she must gen- ent with the brunt of farm irregularities. Ap- e organized planning (and thorough execution) have been devoted to the production of an ply of roughage and the storing of same in the de the greatest amount of cheap and most de- for the cow. The average Mississippi farmer ne-fourth or less of the amount of roughage od dairy cows should be provided. In addition uantity, the roughage generally fed is of very lacking in platability. Little thought and less en spent on building and maintaining pastures and most desirable of all dairy feeds. Feed- s on an individual cow basis, according to the ity of each cow to respond to, is too much st dairy farmers.

he writer had an opportunity to visit a large herd. He was told that these cows were being nt (digestible) protein ration at the rate of one seven pounds of milk produced. The cows were d working condition and were milking heavily. they had access to a marvelously good pas- cost the herd owner the use of some good soil, well as some cash, in preparing and seeding owever, the acres devoted to these pastures m the largest dividends of any acres on the

an had highly production-bred bulls to head he replacements raised might be better than s. These bulls were not found in the pasture but in separate paddocks, and breeding and ere in the main controlled by the farm and nt and not by the processes of nature having eifer calves were being kept in groups accord- in stalls or pens, protected from the hot sun several weeks of their life. They were fed a way that will develop them into well grown, ut on an economical basis. Complete breeding nite identification were being kept. Care was to keep the milking hrd, as well as the calf

The Armour and Company sales unit and the Armour creameries of Meridian are happy to sponsor the following facts, relative to the State College "Farm and Home Dairy Week," which will be observed from July 26 to July 28.

We hope all State College students, who are interested in agriculture, will take "time off" to attend.

The following announcement from State College officials, relative to the observance, is as follows:

Especially do we urge that all those who are interested in dairying, and those having dairy problems to solve, be here for the full program on July 26th. This means that those living some distance from the college should arrive on the campus during the afternoon or early evening of Monday, the 25th, and remain over through Tuesday night or better still, remain for the full program through Thursday evening. Much valuable information and inspiration may be picked up by wide-awake dairymen who come with their eyes and ears open (probably also with note book and pencil in hand) through asociation with other dairymen and through visits to the barns, pastures, and fields, as well as in the lecture room and in demonstration laboratories. You might tell some fellow dairyman something which might mean much to him. No one should iss an opportunity to do all the good and to render every practical service possible to his fellow man.

Rooms will be furnished in the college dormitories at the following rates: One night 50c, two nights 85c, three nights $1.20 or four nights $1.50. Visitors will furnish (bring with them(such bed linen, towels, and toilet articles as they may need. Meals may be secured in the college cafeteria at 75c per day or breakfast 20c, dinner 25c and supper 30c. The college swimming pool will be open during the week for those who like swimming. You will need to bring or provide your own bathing suit. See your county or home demonstration agent for further information.

The following is the "Dairy Day" program being prepared for Tuesday, July 26th, beginning with an interesting tour at 6:30 a. m.

J. S. Moore, Leader.

6:30- 8:30—Tour to dairy farm and barns.

DAIRY BUILDING

9:00- 9:50—W. E. Wintermeyer, Senior Extension Dairyman, Bureau of Dairy Industry, Washington, D. C. "The Philosophy of Dairy Herd—Improvement Association Records."

9:50-10:30—W. E. Schmidt, General Field Agent, The Borden Company, Lewisburg, Tennessee. "Producing Quality Dairy Products on the Farm and Its Effect on the Consumer Trade." General Session—In Chapey—Administration Building.

11:30-12:00—Dr. Marietta Eichelberger, Director, Nutrition Service, Evaporated Milk Association, Chicago, Illinois. "Milk, An Indispensable Food."

DAIRY JUDGING PAVILION—(NEAR DAIRY BARNS)
2:00-4:00

L. A. Higgins, Leader

2:00- 2:30—R. E. Waters, Extension Dairyman, State College, Mississippi. "Pastures in the Dairy Program."

2:30- 3:00—4-H Team. Dairy Production Demonstration.

3:00- 3:30—Dairy Cow Feeding Demonstration.

3:30- 4:00—Round Table Discussion.

ARMOUR CREAMERIES MAKE UP VITAL TYPE CASH MARKET FOR FARMERDOM

Armour creameries of Meridian, located at Fifth street and Thirtieth avenue, make up one of the greatest cash markets for dairy products in Mississippi.

The company which first began its creamery operations in Meridian some 14 years ago constructed the present facility in 1926. Now under the management of L. C. Murphree, the facility maintains an open market for sweet and sour cream in all parts of East Mississippi and West Alabama. The plant's capacity is 60,000 pounds of butter per week.

Is Vital Asset

Observers in Meridian say the Armour Creameries constitute a vital asset in the local program to build up agriculture in the section.

"This cash market facility," it is said, "makes it possible for the average farmer to increase his dairy herd with the certain assurance he will be able to sell his products any day in the week. It has a stabilizing influence upon such activities and our farmers should take advantage of the unit."

Armour and company also maintains two other cash market units within Mississippi: One at New Albany with a capacity of 70,000 pounds of milk per day and the other at Senatobia with a capacity of 50,000 pounds per day. Both units manufacture cheese.

Are Tangible Evidence

"The Meridian creameries are tangible evidence of the faith Armour and company holds for East Mississippi and West Alabama," it was pointed out.

All operations at the plant are governed under the most sanitary conditions. All Armour's famous Cloverbloom butter must meet the most exacting conditions as to quality. Armour's Cloverbloom butter may be obtained in Meridian at representative stores.

In addition to the creameries, Armour also maintains a separate sales unit on Fourth street and Twenty-fifth avenue. Under the managership of H. J. Costello, the sales unit makes possible the distribution of the famous Armour products to all cities within a radius of 100 miles of Meridian. Such foods as fresh and canned meats, eggs, poultry, peanut butter and dozens of other delicious foods are stocked for wholesale distribution.

Mr. Costello is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Lions club. Mr. Murphree is a member of the Junior and Senior Chambers of Commerce.

Armour creameries employs some 30 persons regularly; the sales unit 35 persons, the two making up a valuable payroll to Meridian.

Interviewed concerning operations here, the management briefly stated:

"We are happy to serve Meridian and its trade territory. We believe this area is destined for growth and we will do anything possible to speed this expansion. We invite all the residents of Meridian to visit and inspect our facilities."

MISSISSIPPI DAIRY FACTS

crop, free from all manner of disease. The ehrd was both T. B. and abortion free.

Are such practices in practical, economical reach of Mississippi dairy farmers? We believe they are. If Mississippi dairy farmers can once learn the value of attention to details in dairying, the value of an abundance of high quality roughage, including luxuriant grazing as much of the year as is practical, the value of feeding cows individually, the value of a real breeding program, the value of selecting the dams of the future herd, as well as the sires, the value of fully growing out the heifers which are to make up the future herd, the complete housing of the herd during winter, the value of keeping the herd free from disease and from parasites, and we might add the value of quality in dairy products, then and not until then will the per cow production be raised from the bottom rung of the ladder and the dairy cows in Mississippi will then have an opportunity to add a very worth while "bit" to the net farm cash income of those who are responsible for the carrying out of these good practices.

Oleomargarine—Substitute for your Dairy Products: According to a report just received, there were 34,106,939 pounds of various ingredients used in manufacturing oleomargarine during April 1938 as compared with 36,367,363 pounds used in April 1937. During April of 1938, there were 8,980,725 pounds of imported coconaut oil used as compared with 4,096,154 pounds in April 1937. This of course is only one of the foreign oils or fats used in oleomargarine. In April 1937, there were 14,788,585 pounds of cotton seed oil used in the manufacture of oleomargarine as compared to only 11,421,726 in 1938. Which way is the wheel turning? From January through May 1937, there was a total of 160,067,760 pounds of oleomargarine manufactured (as represented by purchase of U. S. Internal Revenue stamps) compared with 177,908,827 pounds in the same period of 1938, an increase of 17,836,067 pounds or 11.1 per cent over same period in 1937.

Grade Bulls should have no place on the farms—let alone running with the herd—of a good member of a dairy herd improvefent association.

MISSISSIPPI DAIRY FACTS

Production-Bred or Proved Bulls should be in service on every dairy farm, but should be kept separate from the herd. Breeding dates and calving dates should be controlled and completely recorded.

Flies: It will pay all dairymen to make some effort to control flies. Destroy breeding places, set traps, use poison bait, sprays, etc., to kill them. Spray cows to prevent worry at milking time. We will furnish information such as we have.

Bitter Weeds: Time they should be clipped. It is already late, as much of the crop is now in full bloom. Clip relatively high though all blooms as nearly as possible should be destroyed. May need to rake, haul and burn, if too mature when cut. May need to clip three or more times each year for two or three years or even more. It is worth whil.

Hay For Uext Winter: If the supply is short, now is the time to purchase a supply and store away for winter. We have seen good alfalfa selling at $10 to $15 delivered. Alfalfa (when cut and put up right) is the queen of roughage for dairy cows. Save all the home grown hay possible and in the best condition possible.

Silage: Saving grass and legume hays as silage, by the use of 60 to 75 pounds of molasses per ton of feed, may be the means of saving a good hay crop which might otherwise be lost on account of unfavorable weather conditions. Ask your county agent about the plan.

Supplementary Grazing will be needed on most dairy farms by the middle of August or before. This year will be an exception rather than the rule, if this extra grazing is not needed before August arrives, and then there is the long usually dry month of September on short grazing. If Sudan, millet (for Southern portion of state), soy beans or other grazing crops have not already been planted, why not do some planting at once? About 25 to 30 pounds of Sudan seed per acre on fertile or fertilized soil. The writer was much pleased, on a recent trip over De Soto County, to find so many members of the two associations in that county had planted Sudan and same making fine growth.

MISSISSIPPI DAIRY FACTS

The writer has recently been in all counties where there are members in the associations. With the county agent, tester or some member, we visited a number of members in each association. In the main, we found association affairs in splendid condition with members feeling very kindly toward the association work and the respective testers. We trust that all members will feel free to discuss their own herd problems with the tester, will assist in getting all identification information into the record books, and will have all heifer calves definitely identified during the first month or two while all information is in mind. If testers are failing to do their part completely and on time, call same to their attention. If this does not get results, discuss the failure with the directors or your county agent in a business-like manner.

M. C. Jenkins, testing in De Soto association No. 1, reported 780 cows in 20 herds. There were 102 or 13 per cent dry. There were 149 Honor Roll cows and 44 which produced 50 or more pounds of fat or 1,000 or more pounds of milk. All herds were reported on pasture, two herds were still being fed silage, and five were getting hulls. The tester reports 18 herds being fed a balanced ration and 19 herds being fed on the individual cow basis, each according to her ability to produce. We notice that there were two herd owners feeding cotton seed meal and corn bran (one fed part cotton seed meal to two of corn bran, the other approximately one part cotton seed meal to three of corn bran) as the source of concentrate feed. We believe a more practical ration might be made by the addition of one r more other feeds and at the same time hold the cost about stationary. There were 11 cows purchased, 15 sold on account of low production, one on account of old age, and two died. There were still 12 grade and 6 pure bred bulls in service in this association.

The five high herds were all above 30 pounds in herd average. The high herd was that of J. B. Herrington. The 19 cows making up this herd had an average of 706 pounds of milk and 36.9 pounds of fat per cow.

Clarke Manfull, De Soto No. 2 Tester, reported on 22 herds, containing 744 cows, 52 of which (or .72 per cent) were dry. There were 115 on the Honor Roll and 28 cows which produced 1,000 or more pounds of milk or 50 or more pounds of fat in May. There were 3 herds which were fed hulls, 16 herds on permanent pasture, and 4 were provided with supplementary grazing crops. There were 22 herds, receiving a balanced concentrate ration and 21 were being fed on an individual cow basis. The average amount of concentrate feeds fed during May was 237 pounds per cow. The high herd in fat production was that of Lowery Wright. The 36 cows, making this herd, produced an average of 34.5 pounds of fat per cow. The high cow was Bossy in the herd of H. C. Anderson with 64.9 pounds of fat from 1,082 pounds of milk. The high milk record was 1,553 pounds by Big Mamma in the herd of Lowery Wright.

During the month, there were six cows and one bull purchased. The bull was purchased by Lowery Wright from Shelby County Penal Farm. This young bull is backed by exceptionally high production and undoubtedly should improve this herd. It is to be hoped that Mr. Wright will keep this bull in a separate paddock and will preserve him for the greatest amount of useful service. There were 14 cows sold on account of low production, one on account of disease, one on account f sterility, four for other reasons, and one died. One bull was culled, 16 are allowed to run with the herd, and there are 14 grade and 8 registered bulls in service in association herds.

R. O. Marion tested 20 herds, containing 288 cows, in the North East Mississippi Association. There were 16 Honor Roll cows, 13 of which produced 1,000 or more pounds of milk and/or 50 or more pounds of fat in May. Ten of the Honor Roll cows were in the herd of Johnson brothers. The high herd was the 9 cows, owned by W. V. Baker, with 683 pounds of milk and 36.2 pounds of fat per cow. Sybil's Stella, a registered Jersey in Forest Lake herd, carried off May high milk and fat honors by producing 1,185 pounds of milk and 61.6 pounds of fat. There were 52 cows or 18 per cent reported in the dry column.

There were six herd owners reported as feeding legume hay and three to be feeding hulls. Only six were attempting to feed a balanced ration and only nine according to production of the individual cows, making up the respective herds. All 20 herds were reported on permanent pasture. Three herd owners were making the mistake of feeding cotton seed meal as the only concentrate and one was making perhaps a still worse mistake by feeding cotton seed meal and cotton seed only.

There were 3 cows sold on account of disease. Six herds are headed by grade bulls and there were 17 pure bred bulls in service. It is to be hoped that the 6 grade bulls will be replaced by production-bred bulls before the year is over. Let's make it 100 per cent. One production-bred bull was leased during the month.

The report of **L. L. Pharis (Oktibbeha association)** listed 22 herds, containing 673 cows, with only 15 dry cows or slightly more than .2 of one per cent. We are made to wonder what the dry percentage will be next winter when dairy products' prices will likely be higher and work less pressing. There were 27 Honor Roll cows, 16 of which produced 1,000 or more pounds of milk and/or 50 or more pounds of fat. The herd of 24 registered Jerseys, owned by Asa Watson, Jr., (a brand new member) led this association with an average of 801 pounds of milk and 36 pounds of fat per cow. This herd is starting off in a run. Watch it through the year. The herd of 14 cows, owned by Simeon Pierce, was a close second (higher in milk) with 888 pounds of milk and 33.6 pounds of fat per cow. The high cow in fat production was No. 48 in the herd of Moore & Herbert with 54.2 pounds of fat and 891 pounds of milk. Pale, a registered Jersey in the herd of J. C. Kean, was a close second with 54 pounds of fat and 819 pounds of milk.

Only 7 herds were being fed a balanced concentrate ration while only 10 were feeding their herd on the basis of production of the individual cows, making up the herd. Seven herds received cotton seed meal as the only concentrate feed, one herd had wheat bran only added to the cotton seed meal, one had bulky lass only added to cotton seed meal, another added an equal portion of wheat shorts, two added hominy feed, six added corn and cob meal in varying proportions, while one herd was not given any concentrate feeds at all. This last herd ranked sixteenth in fat production. Not any of the rations listed above approach what might be termed satisfactory for cows which are producing 17 or more pounds of milk daily, if satisfactory for any cow based on availability of other feeds and cost of various feed products.

Italian Air Fleet Ranks 2nd To None

Il Duce Reported Able To Send 6,000 Planes Into Skies To Start Hostilities

Behind the bayonet-barricade of Europe's biggest army Benito Mussolini has built one of the world's largest and swiftest air fleets.

Conservative estimates place at 3,000 or more the number of airplanes which Italy can hurl into the skies the moment the tocain of war sounds.

But more important still than numbers of planes is the fact that Il Duce, with whip and spur, has driven Italian industry to accomplish the impossible.

There isn't one single non-Italian motor in a fighting aircraft bearing the trieolor rudder emblem. Italian production lines, despite handicaps such as scarcity of raw materials, turns out one motor per day per factory and there are at least six factories working around the clock producing airplane engines.

Few Foreign Engines

Only remaining foreign engines are mounted on about sixty Ala Littoria civilian aircraft and these will be replaced, as soon as they wear out, by Italian motors.

Cost of the average Italian bomber is approximately $35,000. Aluminum is abundant and cheap in Italy. So is linen fabric. On the whole, Italian planes of all categories except the new, fast, all-metal pursuiters, are mixed wood, alloy, fabric construction. Labor is cheap.

An American first rank bomber, which of course outclasses anything the Italians are building, costs $250,000. The Italian bomber is built for Italy's specific needs. A maximum radius of 1,000 kilometers carrying one long ton of bombs is all that is required. So they build 'em fast and cheap.

Pilot Instruction Cheaper

It costs the American government $25,000 to turn out one first-class pilot. The Italians make you a good pilot for less than that many lire, or about $2,000. The American pilot who takes a Martin bomber into the air must have first flown about 2,000 hours. The Italian pilot takes an S.81 bomber, worth about 250,000 lire or less into the skies after flying as little as 100 solo hours.

Consequently, Italy has today approximately 8,000 class A pilots, about 2,000 second string pilots and a reserve of at least 4,000. In the United States we have 1,400 top rank Army pilots and we are considered in the air.

Italy's ability to produce home-made aircraft tanks and transport vehicles is considered, however, far more important a factor in estimating Fascist fighting strength than the imposing total of 2,700 bombers which Il Duce can order into action at an instant's notice.

Speedy Mobilization Possible

He can press a little green button of a series on his desk and mobilize immediately in addition to a fast-flying pursuit fleet of 1,000 front line ships and about 750 reserves.

But the really vital point, air and military experts insist, is that Italy has built up an aircraft industry capable of rapid production for so long as raw materials can come into the country or supplies on hand can last independently of the rest of the world.

Observation is a branch of air war technique in which Italy has little confidence. Planes of this category total well under 400 according to reliable information. Experience in Spain has shown the slower, under-armed observers are as vulnerable as clay pigeons and that except under unusual circumstances it isn't worth the trouble to send up observation planes. This important mission will be entrusted by the Italians to fleets of bombers adequately protected by pursuiters.

African Air Strength

Italian air-strength in Lybia and East Africa cannot be accurately gauged. Best reliable information is vague but places the total strength in Tripolitania at about 600 ships and 475 machines in Ethiopia, making a total for these colonies of 1,075 planes only about 20% of which are latest model front line caliber.

Most of the junky, slow, hard-steering aircraft—Caproni's and the early S.79's and S.81s—Italy got rid of in Abyssinia, in training crackups and truth be said, in Spain. The early bombers sent by Italy to Generalissimo Franco were not of the best but were rapidly replaced by good, faster craft as soon as it became obvious the French and the Russians were out to gain dominance of the Spanish skies.

Summing up Italy's aerial power one obtains the startling figure of 6,125 fighting ships of all classes, ages and categories. Cut that figure by half if you think it is exaggerated and you still have a formidable air force.

Military and air attaches in close touch with the Italian situation think the figure is conservative. They base this opinion on the fact that secrecy marks every single phase of Italian aircraft production. If it is possible to arrive by careful analysis from available official and unofficial information at a total of more than 6,000 planes, then Italy has many more, actually.

Mussolini, it must be noted, was very careful not to quote any figure in his recent "we are strong speech" before the Senate.

JUNE WEDDING HOLLYWOOD STYLE...CANDID CAMERAMAN GETS CLOSE-UPS OF NUPTIALS IN BOB TAYLOR'S NEW M

A JUNE MOON and Maureen O'Sullivan ... Bob Taylor proposes! Who wouldn't?

LUCKY GROOM is Bob, but Lionel Stander is best man! He also manages Bob's prize-fights!

HAPPY BRIDE is Maureen on the arm of her proud papa Edward Arnold.

GLEEFUL GUEST is Frank Morgan at these movie nuptials.

IT'S A JUNE WEDDING from M... "The Crowd Roars"

THE WRONG and the RIGHT OF IT

Incorrect walking is unflattering. With her legs too far apart, Virginia Grey is taking long, awkward strides, the arms swinging widely and grotesquely, resulting in the whole figure being thrown out of line.

Walking correctly Virginia Grey takes moderate steps, placing one foot directly ahead of the other. The arms swing freely and easily, and the lovely lines of the body are retained.

THE MAN IN THE BOOTH

The life of a locomotive engineer is not so lonely because he has his fireman as his constant companion. But imagine the life of the moving picture operator who works in loneliness and isolation. The public never gives him a thought until there comes a break in the picture and then he becomes the object of ill-humor or ridicule—cat-calls and whistles.

From his fireproof booth the operator keeps constant watch at the Temple, the Alberta and the Strand. He watches the show through a glass enclosed opening about the size of a wicket in a K. of P. Lodge room. He watches for one thing and only one thing—the "break." The "break" is the bane of his existence because it is one thing over which he has no control and which invariably comes without warning.

The man in the booth takes every precaution against a film fracture and it seldom, if ever, occurs through any negligence on his part. Each day before the theatre opens you can find Fortenberry or Schwartz at the Temple; Higginbotham or Whittaker at the Alberta; or Howe or Freeman at the Strand going over the machine and cleaning it thoroughly. They inspect every foot of film to be used that day before it is placed in the projector on regulation 2000-foot reels. They keep a weather eye for weak spots and patches, which are especially trying since by the time the film reaches Meridian it is likely to be patched in ten or fifteen places. "Breaks" rarely occur in fresh film, which has enough elasticity to withstand the sudden and unexpected jars of unforseen mechanical defects in the complicated machinery of the projector. However the film is oftentimes quite brittle, and that's when the trouble begins. Even in such cases the operator does his utmost to insure against breakage by testing the places where the film has been previously patched.

The man in the booth must also be somewhat of a showman. The successful presentation of a picture largely depends on the man in the booth. For he is the one who regulates the speed of the film, who controls the volume of sound and lighting effects. Spotty lighting, blaring or inaudible sound recording are factors which detract from the audience's enjoyment of the picture.

In the old days the operator was on the job from the time the theatre opened until it closed, and it was not unusual for him to have to eat his luncheon and dinner in the booth while running the show. Charlie Hatcher can tell you that back in those days an operator's job was tough and undignified. But all that has changed with the arrival of sound.

Today the caliber of the men engaged in this work is equal to that of any other big business enterprise. Tat Whittaker says in the ranks of the film operators you will find a large number of college graduates and that he knows at least one former doctor and even a lawyer.

The typical operator has had at least fifteen years experience. He is in his early forties and is a strong union man. Those in Meridian belong to Local No. 616.

The union keeps tab on its men by an army of "stewards" or checkers who spend their days and nights in the movies checking operators. Their movements are secret and the operator has no way of telling when they are in the theatre or when they might visit the projection room. Cleanliness is paramount and the operator is required to keep his booth spotlessly clean at all times, chiefly because of fire hazards. All in all, they are a hard-working loyal group of men. But you never find them in the spot-light.

The state of Texas has 18,868 miles of highway, more than any other state in the Union.

FORMS SOUGHT

(Continued From Page 1.)

to individual cotton growers, only to organized improvement groups.

Director White recommends that one-variety and other improvement groups that desire the free classing service this year apply as promptly as possible, so that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics may arrange all details for handling and shipping the samples to be classed.

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ARE IN THE SWIM TOO—
We congratulate Clarkco State Park's formal opening and all the people who ... area possible.
Clarke county's residents should take a... in the project as one of the outstandi... sissippi.
No doubt it will become one of the m... ful summer resorts in our section.
The Newberry management and pers... to help in making Clarkco a success b... direct patronage from time to time.
And when you're in Meridian—
Make Newberry's your headquarters—... wear.
Visit our lunch and cold drink counte... finest foods and fountain drinks in M...

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE COURIER-NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

No. 34 — MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1938 — PRICE 5 CENTS

MAN ENGINEERS LVE STRATOSPHERE FLYING PROBLEMS

major problems of he stratosphere—ample ut by airplane motors, ply for crews and pas- prevention of ice-for- wings—have been suc- ived by German engi-

world's altitude rec- established by a four- nkers transport plane d 23,600 feet achieved ade of five and ten tons , indicate that Ger- n has made another big d. They hope to attain h goal of inaugurating ans-oceanic passenger rvice in high altitudes, er speeds can be obtain- interference by weath- s.

ecessful Tests

y four supercharged otors of 1,000 H. P. unkers all-metal ordinary service equip- pay load of five tons bed to 30,357 feet and y after 100 minutes. A r the plane made an- ot with a ten ton pay ched 23,609 feet—both identally would make practically immune rcraft fire should the ort ever be used for s.

feet altitude the f five measured tem- around 40 degrees while at 30,000 feet, eters indicated 58 de- ow, while warm sun- prevailed on the flying ep warm under these mperatures, the crew ormal flying kit with heated "undies" and able during the whole

hing in the strato- e the air contains but f oxygen needed by e, the fliers relied on gen tank carrieu with aintain normal at- nditions in the cabin. ergency measure in nexpected breakdown ratus each man was ith an individual ment. But no inci- both record flights bers of the crew had ets of the altitude ts.

system developed by Aircraft works was ued on the altitude at of the motors is cial channels to the the wings and keeps ntly warm to make formation of ice, ed many casualties mpossible.

Commander Kinder- test pilot of the Jun- explained after the ts, the heating sys- fficient that a thick which had been al- n on the cabin win- e melted away by the heat for the wing. espite the extremely ures prevailing out-

YPE RAIL N TESTED

the construction d in other transpor- a new type of rail- pected to greatly in- and comfort and r test at Pasadena,

own as the "pendu- ng like a hammock tead of riding on over the trucks and r of the car.

of passenger equip- compare in comfort ss provided by the ngs in these ultra- ics.

Aids Standee

curve, the floor rther than the ceil- known that a pens to drinking er on a curve, the car is such as to ntated of tend- the drink into his

gn in rail transpor- ation, by three young land T. Hill, Wil- , and F. C. Lind- re being sponsored ton, Topeka and way.

f the "pendulum" is as compared with 160,000 pounds for each now in opera-

E YOUR EARS

ollment is "motor to a report pre- Eastern Osteopath- convention. "Deaf- t ear, it seems, is talent because so ve leave the left n order to signal s. In time the a ringing in his eventually by par- ss to the deaf o steadily on one d. No report has the osteopaths on monia"—the result powerful blasts of y packed halls just time.—The Com- ics.

"A LIVING THING"

"When you enter you hear a sound—a sound as of some mighty poem chanted. Listen long enough and you will learn that it is made up of the beating of human hearts, of the nameless music of men's souls . . . If you have eyes, you will presently see a looming mystery of many shapes and shadows, leaping sheer from floor to dome—the work of no ordinary builder.

"The pillars go up luke the brawny trunks of heroes; the sweet human flesh of men and women is moulded about its bulwarks, strong, impregnable; the faces of little children laugh out from every cornerstone; the marble spans and arches of it are the joined hands of comrades; and up in the heights and spaces there are inscribed the nameless musings of all the dreamers of the world. It is yet building —building and built upon.

"Sometimes the work goes forward in deep darkness; sometimes in blinding light; now beneath the burden of unutterable anguish; now to the tune of singing laughter and heroic shoutings like the cry of thunder.

"Sometimes, in the silence of the night-time, one may hear the tiny hammerings of the comrades at work upon the dome—the comrades that have climbed ahead."

PAST RECORDS BOOST INDIANS

Cleveland Fans Attempt To Read Signs In July Standings

Cleveland fandom is poring over baseball statistics to rationalize a belief that its Indians really may be headed pennantward this year.

They attach faith to mid-July figures of the past eight years, which show that the Tribe never has descended in the season's second half and that in four of those years it improved its position.

The statisticians reason thus that the club this year should hold at the season's end the first place it occupied early in July.

In four of the past eight years, the Indians finished in September exactly where they were in mid-July.

Rose In Other Years

In the other four, the Tribe bettered its position in the final half of the season, coming from sixth to fourth once to squeeze into the first division, from fifth to fourth another and two instances from fourth to third.

Last year, the Redskins in mid-July were in fifth place. The New York Yankees were leading, pursued respectively by Detroit, Chicago and Boston. And the Indians finished in exactly the same spot —fifth—at the end.

The Yankees, holding their mid-season lead. In mid-July, the Tribe had held a percentage variously around .500 and generally was 10 to 11 games behind the Yankees.

Two years ago, in 1936, Cleveland also was in fifth place at mid-season. The Yanks were leading then, too, and Detroit, Boston and Washington were trailing.

The Tribe pushed up in the final half of the season and edged into fourth place to make the first division. Again the Yanks held their first-spot position, even as Indian fans hope and calculate their club will this year, and went on to take a pennant.

Finished Third In 1935

It was a similar story in 1935. New York was leading and Cleveland was in fourth position, except that the Detroit Tigers edged out the Yanks for the pennant. The Indians moved from fourth up to third, their best finish in the past eight years. They duplicated that position the following year.

Here is the way it ran in the five years previous to that:

In 1934 — Cleveland was in fourth place, New York was leading. Detroit elbowed out New York for the pennant and the Indians worked up to third at the close.

In 1933—Cleveland was in sixth place, Washington was leading and won. The Indians moved up two places to fourth place and the first division.

In 1932—The Yanks were leading and won, Cleveland was in fourth place and finished there.

In 1931—Cleveland was No. 4 and finished the same, Philadelphia was leading and won.

In 1930 — The Indians again were in fourth place, where they finished. Washington led and Philadelphia won.

IN SPITE OF PLANNING

Although there is a gasoline station for every mile and a quarter of hard-surfaced highway in the United States, more than a million Americans run out of gas every year.—The Commentator Magazine.

WHERE STATE AND CENTENARY MEET

Above is the Meridian Junior College stadium where Mississippi State and Centenary College meet this fall. Clarke Pearce, president of the Chamber of Commerce, is in charge of the game's promotion, aided by Len Gresham and other citizens. Chamber of Commerce officials predict a peak attendance for the contest.

AN EDITORIAL

So often you hear on the streets of Meridian the same question, "What can I do about it?" That's an honest question and deserving of serious thought. Those of us who read history know that all problems, either political, social or economic, originate not in nature, but in man himself.

These problems are born of ignorance, prejudice, selfishness and fear born of individuals. They are overcome and set aside only by new knowledge, understanding and determination applied with courage to the problem of the hour.

The new knowledge required is a knowledge of what is happening within our own state and city and within ourselves. We must understand that our economy functions through voluntary cooperation between the economic groups which we call management, capital, labor, distributor, retailer, consumer, industry, agriculture and government. When any one of these groups refuses to cooperate intelligently with the others; or when any one of them demands or takes more than its rightful part of our income, the whole system gets out of balance. Our first obligation is to understand the sensitive, vital inter-dependence of these groups, and to fight for the rights of all of them as vigorously as we fight for our own group. The trouble has been that each group has thought and acted as though the whole United States was founded for its special benefit. Change anyone of the vital factors of profits, investment, wages, prices, income and taxes and you change them all. If prices are out of line with wages; if profits are out of line with income; if taxes are out of line with profits; if investment is out of line with income, the machine jams; everybody loses; nobody gains.

But in a democracy the economic machine is directed by laws made by representatives of the people, it becomes increasingly essential that our citizens be informed and responsible. If we continue to be ruled by citizens who use their franchise merely for personal and group advantage, democracy and capitalism will continue to struggle against each other.

There are two things we are learning NOT to do; one is to place in key positions, men who DO NOT understand the practical problems of business; the other is to select representatives of organized business who DO NOT understand the problems of government.

This controversy between business and government would never have occurred if our business leaders had been better statesmen; or if our political leaders had been sounder and more experienced business men. When we get REAL business men in politics and REAL politicians in business, we will be getting somewhere.

NEW SPEED RECORDS EXPECTED AT THE 1938 NATIONAL AIR RACES

Unprecedented Personal Rivalries And Increase In Prize Money Will Spur Pilots To Limit

With prize money increased to $102,750, new ships either testflown or in the building, and unprecedented personal rivalries between pilots, the 1938 National Air Races should prove the fastest ever held.

The races will be Sept. 3, 4 and 5, with the Thompson Trophy Race, greatest closed-course event in the world climaxing the speed events on Labor Day, Sept. 5. They will be held at the Cleveland Airport, as they were in 1937.

There will be several differences between the races this year and last. In the first place, no one place can be entered in both the cross-country Bendix Trophy Race and the Thompson; the races will last but three days instead of four, and there will be qualifying trials but no qualifying races.

The object of banning Bendix ships in the Thompson is to further the development of different types of craft. Air Race officials this year are hopeful that more transport ships will be entered in the Bendix race. The Thompson, naturally, is for smaller, extremely high-powered, easily maneuverable planes.

The races were cut from four days to three to concentrate the events, September 3 will be Bendix day, September 4, Greve day, and September 5, Thompson day. The Greve Trophy race is a 200-mile event over a ten-mile course, limited to engines of 549 cubic inches displacement or less.

The Thompson race this year famous racing pilots, and may develop a few more. Certainly it will see at least one new plane, and three or four whose speed has been materially increased. It will be 300 miles over a 10-mile course.

Earl Ortman will be on hand with his Keith-Ryder, the ship that finished second last year and with a change of spark plugs and a few minor adjustments broke all closed course records for land planes in the recent Oakland, Cal., races. Ortman's time at Oakland was well over 265 miles per hour, as was that of Col. Roscoe Turner, who finished a fraction of a second and a few feet behind.

Turner also broke the closed course record, set by Michael De Troyat, of France, in the 1936 races at Los Angeles. Both Turner and Ortman fly behind twin-row radial engines developing around 1,100 horsepower.

Steve Wittman, the Oshkosh, Wis., flyer, who builds his own ships, will be entered again. Wittman has rebuilt his Big D-12 job again, and is reported to have cut his wing surface even more. The D-12, a liquid-cooled, 12-cylinder engine, in Wittman's ship is an uncertain age, but always in finest condition. The same ship led the Thompson contestants at record-breaking speed for more than 17 laps last year, but Wittman was forced to fly high and lose speed when his propeller struck a bird and an oil line broke.

Intense Personal Rivalry

The personal rivalry between these three should make the Thompson an historic event, if nothing else does. Last year Turner was on Wittman's tail throughout not only the Thompson but the unscheduled qualifying race as well, and the Oakland race should whet Turner's appetite for a victory over Ortman.

TO MEET PALS

Eighteen months in France with a pal in the front line trenches makes pretty good news but when

they meet again after the span of two decades, that's even better news.

That's what is going to happen on August 7 when Tommy Stevenson of Meridian, leaves for Dallas, Texas, to visit with Lieut. Thomas Watson. Tommy says he never won a track meet while in school but he made up for it in France and his visit with Watson will be nothing short of a good long "talk" session over "them" days.

"And I'm going to give our city a good boost too," he says.

In Dallas, Tommy will also be the guest of Henry Rochmill, well known business leader of that city.

FRENCH LEAD IN AIR MARKS

Thirty new international aircraft performance records established in the past few months by Italy, France and Soviet Russia have relegated the United States to the background, according to the National Aeronautic Association.

Of the 175 established international records, the United States holds 19, France leads with 52, Italy is second with 33, Russia and Germany have 18 and 17 respectively.

Czechoslovakia holds 13 records, Great Britain 10, Poland 7, Belgium 3, Austria 2 and Japan 1.

The association proposed that manufacturers seek to keep the majority of landplane and seaplane record performances in this country to "enhance our prestige and retain our export trade."

That the United States has a long way to go is shown by the fact that of the 27 heavy landplane records, this country does not hold one, and holds only two in the heavy seaplane class.

CONTOUR FURROWS

The flat-bottom type of contour furrows, spaced as closely as conditions will permit, has proven much more effective than contour ridges or the rather imperfect soils in the erosion control demonstration area at Canton, Soil Conservation Service technicians report.

Where high ridges were used on impervious soils water was in some cases held above the ridges until desirable grasses were drowned out and the unfavorable moisture conditions resulted in the appearance of undesirable rushes.

Contour ridges on very steep slopes in the Oxford camp area, on the other hand, where the soil is sufficiently absorptive that no drowning effect has occurred, have resulted in a much improved pasture sod.

A comparison between a contour furrowed section and an unplowed section in the same area showed a marked contrast between the stands of Dallis grass on the furrowed and the unplowed land. There was a very satisfactory stand on the furrowed section, whereas only scattered plants were in evidence on the unplowed section.

In this case, the furrows were spaced 3 dinches apart with a middle buster.

EARLY SOVIET THRUST AGAINST JAPAN IN FAR EAST BARRED BY CHAOTIC RAILROAD CONDITIONS

Russia Now In No Position To Wage War Until Uninterrupted Rail Service Is Assured; Shortage Of Cars And Locomotives

(The following article is presented by the Courier-News in view of recent troubles on the Manchurian border.)

Any plans Joseph Stalin and his War Cimmissar Voroshilloff may have to start a war against Japan in the Far East while the Nipponese are engaged to the very limit of their military strength in China seem to be doomed by chaotic conditions prevailing on the only two railroads available for military supplies via Siberia.

The Soviet Far Eastern Army under Marshal Bluecher, considerably reinforced recently, could only be sure of a victory over combined Japanese and Manchurian forces, informed quarters point out here, if a regular supply of men and war materials including fuels could be maintained.

In view of disastrous conditions prevailing on the Trans-Siberian and the Turkish-Railroads, however, Marshal Bluecher and the Moscow War Commissariat are virtually slaves of the transport problem, so that the possibility of a Russo-Japanese war in the Far East may be ruled out for the near future.

Special Military Railroad

Of the two railroads connecting Western Russia with her Far Eastern parts, the Trans-Siberian railroad has been exclusively reserved for military transports since the beginning of the Chino-Japanese conflict. According to reliable information reaching here from Moscow, passenger service has been stopped except for one train a week.

For foreign passengers two special coaches are attached to military trains in order to maintain schedules as far as possible. Those two coaches are strictly guarded by GPU agents throughout the whole journey and care is being taken that their passengers are isolated from Red Officers traveling in the other parts of the train.

Although the Soviet authorities have done everything possible during recent years to bring track facilities between Moscow and Habarovsk up to requirements of a strategical line of major importance, the railroad is still far below the necessary standards. Heavily loaded military transports running over the line day and night in both directions have subjected rails and beddings to supernormal wear with the result that repairs have to be carried out all the time.

During March this year Trans-Siberian railroad traffic had to be stopped no less than 197 times on account of defective rails, etc. Of these 43 breakdowns caused interruptions of more than 12 hours each between Omsk and Irkutsk.

Traveling Speed Reduced

In order to prevent accidents of transport trains, the traveling speed had to be reduced to about 12 miles per hour for the whole distance from Moscow to Vladivostock. By far the greatest handicap for regular supplies to the Far East, however, is a serious shortage of cars and locomotives.

According to reliable information the rolling stock for the Far Eastern service is no less than 70 per cent behind requirements. Moreover, the quality of Russian-made locomotives is so poor that of 50 engines of the DW type delivered brand new at the end of March, 32 were returned to factories after only three weeks of service for more or less serious repairs.

The fact that the Traffic Commissariat assigned all available locomotives and freight cars from other lines to the Trans-Siberian Railroad has not improved conditions very much and, in fact has partly disrupted services on the other lines.

Responsible For Purge

The recent resignation of Traffic Commissar Bakulin and the arrest on charges of sabotage of his two assistants Kucharkin and Kartjenev was mostly the result of deplorable conditions prevailing on the Trans-Siberian road, Soviet Russia sources declare.

Conditions on the "Turksib" line connecting Baku, the center of the Soviet oil industry, with Novosibirsk are even more complicated observers assert. The tracks of the Turkestan - Siberian railroad finished in 1928 only are frequently drowned in sand of the Turkestan prairie. Until recently the railroad administration had only about 500 tank cars which is just about 20 per cent of the total equipment available for supplying the Far Eastern army and Naval forces with fuel and oil.

Numerous tank cars of the Murmansk railroad have recently been added to the Turksib rolling stock however without any noticeable improvements in increasing oil supplies. In addition to these technical shortcomings sources here assert a large force of picked GPU detachments has to be on constant guard against deliberate acts of sabotage on tracks and trains committed by the Mohammedan population hostile to the Moscow regime.

Pulp Growth Due In Area

Mills Employ 39,000 Now With Million Annual Pay Roll

Substitution of cross-cut saws for cotton plows would go far toward curing the South's economic ills, according to the Southern Forest Experiment station of the Department of Agriculture.

Directors of the station report that a survey of the South, from Charleston, S. C., to Houston, Tex., reveals the remarkable growth of the pulp paper industry in the last three years and points to proper methods for pulpwood operations in Dixie.

Describing the section from Tennessee to the Gulf and from central South Carolina to eastern Texas as the nation's greatest forest area, these authorities pointed out that this vast region now has 125,000,000 of its 213,000,000 acres in timber, with wood pulp mills producing paper and rayon concentrated in the Southeast in recent years.

Use Slash Pine

This concentration followed experiments showing that paper, including newsprint, could be manufactured successfully and economically from slash pine trees.

The forestry experiment station reported $200,000,000 already had been invested in pulp mills in Dixie, resulting in a total employment of 39,000 persons with an annual payroll of $25,000,000.

Plans call for doubling the present capacity of these mills by 1939.

As an example of the amount of labor pulp mills require for cutting and processing the wood, I. F. Eldredge, regional survey director of the forest service, said the new $1,000,000 first unit of a kraft paper mill at Springhill, La., will demand 800,000 man-days of labor when it operates at full capacity—a timber requirement equal to 100,000 acres of cotton. Six such mills would take care of Louisiana's cotton labor surplus.

Utilization of the South's timber lands offers the best chance to offset the diminishing demand for the principal agricultural crop—cotton, according to forest experts and paper manufacturers.

Rayon Mill In Florida

The new rayon mill at Fernandina, Fla., is a blow to king cotton but a boost to the timber industry, these experts declared. The Fernandina mill, first of its kind in the South, will use pine entirely. Previously, the base for rayon generally included 70 per cent wood pulp and 20 per cent cotton.

Eldredge was confident that observance of a "cropping" instead of a "cut and get out" policy would result in doubling the South's timber products output and still preserve the forests.

The forest service, he said, "occupy a strategic position with regard to domestic and foreign markets unequalled by any other forest region in the Western hemisphere."

Economists familiar with the South's agricultural and forestry problems predicted that the entire surplus of labor could be absorbed through judicious expansion of the wood pulp industry in the next 20 years, without damaging the area's timber supply.

Selective Cutting Needed

Scientific cutting would prevent unwise depletion of the South's timber lands, these experts pointed out.

Three policies to govern expansion of the pulp and paper industry in the South were recommended:

1. No greater installation than the South can support from timber not needed for other forest using industries.

2. New mills distributed throughout the region rather than concentrated, insofar as economic circumstances permit.

3. Each plant should be a permanent fixture and timber in its territory on a sustained yield basis with full regard for the needs of other wood-using industries.

11 STATES KEEP 45-MILE SPEED

A comparison of regulations governing motor pleasure vehicles in 1932 and 1938 reveals that there is only one state—Missouri—with a 2-cent gasoline tax, compared to three six years ago.

A survey also reveals that 17 states now have a universal speed law, the basic rule of which is careful and cautious driving. Only 11 states now specify a 45-mile per hour limit, compared to 17 in 1932. Ten states have posted speed zones, where there were none six years ago.

Legislation requiring drivers to give signals for turns has been enacted by 43 states. Twenty-one states prohibit interfering with normal traffic flow by loitering or slow, "sight-seeing" driving.

It was revealed that nearly 20,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline were consumed last year.

WHISTLING BABY FROM BROOKLYN 14 MONTHS OLD

Little 14-month-old Carol Ann Singer is a prodigy—at whistling.

She can whistle blithely, despite her age.

The baby appears to have learned the art of puckering her lips and emitting a tune from imitating a neighbor in a Brooklyn, N. Y., apartment, where the Singer family lived before moving to Saskatoon.

On the trip from New York to Saskatoon she startled passengers of the train car with her whistling.

SIMPLE TREND IN TOMBSTONE

Angels, doves and lambs are not so popular as they once were, according to James S. Walker, who for 68 years has been cutting and polishing gravestones.

"Markers these days seem to be following the modern trend—they are more streamlined than they once were," Walker said.

"Once the demand was great for the extra frills such as flying doves or angels, but nog, conforming to the times, our marker designs are more simple.

Walker said the practice of inscribing the deceased's life history on his gravestones was also going out of style.

"It used to be," he said, "that information regarding a person could be obtained only by reading his gravestone.

"Now, however, county and city governments keep records of birth and death, so that a person's history doesn't have to be carved in marble."

The latest thing in graveyards is the family plot, he said. A large marker bears the family name, and small individual stones are placed, usually flush with the ground, about the centerpiece, as occasion demands.

CLAY INDUSTRY SEEN IN STATE

North Mississippi, which possesses one of the few bauxite deposits in the world, is the scene of exhaustive tests of native clays by a group seeking to determine their value and to assist ceramic industries in locating in the state. The tests will continue throughout the year, with the WPA and the University of Mississippi chemistry and geological department collaborating.

Dr. William C. Morse, directing the Mississippi geological survey, said that there was reason to believe that development of clay resources would make the ceramic industry greater than lumber development, for years the basic industry of the state.

Col. Ross C. Purdy, executive secretary of the American Ceramic Society, recently visited the state and expressed astonishment at the abundance of clay material to be found.

"The development of the state's clays are contingent on the rising demand for ceramic products," he said. "Now is the time to push the industry as forests are being depleted and there is a desire for the erection of brick and other permanent buildings."

Clay suitable for structuarl material, porcelain and tableware has been found in Tishomingo, Itawamba and Monroe counties. Bauxite doposits are found in Northeast Mississippi. Fireclay is mined in Tallahachie and Benton-ite in Prentiss counties.

"HE WHO HATH EARS—"

By Nola Dean McClintock

If one might listen reverently
To heart songs of an enemy
He would hear, surprisingly,
Echoed back, his own.

And had one but the charity
To touch those strings less ruthlessly
He'd find in perfect unity
A clear, sweet tone.

For in the depth lies harmony
With God's celestial melody
And no man, even humbly,
May sing alone.

THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE

The most recent survey of the Department of Commerce reveals that 20 per cent of United States homes have neither bath tubs nor shower. In addition to these technical shortcomings sources here assert a large force of picked GPU detachments has to be on constant guard against deliberate acts of sabotage on tracks and trains committed by the Mohammedan population hostile to the Moscow regime.

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DAWN PATROL READY TO GO GUNNING FOR HORDES IMPERILING KING COTTON

Sleepy farmhands soon will hear the quiet dawn broken by the roar of a powerful motor and the sprouts of a diving plane, for in a few weeks it will be cotton dusting time in Dixie.

Chirping of redbirds and sparrows will be drowned by the gunning of a thunderous motor as a ship streaks over green rows of cotton, leaving behind a widening tornado of grayish poison, usually calcium arsenic, to be dined upon by King Cotton's worst enemy — the boll weevil.

Planters agree that the most effective method of dealing with the tiny crop destroyer is from the air, and authorities say the weevil eats early. Hence, the "dawn attack."

Memphis—in the heart of the cotton belt—sends many planes into the tri-states of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas to exterminate the pest.

Plans of Old Type

To the average farmer, a plane is just a plane, and its age makes little difference to him for he believes all are dangerous. As described by Mervin Rosenbush, a veteran pilot, the farmer is fairly accurate if he confines the belief to dusting planes.

Rosenbush says nearly all dusting planes are old type ships, for they may be outfitted for this purpose more easily than a modern plane.

Most of them are biplanes. The front cockpit is replaced with a hopper into which poison is poured. This is sealed with a "lard can" lid and the spray is projected through a "spill," controlled by a hand lever in the pilot's cockpit, in the bottom of the hopper. A small propeller on the wing assures a regular flow of the poison.

Five pounds of calcium arsenic are dusted over each acre. It combines with dew to form a thin paste, and in Rosenbush's own words, "the weevil drinks himself to death."

Many Crackups Occur

Peril of crop dusting is reflected in mention that the planes used mostly are old machines. Engine failure—not at all uncommon—means almost inevitable crackup when over cotton fields. The half light of early morning is deceptive to the flier, and almost every flight means collision with some minor obstacle on the ground.

Rosenbush, who, after nine years of flying, stills is enthusiastic as when he went up for the first time, spends many hours at Memphis Municipal Airport, and he tells of many happenings concerning his "buddies."

Last season, one of his friends of the "dusting fleet" overlooked a cottonhouse, a small barn-like structure used for feed storage.

"He hit it with his wheels," Rosenbush said, "and suddenly the ship was on her back sailing through the air—tail first. He hit the ground with a bang, skidded to a stop, and crawled from a pile of wreckage, unhurt."

Story of One Farmer

Another bad engine failure, and with a crash certain, he jumped a road and landed in a gravel pit. The landing was good and he soon repaired the balkky engine. To get it cranked, he employed a bystander, a farmer with an aversion to flying.

The farmer, never before having been in a plane, was lost. The pilot explained to him that the switch was to be left on and that the throttle was to be held barely open. He then ducked under a wing to the propeller.

"Contact!" the pilot yelled. And it was contact—also full throttle. The plane lurched forward and was in the air with the farmer at the stick before the startled aviator could pick himself up from the ground.

Out of the gravel pit and into the blue zoomed the plane. The pilot, becoming more concerned about the life of the farmer than the plane as the ship rose higher, shouted for someone to get a doctor. It was beginning to look very much as if one would be needed.

The ship wobbled and zig-zagged crazily, banked into a sloppy turn, and headed back toward the gravel pit. The engine died as the farmer finally thought to close the throttle. It hit the ground straight and level, bounced once, then rolled to a halt.

The farmer declared he never had flown before, and added that he never would again.

A SHORT SHORT STORY

A survey has proven that modern students are taller than their fathers. But whose fault is it that the fathers are always short. —The Comemntator Magazine.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

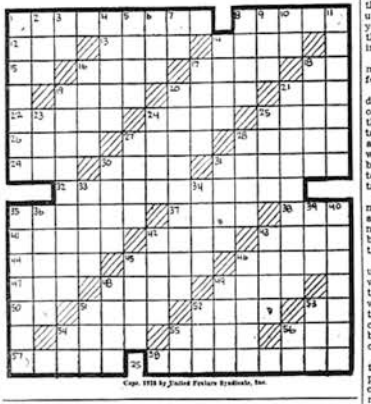
1—Very fleshy
5—Whimper
10—Fuss
12—Performance by one person
14—Recent addition to pitching staff of Cubs
15—Exist
16—Man's name
17—Turn to another course
18—Man's nickname
19—Male attendant
20—Sacquite
21—Prohibitance
22—By oneself
24—Heavily fielded particles of silica
25—Broken rock
26—Portal
27—Turn out from possession
28—Remove hair from face
29—Female sheep
30—Tunnel exit
31—Black eye (slang)
32—Arresting by underhand
33—Heavy blow
34—Wagon-tongue
36—Worm for bait
37—Silence
42—Floating body of ice
43—Underground passage
44—Prefix: between
45—Occupied
46—Doctrine
47—Raw metal
48—Play in football
49—Vault itself
50—On happening of
51—Way of life
52—Slender ineffectual

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

53—"The wonderful year," 1926 (abbr.)
54—Merchandise
56—Young female
58—Tatting stitch
57—Place for selling goods
58—Follows similar path to

DOWN

1—Type of vegetable
2—Subtle denoting direction
3—Flood (abbr.)
4—Custom
5—Learning
6—Addition to horse
7—Negative answer
8—Origin of plant life
9—Part of wheat plant
10—Shellfish article
11—That which gives sharp pain
13—Instrument of entertainment
16—Walking stick
18—Strengthened hole
19—Throw
20—Sunlight
21—Quality of being basic
23—Maintaining by money dispute
24—Legal code
25—Chisel and paste
26—Part of face
27—Unlawful assistance
28—Send by express, freight or mail
29—Drive old
31—Male deer
32—Small trading apparatus
34—Editorial
36—Lamenta
38—Ready for sudden action
39—Single thing
40—In good season
41—Small tree-like plant
43—Repast
45—Debt note
46—Sing tremblingly
47—Yield of outer covering
48—Dry Italian wind
51—Perfect score in golf
52—Evergreen tree
53—Make ill
54—Heavy affliction
55—Southern state (abbr.)



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Roush Finds Lack Of Bunt, Hit-Run Plays

Edd Roush who returned to baseball as coach of the Cincinnati Reds after an absence of several years, blames the minor leagues for their failure to produce major leaguers who know how to bunt and how to put on the hit-and-run.

The one time king of all National League outfielders regrets the passing of these two plays from the game.

"Nowadays," says Edd, "it's a rare thing to find a player who can hit behind the runner or drop down a bunt wherever he wants.

"In the old days players were taught to hit to all fields but now they are nearly all one-field hitters. You find a fellow hitting either to left or right almost all the time and the pitchers and fielders naturally take advantage of that and pitch and field accordingly.

"It's much easier to pitch to a batter, for instance, if you know he is a dead right field hitter and that there isn't one chance in a hundred that he may cross up up by hitting to left.

"The old timers, could and did hit to all fields, but Babe Ruth and his long swing changed all that. Nowadays everybody goes up there taking a full swing and you rarely find anybody choking the bat and punching one over the infield to a certain spot.

"This free hitting may produce more home runs but it produces fewer smart plays.

"I notice another difference today. The present high class type of player would never stand for the abuse the old timers had to take from rough and ready managers like John McGraw, McGraw was a wonderful manager — none better—but if he were operating today he would have to change his tactics.

"Still, I imagine there is just as much fun playing the game today as there was in my time. And I noticed the same old battle go on between some of the catchers and the hitters.

"That reminds me of the fun I used to have when Earl Smith was catching. Earl used to engage the hitter in an argument and when he figured he had the hitter's attention distracted he would call for a fast ball and before the batter could get set he had another strike on him.

"He fooled me two or three times that way and then I happened to notice that he always called for a fast ball when he got me talking.

"So, thereafter I used to make a point of starting a row with Earl and all the time I was watching the pitcher out of the corner of my eye and when he started to throw I'd whirl and slam the fast ball I knew was coming.

"That went on for quite a while until one day Earl says to me: 'I'm not going to talk to you any more. I notice every time I do, you get a base hit, so from now on, I'm going to be a clam.

"Yes, those were the days but I still get a lot of fun teaching a few things to the youngsters."

FISTIANA

Scarcely had Joe Louis shot his final contemptuous glance at Max Schmeling's broken body writhing there on the canvas from a battering that might have killed a less sturdy man, whom somebody wanted to know if the champion might be classified as the greatest heavyweight that ever lived.

It makes an interesting line in any story to thus put the 24-year-old negro out there all alone as the top hand over Jeffries, Fitzsimmons, Corbett, Dempsey and the rest, but I wonder if he really is that good. I wouldn't know for sure, but I'll admit he may be, or that possibly he will develop eventually into unmistakable all-time preeminence. He was superb in that June 22 battle.

One thing is certain. Several alleged experts saw the words of wisdom they had been gushing for weeks converted into the prattling of so many maniacs in the record time of two minutes and four seconds. I speak of those of us who picked Schmeling. I was with Dempsey, Dumb Dan Morgan, Jimmy Johnston and the others who had explained at great length why Louis could not possibly win. I sat stiffled while he all but clubbed the German to bits.

And that wasn't all. Some had gone to great pains to detect that Louis was without courage by virtue of the 12-round knockout he suffered in his first fight with Schmeling, and quite plainly the prediction repeatedly was made that Louis would fold when the opening gong was touched off.

Before the fight, some also found Louis without sufficient emotion. They wanted a fiery Dempsey, a gent who would come wheeling out of his corner bent upon utter annihilation.

That's approximately what they got, and I think by now everybody must be sold on the idea that Louis can be ranked at least among the top two or three heavyweights of all time. He punches as hard and as fast as any of them, and showed a fine brand of courage in taking the play away from Schmeling. He also proved once and for all that he can work himself up to such a pitch that if ever there was a killer in there he's it when he wants to be.

I don't know how well he can box compared with other great fighters and I do know that he is easily hit from the neck up. Schmeling landed one of those right hand punches that earned him a knockout in the first fight, but it so happened that, according to Louis, he was going away just enough to take the power out of it and he didn't feel it.

It didn't matter much anyhow. By that time Schmeling gradually but surely was being battered as probably no man ever was before in so short a space of time and he was to find himself nailed to the ropes a moment later and screaming out in anguish like a badly hurt child when Louis hit him so hard in the side that his spine was fractured.

That was a terrible punch, and the one that to me established Louis, temporarily, among the killers. A less vicious fighter would have stepped aside to give Schmeling a chance to get out in the open where he could have been more easily handled. Obviously Louis shot his right with all the power he could muster and that blow alone would have won him the fight without the many others he landed.

Thus the fight was a concentration of drama and action seldom seen before, and so one-sided and brutal that I'm sure all lovers of the manly art must have left happy and well-satisfied. It's true that nobody was killed, but Louis did the best he could by putting Schmeling in the hospital for 10 days.

All in all it was quite an event —especially for those of us who told you exactly how Schmeling would knock Louis out.

I still would like to see Louis fight Bob Pastor again. As he fought the other night, he would knock Pastor out, instead of going to an uninteresting 10-round decision, as he did before, and I'd like to see him in there again with Tommy Farr, who made their 15-rounder close.

Return matches with those two would serve as the measuring stick of his greatness, and would prove whether he actually has developed into the super-fighter he seemed to be against Schmeling.

GRIDIRON SEES MORE PASSING

Sammy Baugh and a change in the rules made coaches more passconscious than ever.

Ed Allan Creighton, head coach of the Chicago Cardinals National Football League team, found in discussing trends of the game with leading college strategists, gathered at Minneapolis recently.

"Lessening the penalty for incomplete passes over the goal line and making them touchbacks only on fourth down," Creighton said, "gives quarterbacks greater latitude in directing the offense.

"They are no longer afraid to call pass plays inside an opponents' 20-yard line. And, after watching Baugh pitch the Washington Redskins to a world's championship, college and pro coaches are beginning to appreciate the more potent possibilities of an aerial attack."

Passing is becoming a more important factor in pro football every season, Creighton points out. No team, with its roster limited to 30 men, can go through to a championship on power alone, he said. The physical limitations of even the giant young men in the National league are such that they will not stand up under the terrific play that characterizes pro football, the Cardinal coach maintains.

"Passing is the great preserver," Creighton says. "Of the 1938 games in eight of the league's leading teams in this year's schedule, 'Duke' has had to do a lot of passing to win. Of our stanines, 4 were games, but, to our weary mark for the opponents we have to credit 4 games as true in passing competition.

"While you try to keep from putting most of the burden of the offense on the ends, are spread, the ends, but we'll get the frequent substitution," Creighton says.

Creighton says the Chicago Bears as the team to beat in the Western division this season with Detroit and Green Bay giving a good chance to overtakes the Bears. In the eastern division, Creighton returns to supremacy of the New York Giants. The league will be represented by Cleveland and Pittsburgh, already two strong teams, Creighton thinks.

Between 200,000 and the 20,000,000 who are under 25 years of age

COMBS HAS GREAT RECORD WITH DUKE

Winning 18 of their 21 games and capturing both state and Southern Conference championships, Duke University's 1938 baseball team put additional stars in the crown of Coach Jack Coombs as he completed his 10th year at the institution.

This year's team ran Coombs' record for the past five years to 102 victories against 19 defeats and gave the former major league hurling great a 10-year mark of 170 wins against 67 losses.

That, as far as is known, is the best college baseball record in the country over the same period of time.

In his years of coaching at Duke, Coombs has sent player after player to the major leagues. At the present he has four in the majors—Bill Werber, Chubby Dean, Wayne Ambler and Ace Parker, all with the Philadelphia Athletics.

He has 13 others playing major league ball in various parts of the country, with the New York Yankees—who have probably signed more Duke players than any other club—having strings on most of them.

PRESENT-DAY TENNIS IS POOR MAN'S GAME, ASSERTS FRED PERRY

Tennis today is a poor man's sport, according to Fred Perry, former English Davis Cup star, who is doing quite well financially as a professional.

"In 1900 or so," Perry asserted while visiting here, "nine out of the 10 top ranking players in the country were millionaires. Today not that the wealth of the first 10 ranking American amateurs does not total more than $35,000—and a few of them don't have a dime.

"Why," asked Perry, "are Don Budge, Bobby Riggs and others working hard at tennis? Because they know that when they're highly ranked they are going to be in line to make money out of professional tennis either playing or instructing.

"That is the difference between today and yesterday in tennis. They played the game for the sport of it yesterday—but newer blood and newer ideas are taking their places in the amateur associations."

The time is coming, Perry believes, when tennis will be dominated by professionals, "if the amateurs won't meet us professionals 50-50."

"We professionals could do a lot of amateur tennis if the officials would let us," the Englishman continued. "We could go around to the colleges and coach their best young material, and we could help out with the Davis Cup practices."

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SPECIAL!

We will have our next BIG SALE Thursday and Friday, August 25th and 26th. Our shippers tell us that all stock will be fat and ready to sell at this sale.

We are sure to have 1,000 to 1,200 head of all kinds. Make your plans now to be here for this sale.

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We know that's true because 14,000 other passengers on the good ship already made that investment.

A modern electric refrigerator will be an investment which you will see, enjoy, and use in your own home every day in the year. Its dividends not contingent upon what happens some where else but its returns of food preservation, fine frozen desserts, ample ice, and general kitchen are paid hourly and daily.

Extra dividends on such an investment have just been declared in the form of the rate reduction effective July 1, 1938 which reduces the energy cost of home refrigeration, lights, and small appliances by about 10%.

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INCREASE IN NE PRODUCTION ANNED BY FRENCH

f fifty airplanes 1938.
e significance of e lost, let it be France will not re than 200 mill- r the first six year. In other n of the Minis- ase the produc- re than seven

Schedule plane plants are ur hours a day f workers alter- tories. In other is being in- roundwork laid n of new planes stage.

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r of new dinner cently by Joan ed from fine ock featured a long sleeves, front in a high- l pink pailettes. skirt, cut to

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CAPITOL ACTIVITIES

by WALKER WOOD
SECRETARY OF STATE

The Second Bill under the proposed Home Exemption Law now before the Mississippi Legislature is: "An Act to provide for the repayment to counties, road districts, school districts, and municipalities of maintenance tax lost by reason of the exemption of homes by the Home Exemption Act of 1938".

This Bill provides as follows:

That there shall be disbursed to the taxing units as a reimbursement or tax loss, any moneys from the State Treasury appropriated for that purpose, at stated intervals, an amount equivalent to the gross amount of maintenance taxes which might have been assessed and levied against the assessed value of all homes which have been lawfully exempted from maintenance law.

The payment for, or reimbursement of, the tax loss to the taxing unit shall be due and payable in two installments, the first on March 1st, of each year, and the second on September 1st.

The total amount of the reimbursement shall be determined by the certificates of tax loss filed with the State Tax Commission by the Clerk of the board of supervisors and the city clerk, and as otherwise provided. When the certificates thus filed shall have been approved b ythe Commission, it shall be the duty of the Commission to determine, on or before the 15th, day of February, the amount of the first installment, which shall be based on the total tax loss as originally certified. Any adjustment in the amount of the total tax loss to be paid to the taxing unit shall be made by the Commission, if possible, prior to the certifying to the Auditor the amount of the second installment.

The certificate referred to shall be filed by each taxing unit, and shall show the total assessed value in the taxing unit of real estate, personal property, railroads and otherp ublic service corporations, (2) the total assessed value and then umber of homes which have been lawfully exempted, (3) the tax levies which have been made in the taxing units, separately for the maintenance which would apply to the homes which have been exempted and for the purose for which each levy is imposed, (4) the total tax for which application for reimbursement is made, and such other additional information as the Commission may require.

The Third Bill pertaining to Home Exemption is: "An Act to provide a method for municipal home owners to obtain an exemption from municipal ad valorem taxes levied for maintenance purposes, and so that municipalities may be reimbursed for taxes lost by such home exemption, by providing for uniform municipal assessment rolls, methods for assessing property, and for levying taxes, etc."

This Act provides that the home of every head of a family in any municipality shall be exempt from all maintenance ad valorem taxes levied, assessed and collected and to be collected by th municipality in which the home is located; and the homs of any head of a family located in any added territory which is a part of a municipal separate school district, shall be exempt from school maintenance ad valorem taxes levied by the municipal separate school district.

However, the Act provides that this exemption shall not be effective if the municipality excludes itself from its provisions.

The governing authority of any municipality in the state which does not desire the exemption of homes shall order, and provide for the holding of a special election in such municipality not later than the third Tuesday in August, 1938. Notice of the election shall be given and the same shal be held and conducted as other elections are held.

At such special election the propositions to be voted for shall be: "For home exemption" and "against home exemption," which proposition shall be printed on the official ballot at such election.

If a majority of the votes cast at the election are in favor of home exemption then the governing authority of the municipality shall enter an order providing that this Act, The Home Exemption Act of 1938, and the Act providing for the repayment of tax loss, shall be effective and apply to such municipality.

In case its shall appear on said election returns, that a majority of the votes case at such election weer gainst home exemption, then the governing authority shall enter an order declaring that this Act ,as well as the other two Acts before mentioned shall not be in effect in such municipality.

The governing authority of any municipality is further given the authority to call an election in June of any year after the year 1938, on the propositions of the Act, and the result of the election shal have the same effect, as is provided for the election, if held in the year 1938.

Nothing contained in the Act shall be construed to limit the right or power of any municipality to make or construct any special improvements or to make any addition or extension to any existing special improvements; or in any way limit the exercise of any rights power and authority now conferred upon the municipalities or the respective officers thereof.

EVE IT OR NOT!

on a gallon of gas saves half—every ee mile—every other load a free load.

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BS AUTO CO.

THE WRONG and the RIGHT OF IT

Illustrating the "don'ts" in table manners," Virginia Grey, M-G-M player, leans her arms heavily on the table, her body thrown out of line, and rest partially in the aisle. Accessories should never be placed on table.

At the table, one should sit upright with feet placed firmly under the table; purse and other accessories should be held in the lap. The left arm should be kept in the lap.

Hollywood Starlet Examines Non-Skid Tread Design on New Goodrich Tire

The revolutionary non-skid design on the new automobile tire recently announced by The B. F. Goodrich Company is examined by Lynn Roberts, now being featured by Republic Pictures in "The Lone Ranger" and other films.

This new design is the "life saver" tread, developed after more than two years of research and engineered to give traction and braking demanded by modern motoring conditions. According to the manufacturer the new product will stop a car on a wet pavement faster than any tire yet developed.

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and get the benefit of our summer prices.

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In the bills above I have discussed the administration measures as introduced.

There have been several other "Homestead Exemption" bills introduced since the conventiong of the lawmakers, some of which seek to put a limit on the amount of Exemption and other amendments to the administrative bills. No revenue bills have been introduced as yet to raise the money to replace that lost my homstead exemption, but several methods have been sugested, among which are: To put on a 3c sales tax on each bottle of beer, to place tax on cigars and increase tax on cigarettes; to raise the ad valorem tax and raise the sales tax one cent.

JOBS THAT BLOOM IN THE SPRINGS

Every business has its headaches. In the custom-built mattress industry it's the stiff crown in the center of the mattress which sometimes causes customer complaints. When such a complaint occurs there are two things the company can do to remove the stiffness and make the mattress sleepable: (1) Roll the mattress up in a tight bundle, then suddenly release it, repeating process about 50 times; (2) Hire a man to walk up and down on it. For this latter method the company sends its mattress-walker to the adress with a roll of burlap under his arm. Arrived at the home he introduces himself and proceeds to remove his shoes. Then he lays the burlap on the mattress, climbs upon the bed, and proceeds to walk solemnly up and down its center. Usually the breaking-in is accomplished at one visit during which the mattress-walker walks close to half a mile. Yes, it's a soft job.

—The Commentator Magazine

Fish sold alive in markets or ordered in restaurants must be stunned with a mallet blow before being touched with a knife, according to a law in Prussia.

Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh Called Presidential Timber

"Lindbergh for President."

Will this slogan be heard during the future national election campaign?

Was not his father a member of the United States House of Representative? Was not his grandfather a member of Parliament in his native Sweden before emigrating to America? Was not his father-in-law a member of the United States Senate and later an American ambassador?

During the elder Lindbergh's tenure of office in Washington, young Lindy lived near the White House and made a childhood friend of Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of the late Theodore Roosevelt. In fact, according to Daniels, he was frequently a party to White House pranks and aided young Quentin take his pony into the White House elevator and again helped him cut the electric current during a big party.

Later Lindy helped his father campaign in 1923 by flying him from one town to another during a stumping tour.

He has always been a keen student of American politics and even if he has renounced open political activity, it is recalled that he supported Henry Breckenridge in his independent Democratic campaign before the nomination convention in 1936.

Letters On Crime

Furthermore, in a letter accompanying a check to Henry Guggenheim Committee to fight crime, Lindbergh wrote: "I consider that crime and corruption as they exist in New York at the present time, cannot be cured without a new system of government."

This writer believes that Lindbergh has retained all of the popularity, all of the idolatry that the American public accorded him in 1927 after his historic flight to Paris.

And Lindbergh is a man of action. He will never be resigned to a life of seclusion in a laboratory. He is a patriotic American and because he has suffered from the results of a crime wave that robbed him of his first son, he is goaded by the idea of having a hand in the creation of a system and a government that will make such conditions impossible.

Although replacing its trees with rapid strides, England has fewer trees today than in 1914.

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QUICK CREDIT TO EVERYONE
Just select one tire or a full set and show us your license identification. There is no red tape, no delays and no questioning. We install or deliver the tires at once.
PROOF OF OUR EASY CREDIT
98 out of every 100 customers complete their purchases and our easy credit requirements in about 9 minutes. You too, will get this same quick service.

CHEVROLET

1928	1929	1930-31	1932-33	1934-36
4.50-21	4.50-20	4.75-19	5.25-18	5.25-17
60c	60c	65c	75c	75c

FORD

1928-29	1930-31	1932	1933-34	1935-36
4.50-21	4.75-19	5.25-18	5.50-17	6.00-16
60c	65c	75c	85c	95c

PLYMOUTH

1929	1930-31	1932	1933-34	1935-36
4.75-20	4.75-19	5.25-18	5.25-17	6.00-16
65c	65c	75c	75c	95c

BUICK		PONTIAC	
5.25-21-85c	5.50-19-85c	5.00-19-70c	5.50-18-85c
5.50-18-85c	6.00-17-95c	5.25-18-75c	6.00-17-95c

OLDSMOBILE		NASH	
5.25-18-75c	5.50-18-85c	5.00-19-70c	5.50-18-85c
5.50-17-85c	6.00-17-95c	5.50-17-85c	5.50-19-85c

DODGE		TERRAPLANE	
5.00-19-70c	5.50-19-85c	5.25-17-75c	6.00-16-95c
5.50-18-85c	6.00-16-95c	5.50-17-85c	6.00-17-95c

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The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
815—22nd Avenue
Offices in The Meridian City Lines Building
Phone 1141
Box 743

LOOK--THINK

Quoting the esteemed Neshoba Democrat:

"Most states boast of what they have.

"Here are two states that boast of what they have not.

"They are Nevada and Nebraska.

"Nevada has no sales tax, no income tax, no bonded indebtedness, no interest to pay.

"Nebraska has no sales tax, no use tax, no cigarette tax.

"It has no service tax, no income tax, no luxury tax.

"It owes no bonded indebtedness.

"These two states are in a class by themselves.

"It goes to show what can be done when citizens make up their minds to get the job done.

"It is simply an example of planning and economy.

"Other states are telling the world what they have.

"Nevada and Nebraska are telling the world what they have not.

"It is at least encouraging to know that there are two states that get along without so many kinds of taxes.

"Citizens of other states—Mississippi among them—have sat supinely by and permitted myriad taxes to grow up about them like mushrooms.

"A tax is easy to put on.

"But hard to get off.

"We have pointed out before that if Mississippi, blessed with mild climate, long growing seasons, and other advantages, could but offer the additional inducement of fewer taxes in both number and amount, we would stand to gain tremendously by it.

"Nevada and Nebraska are telling their 'have not' story to the world.

"Other states would do well to get the benefit of their experience."

To which we add—the sooner we think in "lower-tax" terms the better.

PLAY YOUR PART

Numerous persons have written in during the past week with very helpful suggestions regarding ways and means to make The Courier-News more interesting. One suggestion is:

"Please keep it full size as you did this week."

For the benefit of this particular well-wisher, any newspaper's size is necessarily governed by the amount of advertising it contains. The less advertising, the smaller in size it must be. Unlike the radio which carries a spasmodic number of chance listeners and which can run any sort of record it may wish, the newspaper is the most exacting business in the world. Always you must remember some 15,000 people every day, or every week, will read your publication. Thus, the newspaper actually becomes the property of a given number of people. They can do what they please with it when they will and what-not. Hence, all subscribers are really partners in the newspaper business.

As for the suggestion to keep this publication to a standard size—

This depends on the advertisers and upon the subscribers.

Perhaps the thought is a bit idealistic—but if some of our well-wishers would do one thing—

Just tell the advertisers, those you find in The Courier-News, you appreciate their sponsorship.

You know them—as well as we.

Tell them today!

WORTH WHILE

A well-known newspaper editor in Mississippi tells of a "worth while organization in the state":

"There is a valuable organization in Neshoba county.

"It is a council which has for its goal the coordination of effort and aims, with the idea of promoting and upbuilding this territory.

"Not much has been said of it.

"In quiet manner they have organized and begun work, meeting once each month.

"We commend this beginning.

"Out of it may come sound, valuable planning for the years to come.

"It is this planning and coordination of effort that are so sorely needed today by county and state alike.

"Neshoba county would bloom like the rose, could we but harness our vast resources and get from them their fullest measure of value.

"The same statement applies to the state as a whole.

"Concerted effort on the part of men and women who are giving sincerely of their time and thought to the community, is what is so greatly needed throughout this state.

"Neshoba county has begun a worthy movement.

"We wish for it the full measure of success that it so richly deserves.

"Let our people give it support in spirit and in deed."

For all of us who read the above, there is only one observation:

We could use the same sort of group.

OUT OF DEBT

Meridian and Lauderdale county might well be out of debt and they can be.

For instance, we're going to spend quite a sizeable sum of money to repair the county courthouse. It needs it but it has needed more upkeep for the past 15 years than anything else. Of course, it didn't get it.

As we see the picture—Lauderdale county, Meridian and East Mississippi and West Alabama need a cold storage plant for the farmers more than we actually need a new courthouse, or a new jail.

Our farmers conservatively lose something like a million dollars a year because we haven't a cold storage facility.

The lack of a new jail merely means the loss of federal prisoners.

So what?

Again—we cannot have farm prosperity in our area until we complete proper marketing facilities, canning and cold storage plants.

Note to auto drivers in Meridian: The drivers of the Meridian City Lines haven't had a chargeable accident in 12 months' time.

THE RESULTS

Oswald Spengler in his great book "The Decline of the West," refers to the man of the machine age as "The Faustian Man"—the man with the machine imbued mind—who turns the switch and thinks only of kilowatt hours and amperes and never of the homes blessed by that single act —of home filled with radiant light—of cooling electric fans and of the thousands of uses, to which electricity is put.

The Courier-News feels a hesitancy in taking issue with Spengler, but from daily observation, it would appear that the machine is having other effects on man rather than making him merely "machine minded."

One doesn't have to drive his automobile, for instance, with courtesy or consideration for the other fellow.

He may think only of horse-power, mileage, gas consumption or tire wear, but let him forget for one minute the respect due the other fellow, and he will find himself either in the morgue or in the hospital. In other words, the kindlier a person is at heart, the less likely he is to have his head stuck through a windshield. This state of mind is gradually but surely being forced upon us by the machine and whether we like it or not.

Competition between two machines, the locomotive and the bus, has forced upon both the railroads and the bus companies such a display of courtesy and consideration that was undreamed of twenty years ago. Time was when gruffness was the main characteristics of a railroad conductor. Today he is the personification of Lord Chesterfield.

Innumerable other instances might be cited, but suffice it is to say that the world is growing better, either in spite of or because of the machine; either because we accept the situation willingly or because it is forced upon us—we progress.

NO NEED

Meridian need have no automobile accidents and the Meridian City Lines proves it by running over 12 daily transportation busses for one year and seven months without a single chargeable accident.

Reason is all drivers of the Meridian City Lines must adhere to driver-rules and obey a code of personal action, under bond.

Would that other transportation facilities were so governed—and accidents would be a thing of the past.

At any rate, congratulations again to the Meridian City Lines—

Winners of the safety trophy the past two months—the most outstanding record ever made in the history of American transportation.

PATRONIZE THEM

Very often in The Courier-News you see this line:

"Patronize The Courier-News advertisers."

The line is used for these reasons:

First, we are proud of the firms who have seen fit—and are seeing fit—to help build this publication, until it may assume a more important place in the various programs in Meridian.

Second, we know who our advertisers are and who know none of them would ever misrepresent their products.

Third, your patronage of The Courier-News advertisers means the sponsors of this publication will get results.

Needless to say, our advertisers are getting splendid results.

And to all of our readers, we say—

"We thank you."

THANKS

Watt Wilkins says:

"We like your paper."

Thanks, Watt. This publication always has been a booster of the railroads; will always be a booster for them. They've been an asset.

So have you, Watt; and all your kind.

Thanks.

RECKLESS DRIVERS

Ever so often some of our automible drivers get reckless. Some are that way now.

If you're a pedestrian, you take your life in your hands at times when trying to cross a street. If you're an auto driver, you either keep your foot on the brake pedal or pray to get by the next intersection.

It ought to be stopped.

This publication believes the railroads of Meridian may meet bus competition—by rehiring our railroad workers and putting them on the job of building decent railroad trains. Our present local passenger train facilities are a joke.

Buddy Marks is keeping abreast of local modernization plans. A salute to Marks-Rothenberg's interior redecoration program—and to Buddy.

Another salute to Bill Sisson down at the Southern—Bill is the father of Bill, Jr., one of the best reportorial writers in the South today.

We ought to have one motto in Meridian—let's boost every day, every way.

BY MRS. GAYNOR MADDOX
NEA Service Staff Writer

A COLD DRINK can be also a light meal. Try this, for example.

Brazilian Chocolate
(Serves 4 to 6)

Two squares unsweetened chocolate (2 ounces), 1 1-2 cups double strength coffee (use 6 level tablespoons coffee and 2 cups water to make this), 4 tablespoons sugar, few grains of salt, 1 quart whole milk.

Heat chocolate, coffee, sugar and salt in top section of a double boiler, stirring until the mixture is well blended. Continue cooking for 5 minutes. Add milk gradually, stirring constantly. Then beat until mixture is hot.

Beat with a rotary egg beater until frothy. Cool slightly. Serve. Pour into glasses about 1-4 full of cracked ice.

For a summer night party, here is a beverage recipe that won't let your guests go home hungry.

Movie Stars' Delight
(Serves 30)

One quart orange juice (freshly pressed), 1 quart vanilla ice cream, 1-4 cup heavy cream, 1 quart orange sherbet, 1 quart chilled pale ginger ale.

Beat juice, ice cream, cream and sherbet together until smooth and light. Then slowly beat in chilled ginger ale. Serve in large punch bowl.

If, however, all your guests are trying to keep down their weight, you will want a cold punch that is calorie-free. Here's a sparkling recipe.

Pineapple Punch
(18 glasses)

One and one-half quarts pineapple juice (fresh or canned), juice of 3 lemons, juice of 4 oranges, juice of 2 limes, 1 cup sugar, 1 bunch mint, 4 bottles ginger ale, 2 bottles carbonated water.

Mix fruit juices, sugar and mint. Set on ice for 2 hours. Add ginger ale, water and a block of ice. If fresh pineapple is used, more sugar will be necessary.

Sunday's Menu

BREAKFAST: Raspberries and cream, Canadian bacon, popovers, apple jelly, coffee, milk.

DINNER: Honeydew melon, broiled beefsteak, French fried potatoes, green beans, lettuce and tomato salad, peach ice cream, frosted sponge cake, coffee, milk.

SUPPER: Minced beefsteak on toast, vegetable salad, rolls, frosted sponge cake, blueberries and cream, Brazilian chocolate, tea.

STORY SO FAR:

Stephen Holland, brilliant young lawyer, and his wife Cynthia love have divorced without scandal. She has tried to hold him through his love for their little daughter, Steve, but has failed because he is convinced she is so hard and domineering that their marriage is a failure. In Washington, he meets Maria Kent. They become engaged.

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Chapter Six

It was not a long letter which Mrs. Holland held in her hand, two days later, but it took her a long time to read it. She read it a second, then a third time. She could not quite believe that what she had read the first time was really written on the page.

She must go to Cynthia at once. There must be no risk that she should hear this astounding news from anyone but her. News — and its ugly sister gossip — could travel of course like lightning. In a few minutes she was in Cynthia's living room. She handed her the letter; it would be easier for both of them, than for her to read it aloud.

"I thought you should know at once, my dear," she said when Cynthia handed the letter back to her.

"Thank you, Mother. It is a shock, of course. I've always had a hope that it was all a mistake — that one day I'd go to the door and Steve would be there — come he to Ellen and me — that we could pick up our life where we let it fall. Well, that hope is gone."

"You are a brave girl, Cynthia, and I love you, and you aren't the only person who hoped that. I, too, had thought —and now he writes that!"

"We might have foreseen this, Steve's free."

"I've always loved you, Cynthia. I always shall, and now Steve writes he is marrying and right away, a girl I have never seen, know nothing about."

Cynthia who was a past mistress at casting herself in the role of a noble, understanding woman, shook her head.

"She's a fine girl, I'm sure, if Steve loves her. There is nothing cheap or shoddy about him. He couldn't choose anyone who was second rate."

Mrs. Holland laid her hand over Cynthia's.

"I hope you are right, dear. Of course, Steve is fine himself — but the best men can be such fools where a pretty woman is concerned. He made a great mistake when he gave you up. He may be making another now."

"Mother, your loyalty to me has been, after Ellen, the one comfort I've had since Steve went away. But you mustn't let that loyalty prejudice you against Steve's wife. I want to stand by you still more as a daughter. One thing I want you to do — never let me feel sorry for myself. We should if After all there will always be one bond between Steve and me which nothing can break — Ellen."

"I won't have you humiliated, Cynthia."

"As long as I know I have done nothing shameful, I can not be humiliated. I want to do, for your life, — Steve will expect you to make a place in it for his new wife, for you owe her loyalty as well as me. She is probably younger than I; certainly she is less experienced; perhaps she is not one who can face unpleasant things. You must stand by her. It may not be altogether easy for her, here in the town where I have lived all my life."

"I only hope she is half the woman you are, dear," said Mrs. Holland.

For the first time since he had come to Washington, Stephen and Maria did not see each other that day. He had to go to Baltimore on some business and Maria was busy with last minute preparations for a party her grandmother was giving in the evening, to announce to their friends the engagement.

Steve's train was late and when he arrived at the hotel he found he had little time to bathe and dress for the evening. Then he read a telegram which had come from his mother. No matter how it delayed him, he must speak to her before he went to the party. He didn't know exactly why the tone of the telegram worried him, but it did. She had said she could not come to Washington for the wedding which was to take place in about ten days; of course Stephen and his bride must stay with her when they came home, until they found a house. There was nothing of disapproval or unpleasantness in the telegram, but it made him apprehensive.

"Hello," he said to himself when he hung up the phone, "Cynthia has started to work on Mother already. Is she? Generous? Oh was — I'll have to be on my guard, I see."

Maria had a little frown on her face when he arrived at the party.

"Whatever made you so late, darling?" she asked. "I was worried. Everybody is here and giving me commiserating looks — I know they have been thinking you are deserting me just before the altar. And as for Granny — the dark looks she has been giving!"

"I had a wire from my mother, I phoned her. No, there's nothing wrong. I just wanted to make sure, when she said she couldn't come to the wedding and — well I wanted to tell her, as well as write her, what a lucky man I am."

Maria's hand on his arm pressed it tightly and her voice was serious when she spoke.

"Oh, Steve, do you think she will like me? Really and truly like me."

"Don't waste time asking foolish questions, Sky will adore you."

"Oh I do hope so. But women don't always like the women their sons marry, you know."

"Don't let that worry you, dear. Mother is grand and you are grand and —"

"But even if she doesn't like me at first, I'll make her love me. Steve, if anybody in your town comes to me, Steve, I can stand it — as long as you do. That's all that really matters. And we'll have to go back to the guests and flaunt you before their eyes."

The first person to speak to them was Mrs. Kingsley. Steve told her she mustn't forget she had promised to dance the first rhumba with him.

"I always promise everybody the first rhumba," she said. "I say no attention to me, Steve," she saw Maria had gone in answer to her grandmother's beckoning, she said in a low voice: "Steve, I wrote your mother a long letter about Maria. I told her, among other things, that if I had the whole world from which to choose a wife for you, Maria would be the lucky girl."

"That's fine of you, Aunt Emma," he said. "I know Mother will agree with you when she knows Maria. You weren't worried about that, were you?"

"Steve, I'm going to be perfectly frank with you. Your mother and I have known each other, been intimate friends since we went to kindergarten together. I loved her and respected her as if she were my sister. But the best qualities in her ironically, often do harm. I'm thinking of her feeling for Cynthia. I admire her for treating her as she does — there is no reason why she shouldn't. But I don't trust Cynthia or her influence over your mother. Just watch out, Steve — don't let Maria have any difficulties which can be avoided. Maybe I'm wrong about Cynthia, I hope so. But somewhere in your mind, remember what I'm saying."

"I will, Aunt Emma," he said. "Don't quote me ever — but I feel just as you do about this."

Mrs. Kingsley had meant to let these be her last words on the subject, but they were not. Before she and the Senator were leaving she asked Maria when they were to be married.

"One day next week," said Maria. "We're not having a real wedding — just Grandmother and you and your husband and one or two other close friends. We can't have a big affair. It's not good taste — Steve's had it once."

"Why?" Mrs. Kingsley was there. I wondered then how it would turn out."

"I don't know why I felt as I did. Cynthia is beautiful, charming, intelligent — and you know how I love Steve."

"Tell me, Mrs. Kingsley — naturally I've had an unusual note in it, as she spoke.

"You know nothing you or anyone else can say will keep me from marrying Steve."

"It shouldn't," said the older woman. "I love each other. That is what is important. I didn't mean to say these things to you — but I'm glad I have. It is best that you should know that you will be on a spot, at first. You'll win out, I know. But at first my dear, you'll be in enemy territory."

Next Chapter: Maria is to discover that Mrs. Kingsley's morning was born of sadness.

LYNCH

The Mississippians have been spending a great deal of money advertising the numerous advantages of the Magnolia State. The Mississippi Advertising Commission has spent thousands of dollars in papers and magazines over the country extolling our climate and our people. And it has had results, bringing many, many times its cost to the state in the form of industries.

With the other Southeastern states, Mississippi is advertising through its governor in a series running in the large city papers. This campaign runs under the headline "With Malice Towards None." This, too, has brought results in the form of increased knowledge of our section by many hitherto uninformed "Yankees".

Now some citizens of Canton come through with flying colors. Last week without any expenditure of money at all, but with the cost of two lives, this small Mississippi town crashed into headlines wherever newspapers and news magazines are printed.

Yes, that little town got more readers in one day than all the paid advertisers together. Over all press association wires went the story of her lynching. Eventually it will have results.

Even the most narrow-minded, prejudiced person admits that lynching is wrong. In a democracy dependant on the law and court to prosecute the guilty, lynching is in reality an act against the state and society.

However, in the South, no matter how much we admit the wrong, all recognize that under certain conditions we might be prompted to participate in or even start such a violent mob.

We would never favor or propose an anti-lynching bill. The arguments against such a measure are so numerous and were so fully thrashed out this winter when just such a bill was before the national congress that we will not discuss them.

Nevertheless, unless we realize that just such acts as occurred in Canton last week do more to destroy good will built with our own dollars through paid advertizing, headed by "With Malice Towards None." Unless we realize that continued action of this sort will eventually lead to an anti-lynch law, we have not grasped the true effect of such violence.

If a man is guilty of a crime, then he should be prosecuted in a legal manner. If that manner does not suit us, it's our laws that are wrong. It seems saner to change the law than to violate a

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L FOODS

"This was verified by the officer obtaining the confessions, who explained that the hardest problem was to get these youths to remember who committed the stick-ups, or when or where they happened.

"When police told them how a filling station attendant reported that a robber threatened to beat his brains out with a revolver butt, one admitted he was the robber, but had forgotten his own words.

". . . Altogether the most insidious form of the commercial aspects of the dope industry is the campaign to teach boys and girls to 'try' some form of dope.

"Every state is cursed with peddlers who are attempting to lure youthful victims with cigarettes containing marihuana, a dangerous and powerful narcotic.

"By this means it is easy to start a fine, promising boy or a smart girl on the road which leads with absolute certainty to degeneracy and criminality.

"The use of marihuana has spread within the last few years so rapidly as to constitute a menace which should receive the attention of every thinking parent in America.

"Peddlers sell it at two cigarettes for a quarter in the vicinity of schools.

"Apartments are run by ghoul-minded women in such apartments high school students gather on the promise that reefer-smoking will put music in their souls and a release from all moral restraint nothing is said about eventual insanity.

"Practically every major school scandal in the last-few years and several killings in which young persons have been involved, have been traced to this drug . . .

"Two California men were sent to prison for cultivating the marihuana habit among boys.

"There were revelations in San Francisco that an owner of a taxicab service was delivering marihuana to hotel parties.

"The weed was purchased by a young girl on the streets from peddlers who worked the sidewalks, hotels and beer taverns.

"There was an axe murder by a Florida boy who butchered his family while crazed by marihuana.

"One finds the history of a crime wave in Huerfano, Colorado, including an attempt to kill the sheriff, carried on by smokers of marihuana and not broken up until the source of supply was found and destroyed. . . .

"To these incidents should be added an estimate that of a group of 450 persons in a Southern city, 125 were addicted to the use of reefers; that police in Baltimore were called to investigate the selling of 'muggles' to high school boys and girls; that the defense of a Maryland killer, sentenced to hang for the rape of a ten-year-old child, was that he was crazed from smoking marihuana cigarettes.

"On and on goes the gruesome story; the use of 'reefers' has grown so swiftly that it has all but enveloped America without the average citizen even being aware of the fact."

Again quoting Mr. Merrill:

"During the milder stages of intoxication, vivid kaleidoscopic visions, inordinate and senseless laughter, and a loss of spatial and temporal relations are the effects usually observed.

"Sensations are so exaggerated as to cause innumerable illusions. The furnishings of the room assume incongruous and bizarre forms.

"The auditory sense is particularly affected, and sounds are distorted and magnified.

"The most common and noticeable aberration is the uncontrollable fits of idiotic laughter. The worst pun, the most innocent remark will cause this noisy hilarity, which is usually motivated by the illusions of hearing and the fantastic hallucinations of sight.

"In addition, the subject loses all sense of space and time. The passing of a few minutes appears to be hours and short distances appear immense.

"It must not be thought that this apparently harmless and laughable stage of intoxication is without danger to others.

"The most important fact is that even in the earliest stages of intoxication the will power is destroyed and inhibitions and restraints are released.

"This Freudian release of the censor provokes immoderate and abnormal actions, the moral barricades are down and often the wildest debauchery and sexuality results.

"Most dangerous of all is the man under the influence of marihuana at the wheel of an automobile.

"His illusion of time and space destroys his judgment of speed and distances.

"When eighty miles an hour seems twenty, he is capable of leaving a train of fatal accidents in his wake.

"The most harmful anti-social effects of the drug's action occur during the later stages.

"The intense over-excitement of the nerves and emotions leads to uncontrollable irritability and violent rages, which in most advanced forms cause assault and murder.

"The subject is now under a form of 'artificial madness.' Illusions pass into hallucinations which are often so terrifying as to cause acute mania.

"In this condition, the subject may run amuck, a terrible state of temporary insanity that has recently caused several horrifying murders in this country.

"In this advanced stage amnesia usually occurs, and there is consciousness returns of the acts committed. Convulsive seizures or catalepsy sometimes climax such abuse.

"In conclusion, it is important to recognize that both the prolonged use of large doses by habitues and the single large dose taken by a novice may cause criminal maniacal acts.

"Moreover, even small quantities can destroy the will power and the ability to connect and connect and control thoughts and actions, thus releasing all inhibitions.

"The drug has a corroding effect on the body and on the mind, weakening the entire physical system and often leading to insanity."

Warn youth against the marihuana habit. Guard youth against experimenting with it.

Fight marihuana as you would combat the grossest outrager.

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JOE NAYLOR SAYS

Somebody down at Quitman said they didn't know I was a writer. Man, I use to write the society column for Marion and Lauderdale. But one day some big bug come up to Lauderdale. I forget whether he was president of the M. and O. or the secretary of the Chamber of Commerces, but he was somebody big like that and they had a reception for him out at Elnathan Tartt's house. Well Sir, I wrote it up all right and sent it in to my paper with an account of a "mix up" some of these Marion "cut ups" had with a pole cat on Okatibbee. Some linotype operator was on a bender and he got the two stories all mixed up into one story so you couldn't tell which was which, and I got fired and the Courier-News is the first paper that's been willing to take any of my stuff since then. You can imagine how mortified I was when I saw my story in the paper:

"The guest of the occasion was dressed in a seersucker suit. As he walked into the parlor he was a sacheing from side to side and you could tell he was a pole-cat. Chrysanthemums, smilax and rhododendruns graced the room with a black stripe running up and down his back from his head to his tail. Heck Naylor was master of ceremonies when he arched his back up in the middle and gritted his teth at the young ladies who were serving canned peaches and angel-food cake for refreshments. A young lady from Marion sang "O Sole Mio," accompanied by the dogs. He was walking around in a circle—kinder sniffin' and said: "Ladies and Gentlemen' I am happy to be here on this auspicious occasion'" He spoke feelingly of a previous occasion when he visited Lauderdale and they had to shoot a dog and three negroes had to stay in the woods for a week when they met him at the depot. By that time he was spreading poison in every direction and everybody was runnin' around and hollerin' as another young lady played "Ave Marie" on the piano and he hollered out "I'm a Jeffersonian Democrat" as he bit a dog on the leg and blinded three more negroes. James Hassell jumped right in the middle of Okatibbee, head first, followed by his wife, about which time you could smell him for five miles as the guests departed and Charlie Ellerby climbed a sycamore and yelled out "Don't you come nigh me, you scamp." But it was too late, and everybody said it was a happy occasion, as he turned and snapped at another dog, by which time the train was pullin' out and he climbed out on a limb and waved his tail as the whistle blew."

EAT HOME-COOKED
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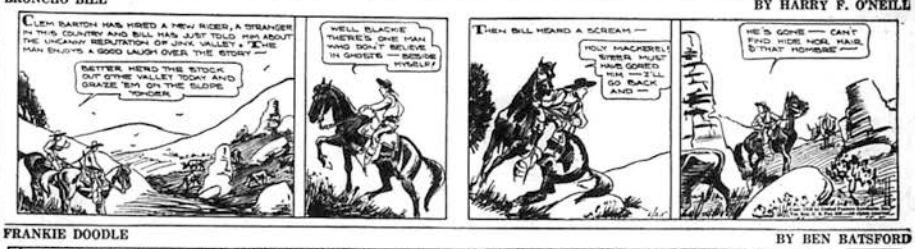
FRITZI RITZ — BY ERNIE BUSHMILLER

TSK TSK -- WHY DID WE EVER COME IN THIS MUSEUM? WE'VE BEEN TRYIN' TO FIND OUR WAY OUT FOR NEARLY AN HOUR!
LEAVE IT TO ME -- I'LL GET US OUT!
EEK E-YOWW BOO
YIPPEE WOW WHOOPEE
SEE? -- THAT'S THE QUICKEST WAY -- MAKE 'EM PUT YOU OUT!

LOOY — BY BERNARD DIBBLE

JIM'S STEP-FATHER SECRETLY SEES THAT LOUIE LACKS FOR NO COMFORTS.
NOW YOU'RE QUITE COMFORTABLE AND THERE ISN'T A THING MORE YOU'D LIKE?
NO THANKS NURSE
NOW FOR SUPPER-- HOW WOULD SOUP, A DELICIOUS STEAK, POTATOES A LA CREOLE, HOT MUFFINS, STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE AND COFFEE APPEAL TO YOU?
OK
AND I'LL HAVE A FRESH BATCH OF MAGAZINES, AND TURN ON THE RADIO WHENEVER YOU WISH
AND ALL THAT ATTENTION FOR ONE FEEBLE LITTLE ELECTRIC SHOCK!
NO-000-0000— GUESS I BETTER NOT
DANGER HIGH VOLTAGE THIRD RAIL

BRONCHO BILL — BY HARRY F. O'NEILL


CLEM BARTON HAS HIRED A NEW RIDER, A STRANGER IN THIS COUNTRY AND BILL HAS JUST TOLD HIM ABOUT THE UNCANNY REPUTATION OF JINX VALLEY. THE MAN SNORTS A GRIM LAUGH OVER THE STORY—
BETTER HERD THE STOCK OUT OF JINX VALLEY TODAY AND GRAZE 'EM ON THE SLOPE YONDER.
WELL BLACKIE THERE'S ONE MAN WHO DON'T BELIEVE IN GHOSTS — BESIDE MYSELF!
THEN BILL HEARD A SCREAM —
HOLY MACKEREL! SOMETHING MUST HAVE GORED HIM — I'LL GO BACK AND—
HE'S GONE — CAN'T FIND HIDE NOR HAIR. S'THAT HOMBRE!

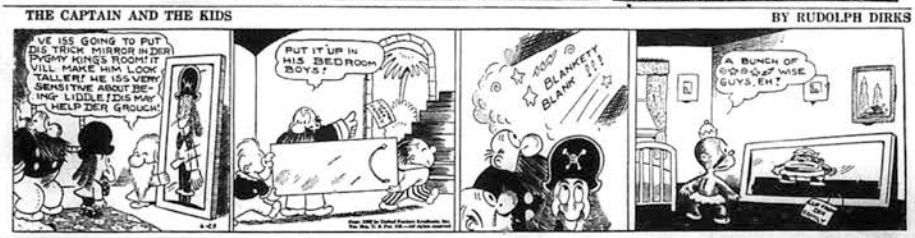
FRANKIE DOODLE — BY BEN BATSFORD

I KNOW TH' STORY, MISTER—YOU GAVE THIS GUY TEN DOLLARS FOR A PAPER— AIN'T THAT RIGHT?
YES!— AND HE RAN OFF WITH MY CHANGE!
SAY!—I HAPPEN T'KNOW THIS KID'S BEEN LOOKIN' ALL OVER FOR YOU TO GIVE YOU BACK YOUR DOUGH— I TOLD HIM YOU PROBLY MEANT FOR HIM TO KEEP TH' CHANGE!
—AN' COME TO THINK OF IT, THAT AIN'T A BAD IDEA!—Y'KNOW I COULD RUN YOU IN FOR DISORDERLY CONDUCT!
WELL, AH— ER R—NOW THAT YOU'VE ASSURED ME OF THE LAD'S HONESTY—
I BELIEVE I WILL ALLOW THE LAD TO KEEP THE MONEY!

LITTLE MARY MIXUP — BY R. M. BRINKERHOFF

GEE!—DIDN'T I TELL YOU?—YOU DIDN'T GIVE TUBBY ANY CAKE—SO HE DIDN'T STAY.
YES—I GUESS IT'S THINGS TO EAT HE LIKES—NOT ME.
AW—DON'T FEEL SO BAD—YOU SHOULD BE GLAD YOU FOUND OUT WHAT IT REALLY IS THAT TUBBY CARES FOR—
LOOK! HERE'S TUBBY COMIN' BACK
HI MARY—LOOK WHAT THE FIZZ FOUNDRY GAVE ME. WE HAVE A SCUTTLE OF ICE CREAM AND A BIG CAKE! LET'S EAT!

THE CAPTAIN AND THE KIDS — BY RUDOLPH DIRKS


VE ISS GOING TO PUT DIS TRICK MIRROR IN DER PAPPY KINGS ROOM! IT VILL MAKE HIM LOOK TALLER! HE ISS VERY SENSITIVE ABOUT BEING LIDDLE! DIS MAY HELP DER GROUCH!
PUT IT UP IN HIS BEDROOM BOYS!
BLANKETY BLANK!!!
A BUNCH OF GOOD WISE GUYS, EH?

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MICE WORK IF YOU CAN GET IT

Unemployment faces hundreds of thousands of laboratory white mice in America if the hopes of scientists are fulfilled. Of late months the water flea, or daphnia magna, a transparent water organism of microscopic size, has proved itself more useful as a laboratory test animal than the white mice. Barely visible to the naked eye, the daphnia reacts to drugs and chemicals almost the same as animals and humans. But what makes it most valuable as a test animal is the daphnia's transparency, enabling scientists to watch the actual action of its various organs through a microscope.

Apparently the only hope of white mice for keeping off relief rolls is to develop a Cellophane coat.

—The Commentator Magazine

COMMON LAW

It's illegal to sleep in a North Dakota hotel. In 1929 the state legislature passed a law with the following punctuation slip in it: "No hotel, restaurant, dining room, or kitchen shall be used as a sleeping or dressing room by an employee or other persons." When you remove the comma after the word "hotel" the paragraph is all right, but judges say it would take a legislative amendment to get rid of that comma.

—The Commentator Magazine

Alva Hanawalt, Monticello, Ind., makes a hobby of collecting wishbones, and has a collection of more than 2000.

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The Courier-News!

All British Empire Steps Up Outpour Of Billions To Weld Armour Chain For Lifeline

Expenditures For Current Year Represents 4 Per Capita In All Lands Where Union Jack Holds Sway

The British Empire, arming as never before in peace time to defend its vital lifelines if an emergency arises, is spending more than $2,000,000,000 on war preparations during the current year.

That sum represents an expenditure of approximately 16 shillings (4) for every man woman and child in the British Empire which occupies one-fourth of the world's surface with a population exceeding one-fourth of the entire human race.

Great Britain itself is pledged to an expenditure of $1,715,000,000 on defense this year. That sum probably will be greatly exceeded as the arms drive gains impetus later in the year. The self-governing dominions are spending a further $246,750,000 on their own defense.

Each dominion is responsible for the protection of its own immediate area. For decades to come, however, the major burden of the empire's defense must be borne by the British navy. Although Australia and New Zealand for example, each have small navies, an attack on either would draw the full might of the British fleet to their defense.

India Second To Britain

Following are the sums being spent by each country of the empire on defense this year:

Great Britain	$1,715,000,000
India	169,425,000
Australia	57,500,000
Canada	25,000,000
Eire	8,500,000
South Africa	8,350,000
New Zealand	8,000,000

India, budgeting to spend $169,425,000 on defense, will pay more than all the other dominions together on war preparations. The Indian exchequer pays for the upkeep of 55,000 British troops permanently stationed there, as well as for an Indian army of 160,000. By far the greater part of India's defense costs is is accounted for by the necessity for keeping a large permanent garrison stationed on the turbulent Northwest frontier. Scarcely a year passes without the need for sending a punitive expedition against some rebellious tribe on the frontier.

Indian Navy Enlarged

The cost of India's defense is increased this year by plans for mechanizing the British cavalry and infantry station in India and for mechanizing some Indian native units. At the same time India's coast defenses are being strengthened. The number of small coastal protection vessels of the Indian navy is being increased. Finally, a large explosive factory is being established to make India completely self-supplying in munitions. Australia, watching anxiously the Far Eastern war almost at its doorstep, and fearful of what might be its fate in the event of war between Japan and the British empire, has launched a three-year rearmament plan to cost $215,000,000. That will include expenditure of $75,000,000 on the navy, $57,000,000 on the army and $62,500,000 on the air force.

The Australian navy now consists of three cruisers, a flotilla of destroyers and a few sloops. Under the present program two of the cruisers will be modernized and three smaller vessels will be built. A 10-year program of destroyer building probably will be begun shortly.

Seven Australian Divisions

The number of Australian first line warplanes is to be increased from 114 to 194. At the same time Australia is planning a field army of seven divisions, sufficient to oppose possible enemy landing parties and stave off invasion until Great Britain could send forces to the defense.

New Zealand, in virtually the same strategic situation as Australia, is just beginning to overhaul its armaments. The defense budget of $8,000,000 shows an increase of $2,040,000 over last year. That is largely represented by purchases of warplanes from Great Britain. New Zealand also recently held joint naval maneuvers with the Australian fleet.

Canada, also with eyes anxiously turned toward the war clouds in the Far East, is hastening completion of defense works on the Pacific coast. The rearmament program includes provision for purchase of 55 planes for the permanent air force and 20 additional reserve planes. Two new destroyers will be bought from Great Britain, giving Canada a total of six destroyers, of which four will be stationed permanently on the Pacific coast.

Fortifications around the ports of Vancouver and Prince Rupert, with secondary defenses at Victoria, B. C., are being hurried to completion. Huge concrete emplacements are being built and batteries erected on islands and headlands up and down the Pacific coast.

South Africa Vital Link

With the possibility that a large proportion of Britain's trade with Far East and Australia might have to be diverted from the Mediterranean around Cape of Good Hope in war time, South Africa's defense has assumed vital importance for the whole empire. A vast new naval base is under construction at Simonstown, near Capetown. When completed it will have almost a great strategic importance as Singgapore or Gibraltar.

South Africa's defense program for the next five years envisages the organization of an army of 94,000 first line troops, with 150,000 reserves, the creation of a motorized attack force and an air force of 50 heavy bombing planes and from 250 to 300 interceptor planes.

Like all the dominions South Africa is organizing its forces purely on a home defense basis. Its chief immediate interests are the defense of Simonstown and Durban against possible attack.

Eire, situated on Great Britain's most vulnerable flank, is increasing its small army from 7,000 to 10,000. Under the Anglo-Eire agreement Great Britain evacuating the three treaty ports of Lough Swilly, Berehaven and Cobh. The Irish government will be responsible for their defense. Although there is a tacit understanding that Eire and Britain will cooperate closely in defense it is understood that Prime Minister Eamon de Valera is planning the purchase of a few coastal defense vessels to provide Eire with a navy.

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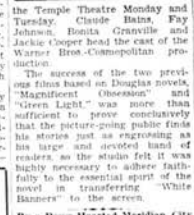
TEMPLE TO SHOW "WHITE BANNERS"

"White Banners"—the film version of the latest Lloyd C. Douglas novel—is scheduled to play at



the Temple Theatre Monday and Tuesday. Claude Bains, Fay Johnson, Bonita Granville and Jackie Cooper head the cast of the Warner Bros.-Cosmopolitan production.

The success of the two previous films based on Douglas novels, "Magnificent Obsession" and "Green Light," was more than sufficient to prove conclusively that the picture-going public finds his stories just as engrossing as his large and devoted band of readers, so the studio felt it was highly necessary to adhere faithfully to the essential spirit of the novel in transferring "White Banners" to the screen.

By a Down-Hearted Meridian City Line Mechanic Helper

The days are hot, dark and dreary,
And the drivers here are always weary.
When the busses are dirty, or not just right,
They want me to stay and work all night.
The pay is little, the days are long,
But that can't make me hush my song.
I try to whistle, I try to sing,
When the bosses are grumbling at everything.
Every day in the week is the very same,
If the floor is dirty, I am to blame.
If the steering wheel's dirty it's just too bad,
And if not cleaned in a hurry I'll wish I had.
When a tire goes flat it ain't no fun,
For I have to change another one.
Always at work, no leisure time,
Oh, ain't it hard to make a dime?
If you had to do it you would agree,
And would be willing to sympathize with me.
But after all its a pleasant life,
Even if you do have to do things twice.

TAKING WAYS

She took my hand in sheltered nooks,
She took my candy and my books,
She took the lustrous wrap of fur,
She took the gloves I bought for her,
She took my words of love and care,
She took my flowers, rich and rare,
She took my ring with tender smile,
She took my time for quite a while,
She took my ardor, maid so shy,
She took whatever I could buy,
And then she took another guy.
AMEN.

Rastus: "Did brudder Brown gib de bride away?"
Sam: "No Sah! He's gwine let de groom find dat out fur hisself."

OLE MISS FEATURES R. O. T. C.

AN R.O.T.C. UNIT

A senior unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps for Infantry was established at the University of Mississippi at the beginning of the 1936-37 session. Four years of instruction in military science and tactics are offered either as a group minor or a free elective subject. In electing courses in military science and tactics, the student assumes no obligation whatsoever to serve in the military service.

Some of the special advantages of military training at the university are: it is elective; 24 hours of academic credit are allowed for the full course; monetary allowance for uniforms and subsistence during third and fourth years amounting to approximately $265; a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States Army; an opportunity to qualify for a year of active duty with a unit of the regular army in grade of Second Lieutenant and a commission in the regular army under the provisions of the Thomason Act. Perhaps the most important fact of all is that the student gains a thorough knowledge of the fundamentals of military science and tactics which will enable him to serve in the capacity of a leader in a national emergency and automatically place himself in a position for further advancement.

In the first two years of its establishment, the unit reached the standards prescribed by the war department and has been awarded the "Excellent" rating on both occasions, which is the highest obtainable.

CODDLED CANINES

America's huge and growing canine population which now stands at 23,000,000 supports a $500,000,000 industry, says Edith M. Stern in the August issue of The Commentator. And that's beside the original purchase price of the four-legged consumers, which adds about $15,000,000.

Each year over 750,000,000 cans of dog food are sold at a sum approximating $60,000,000. In car loadings of canned food, it ranks second only to milk. At least $3,000,000 goes for dog accessories, such as eating utensils, furniture, and harness. One New York department store carries no fewer than 1,700 items in its kennel shop.

Travel costs mount when you consider that 11,000,000 dogs were carried by railroads last year. Some 300,000 drugstores carry 2,500 standard preparations for dogs. Then there are canine beauty shops, laundries, kennels, and hospitals. One affectionate owner of a $2 poodle in Maryland recently paid $125 for a Caesarean operation on her pet.

Even after they are dead, dogs pile up profits. There are nineteen dog cemeteries in this country. One, in Hartsdale, New York, contains a $25,000 mausoleum. Funerals, bronze statues, and walnut or mahogany caskets also help to pile higher the money spent in this enormous business. Yes, concludes The Commentator, dogs, dead or alive, are big business these days.

SUN SPOT ACTIVITY

The theory is that when sunspots are numerous, a greater amount of ultra-violet rays reach the earth. This means more rain, more human energy, more optimism. Trees grow faster and wild animals put on more and better fur, besides improving in general health and increasing the size of their litters. Trappers and hunters have a slogan, "Get your gun when you see spots on the sun."

We obtain this and much more information about the relationship of sun-spots to good times from an article by John G. Thomas in a pamphlet, "Looking Ahead," which he publishes in collaboration with Alvin T. Simonds, the manufacturer.

Interest in sun-spots is increasing and such notable institutions as Harvard University and the Smithsonian Institute have assembled data.

The low down-swing in sun-spot activity reached cyclical low in 1933. Since then it has been increasing. Based on past performance it should not reach its low again until 1944. The peak should come in 1939 or 1940.

"Considering all factors," writes Mr. Thompson, "I am willing to stake my prosperity on the assumption that the up-swing of sun-spot activity will continue until 1939 at least and that it will have a favorable influence on business activity. It will give courage to thousands to build new homes."

TOOTH DECAY NOW LINKED WITH SOIL EROSION

Soil erosion, which has caused tremendous damage in certain sections of the United States, also is responsible for increased tooth decay, according to a former president of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society.

"Ninety-eight per cent of all Americans have imperfect teeth," Dr. Fred D. Miller told the organization's 70th annual convention. "This is definitely the result of eating foods which have been demineralized, either through soil erosion or by refining, as in the case of white sugar and white bread."

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Due to ill health, resulting from injury in my store, I am forced to get out of the g business, and, of course, it will be at a sacrifice to me. I want to thank my friends a tomers for past favors. I am making some very close prices in order to close out as as possible.

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One Large Size Electric Refrigerator Worth Twice As Much As $50
One Pair Stimpson Computing Scales. Worth $50 for $25
One Corona Adding Machine. Worth $50 for $35
One National Cash Register. Worth $75 for $45
One 72 Bottle Ice Box $10

Bristol Wedding Oat Meal .. 8c	Rumford Baking Powder, Lg. 20c	No. 1 Del Monte Fruit Cocktail, Small .. 8c	15c Dried Beef ..
Quaker Oat Meal .. 8c	Rumford Baking Powder, Sm. 8c	No. 1 Tall Fruit Cocktail .. 15c	15c Rosedale Pears ..
Quaker Grits .. 8c	Clabber Girl Bak. Powder, Sm. 4c	No. 2½ Fruit Cocktail 25c	Libby's 2½ Pears ..
10c Pan Cake Flour .. 8c	Clabber Girl Bak. Powder,. Lge. .. 8c or 2 For 15c	Libby Picnic Asparagus .. 15c	18c Rosedale Pineapp
12 Oz. Oat Meal .. 2?c (Cup and Saucer Free)	1-X Sugar .. 8c	Del Monte No. 1 Tall Spinach 8c	10c Shredded Pineap
Huskies .. Pkg. 7c	Old Fashioned Brown .. 8c	No. 2 Bel-Dine Spinach, 8c or 2 For .. 15c	Swift Vienna Sausag
3 Minute Oat Meal .. 8c	Pint Wesson Oil .. 21c	10c France-American Spaghetti .. 8c	Potted Ham ..
Argo Starch .. 4c	No. 2½ Can Hominy .. 8c	No. 1 Can Tomatoes .. 4c	Armour 15c Tripe ..
Corn Starch .. 8c	No. 2 Can Kidney Beans .. 8c	Jell-o .. Box 5c	Large Tripe ..
Octagon Toilet Soap .. 4c	No. 2½ Can Pork and Beans 8c	10c Peanut Butter .. 8c	10c Can Grape Juic
Camay Soap .. 5c	Campbell's Pork and Beans . 8c	10c French Mustard .. 8c	No. 2 Sauer Kraut ..
Palmolive Soap .. 5c	No. 2 Can Tender Crowder Peas .. 8c	10c Chile .. 8c	Pineapple Juice ..
Medium Ivory Soap .. 6c	Small Pork and Beans .. 4c	5c Sardines .. 4c	No. 2½ Del Monte Peaches ..
Searchlight Matches, 6 Pkgs. 23c	Soda .. 4c Pkg. or 3 For 10c	10c Sandwich Spread .. 8c	No. 2 Can Tomatoes
Sunbrite .. Can 4c	4 Lb. Bucket Snowdrift .. 51c	Sauer Extracts .. 10c	Tomato Paste ..
Washing Powder .. 2 for 5c	5c Vinegar .. 4c	Black Pepper .. Can 4c	Large Tomato Juice
Small Octagon Soap .. 2 For 5c	Quart Vinegar .. 8c	Pepper .. Large Can 8c	Campbell's 14 oz. To Juice
Large Octagon Soap . 6 For 23c	Fly Bed Spray .. 8c	All 5c Spices .. 4c	Dog Food ..
Rinso .. Pkg. 8c	23c Brooms .. 17c	16 Oz. Bama Peach Preserves 16c	Dr. Ross, Cat Food
Oxydol .. 9c	28c Brooms .. 22c	16 Oz. Honey .. 16c	Small Can Mackerel
Morton Salt .. 8c	50c Perry Brooms .. 40c	15c Bama Jelly .. 12c	Large Can Mackerel
Myles Salt .. 3c	25c Mops .. 20c	10c Jelly .. 8c	Hershey's Cocoa, S
Silk Toilet Paper, 1000 sheets 4c	35c Mops .. 28c	10c Cherries .. 8c	Hershey's Cocoa, L
Scot Tissue, 8c or 2 for .. 15c	Post Toasties .. 7c or 2 For 15c	10c Olives .. 8c	Baker's Canned Co
Head Rice .. Lb. 4c	Corn Flakes .. 2 For 13c	Certo .. 21c	Shredded Cocoanut
Blackeyed Peas .. Lb. 4c	Campbell's Chicken Soup .. 10c	Dime Brand Milk .. 10c	Maxwell House Co
Corn Chops .. 10 Lbs. 18c	Campbell's Tomato Soup 8c or 2 For .. 15c	Small Pet Milk .. 3 For 10c	Niolon Small Tea
Ritz Crackers .. 10c	No. 1 Can Morrell English Peas .. 12c	Large Pet Milk .. 3 For 20c	Niolon's Quarter Lb.
Ritz Crackers .. Lb. Size 22c	No. 2 Can Morrell's English Peas .. 16c	Quart Pickles .. 14c	Lipton's 10c Tea ..
30% OFF ON DRUGS.	No. 2 Can Morrell Snap Beans 8c	10c Pickles .. 8c	Lipton's ¼ Lb. Tea
CALUMET BAKING POWDER 1 Lb. .. 20c — 10c Size .. 8c		10c Catsup .. 8c	Golden Bantam Corn
		9c Pimento .. 7c	No. 2 Can Fcy. C. G

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No. 35 — MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1938 — PRICE 5 CENTS

ZIS THREATEN RITISH POSITION IN MEDITERRANEAN

ion Of Western End diterranean Held tened By German Fortifications

the third of a series of esented by The Courier- reference to conditions Europe and the Far

ssination of the west- f the Mediterranean is usly jeopardized by the ion of German fortifi- both sides of the Gibraltar.

g to information, mod- f large calibre capable ing an intensive cross- the straits, have been strategic positions on f the narrow Channel, destroying the ex- minating position of Gibraltar.

to be sinister, "that ow one would have e Fascist forces in d be concentrating all rces, wealth and ma- the battle-fronts, they- ng acting for them, are much pains to fortify remely vital passage Straits of Gibral- truction of these bat- ery heavy artillery in vital to Britain seem efore the many warn- d to the fears which expressed as to the hich will follow the the Fascism of g guns could command and make it impossible to pass through, and the harbor of Gib- less for naval pur-

Benzo and Ceuta, on an coast, three big s of 12-inch calibre unted, while at Pun- German engineers have battery of 31.5 centi- perfectly camou- boldly emplaced, with ading trays. Subterr- are have been con- permit communication crews of the various

on the Moroccan side, his lordship, guaran- ive cross-fire being with those operating anish side. The new batteries, of the type, were believed pelling any air at-

Network Roads Seen

chief hazards of win- now and ice—would to dirt roads in the ent plans for a sys- nal toll super-high- like.

ised in one of these team pipes would be e provided. Come snow eat would be turned now would disappear no time.

road was only one being considered in with the super-high- , he said, it was uild straight high- or more lanes in the Atlantic to the from the Canadian Mexican border to border and the Gulf. be a 200-to 450-foot with all intersecting ct under-passed. ld be defrayed by

would be built by a ration, final and guaranteed as to interest by the fed-

outlined before a tee by representa- e Transcontinental pe-Highway Cor- ld include one trans- ghway from Boston sco, and north and ecting the Great York with Pacific g Minnesota with rican Highway at

an Automobile As- ed objection to the the toll feature.

tified for years to from the Great ly strenuously to the type of road financ-

E OF THE BRANDS OF SOAP

ally advertised shing powder sat of the shelf, Each box looked e other, the looks and more con- they grew to rean pon the two con- e another. Back e raged, each at holes in the and until both became ated. As they lay ey chanced to look k below and real- sly what a fool- for them to short- battle when each ugh disappear down —Irving D. Tres- mmentator Maga-

YOUTH TREND NOW IS FROM CITY TO FARM

Million More In Rural Areas Today Than In 1930

The cities have lost their lure for farm boys and girls, according to M. L. Wilson, under secretary of agriculture.

Not many years ago a large percentage of farm boys and girls went to the city to seek their fortunes. Now, because jobs are scarce in cities, they are staying on the farms.

Reports gathered by the Department of Agriculture indicate there are approximately 7,000,000 young people between the ages of 15 and 24 on farms. In 1930 there were 5,857,000.

Wilson estimated that if the present trend continues there will be 7,170,000 youths on farms by 1940. The largest increases have been on farms producing incomes so low that adequate education becomes virtually impossible.

Village Poverty Worst

In addition to farm youths, there are approximately 4,300,000 people between the ages of 15 and 25 living in small towns and villages, where, Wilson said, "poverty during the depression has probably been more intense than on the farm or in the big urban centers."

Of the total farm population, 21.6 per cent are youths from 15 of 25 years old, whereas only 17.1 per cent of the total non-farm population is in this age group.

Even at the peak of national prosperity in 1929 there were 2,000,000 boys and girls between 15 and 25 years old on farms which yielded less than $600 gross income for that year.

Agriculture officials believe the migration trend will soon end. In 1935 there were 1,500,000 farm youths in homes receiving government relief. The depression, Wilson said, "closed the door of opportunity" to millions of farm youths.

Trend Is Reversed

Because of those closed doors in cities migration from farms to cities almost ceased. In fact during the depression and he bought young people have gone from cities to farms than from farms to cities.

This city-to-farm migration, Wilson said, resulted in "exceptionally severe competition among rural youth who were attempting to get started on farms." Because most of the migrants to farms had little or no capital the farm relief situation was intensified.

A long-range factor contributing largely to lack of farm opportunities is the fact that the nation no longer has a geographic frontier to which people can go to find opportunities in farming.

The advice many years ago of Horace Greeley: "Go West, young man," is no longer good for farm boys and girls. Itinerant farmers have created a serious relief problem in the West.

Other factors are low farm income—robbing youths of opportunity to obtain an education and other economic advantages — and the depletion of agriculture's natural resources, tending to force income continually lower, Wilso" said.

NATION'S BOOM SEEN IN ROADS

The government can solve the unemployment problem, provide useful highways and provide defense line in case of invasion and cultivate hitherto uncultivated lands.

That's a project—and it's really immense—would employ 10,000,000 men.

In addition, it would provide a defense line to be set up in case of invasion. It would establish airports along the roads in each state. These would serve as army supply bases if an enemy comes to these shores.

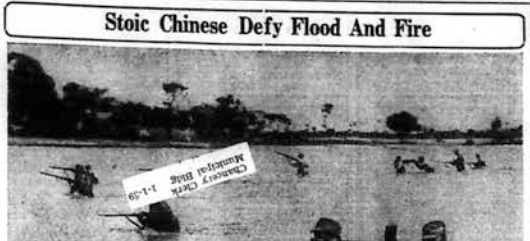
The east-west highway would start near Norfolk, Va., on the Atlantic coast and would extend through North Carolina, along the borders of Tennessee and Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico, Utah and Arizona, into Nevada and end at Oakland, Cal.

The north-south road would extend from Winnipeg, in Canada, down to Port Arthur, Tex. It would touch the borders of North Dakota and Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana.

The federal government in conjunction with state leaders, would be asked to allocate approximately $2,000,000,000 for the extensive project, deemed to end unemployment for all time."

The road would be directed uncultivated sections of the United States. This would bring an influx of farmers with a need of new homes and business dwellings.

Stoic Chinese Defy Flood And Fire



More evidence of the determined resistance of the Chinese to Japanese encroachment is this gripping photo showing Chinese advance guard defying even the turgid overflowing waters of the Yellow river and enemy fire to hold their lines against the enemy, whose advance was greatly impeded by the turbulent flood of the great stream.

AS THEY WILL WRITE OF BORAH

William Edgar Borah held only one elective public office—that of U. S. Senator from Idaho—but in that post he became one of the most powerful men of America and one of the best-known Americans in the world.

In a career that made him dean of the senate and took him close to presidential nomination, Borah was best known for his activity in America's foreign affairs, a field in which he wielded great influence while he was chairman of the senate foreign relations committee. But when his party went out of office, in his later years, his influence waned.

Although he gained greatest fame as an isolationist and monopoly baiter, Borah had constructive legislation to his credit. He was prominent in helping create the labor department, and the children's bureau; and he fought for the eight-hour day for workers whose products wre purchased by the government.

Mentioned frequently for the republican presidential nomination, it was not until 1936, at 71, that he actively sought the honor. By that time 30 years of political individualism had established his reputation as a "lone wolf," and his campaign was in keeping. While other candidates had organizations at work and traveled with large political retinues, Borah might have been mistaken for a poorly-paid traveling salesman as he journeyed through half a dozen states, stopping at second-rate hotels, traveling cheaply and eating late suppers of crackers and milk in side-street restaurants.

Strength Not United

Polls showed Borah had wide popular strength among the candidates prior to the 1936 republican convention at Cleveland, but when he arrived he had few pledged delegates. Nevertheless, his prestige was such that the managers of both Borah and Landon's campaign, were somewhat worried. Typically, however, Borah refused to join other candidates in the "Landon" movement, and the Kansas governor was nominated.

The most celebrated anecdote of his political career relates to the time President Coolidge summoned him to the White House to offer him the vice-presidential nomination. Coolidge asked him whether he would like to have "a place on the ticket."

"What place?" asked Borah. That was sufficient reply. Charles Gates Dawes became Coolidge's running mate. Borah, however, admired the taciturn Yankee president.

Borah was born June 29, 1865, on a farm near Fairfield, Wayne county, Ill. His ancestry was German and Irish. He lived on the farm until he was 18, obtaining an education in the Wayne county public schools and the Southern Illinois Academy at Enfield. In 1889, he was graduated from the University of Kansas Law School, and in 1890 he was admitted to the bar.

Borah chose Lyons, Kas., to hang out his shingle. He remained in the prairie town only one year. During this period he indulged briefly his desire to be an actor. He played Marc Antony in a Shakespearean road company.

The law, however, was his profession, and in 1891 he moved to Boise, Ida., which became his permanent home.

The young Borah soon established a local reputation as an able and political worker. In 1895 he married Mamie McConnell of Boise, daughter of the governor. In 1896, when William Jennings Bryan was making his first campaign for the presidency, Borah attracted statewide attention by leading a "silver rebellion" against the state republican bosses.

At that time state legislatures elected senators. In 1902 Borah nearly won election as senator, receiving 22 of a required 26 votes. Four years later he was successful, and he entered the senate March 4, 1907.

Prosecuted I. W. W. Leaders

Just before he went to Washington Borah began to attract attention nationally as special prosecutor for the state of Idaho in two celebrated labor trials. In the first he won a conviction. In the second he prosecuted Big Bill Haywood and other I. W. W. leaders in connection with the assassination of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg. That case he lost to Clarence Darrow.

It was also about that time that Borah was indicted, apparently at the instigation of republican state bosses, in connection with alleged timber frauds by companies for which he was a lawyer. But the cases collapsed when Borah insisted on being brought to trial, instead of taking advantage of legal technicalities to avoid trial, as his opponents apparently expected him to do.

As a prominent lawyer he had amassed a personal fortune estimated at about $100,000 when he went to Washington.

Three phases marked the senatorial career of the man who was to become known as the "Lion of Idaho" because of his mane of black hair, his heavy built, and his commanding oratory. He began as a progressive, fighting for reform. After the World War he rose to highest renown as an impassioned foreign affairs orator, widely known abroad that there was a general impression in other lands that he was the American travelers to Soviet Russia, with which the United had no diplomatic relations, found a letter of introduction from Borah their best passport.

The third phase of his career was after the democratic party assumed national control. Borah's power waned when he lost the chairmanship of the senate foreign relations committee, but he still remained one of the most influential members of the upper chamber, and was a master of political strategy behind the scenes in the opposition fight against President Roosevelt's supreme court reorganization bill.

Among the early progressive fights in which Borah was a leader was the drive for a federal income tax law, for direct election of U. S. senators and for creation of postal savings banks. In this period also Borah conceived the idea of issuing bonds to finance irrigation and reclamation work, with the bonds to be retired by sale of the reclaimed lands.

Then came the World War, and after it the Versailles treaty and President Wilson's plan for the League of Nations. America's participation was a matter of interest throughout the world, and the senate foreign relations committee held the key to American entry. Borah by that time was third in rank on that group. He joined the chairman, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Sen. Hiram W. Johnson and others in irreconcilable opposition. President Wilson described his group as "a band of wilful men," but it blocked American participation in the League of Nations.

Initiated Arms Parley

Borah enhanced the fame that came to him in that fight by introducing the resolution directing the incoming president, Warren G. Harding, to summon the world disarmament conference of 1921. This action raised him a cubit in stature internationally and his in-

(Continued On Page 2.)

AMERICA'S HIGHWAY SYSTEM IS VITAL TO MILITARY DEFENSE

Demonstration On Gulf Coast Proves Efficacy Of Good Roads In Way-Time Problems

America's vast and fast-growing system of motor highways is regarded by army strategists as an invaluable aid in planning defense of the nation.

So important does the army regard the highway system that its experts consult with executives of the Bureau of Public Roads in planning highways.

Army strategists are especially anxious for the development of great, paved transcontinental highways, over which troops could be moved during time of war.

While Caesar, who built the remarkable system of Roman roads, could move his army 15 miles a day, the American army in a special test moved a division 326 miles in 8 hours.

Troops Move Speeded Up

Use of motor transport developed rapidly during the World war in France, but Army experts say that they can now move troops three or four times as fast as they were moved in France.

Movement is essential in war and, save for the deployed movement of a few arms in battle must take place on roads or railways. War can be conducted without railroads, but not without roads.

Even the battle, if important enough to call for the use of the combined arms, must take place where there are roads. Both strategical and tactical plans are limited by roads, because freedom of maneuver depends upon their security, quality, location and direction."

With the improvement in both motor vehicles and roads, the army, has proceeded rapidly with its mechanization program. It has reorganized its basic military unit —the division—because of this development, together with improvement in weapons.

In moving a unit of this size (the division) it is highly desirable to use more than one road. It can be moved on one road but in such case the column is about 50 miles long and unwieldly. If the road net will permit, it is normal practice to break the column up and move on two or more approximately parallel roads.

By temporarily providing a division with enough additional trucks to carry all personnel at one time the distance it can be moved in one day is only limited by the capacity of the trucks and the availability of food roads. In one of the tests during the maneuvers in Texas the entire division was moved 326 miles in 14 hours. This march was entirely over improved roads, mostly paved."

Highways Now Stronger

Highways now are built much stronger than during World War days. During the World War much war material was transported in trucks across New York state while the railroads were choked with traffic, highways were ruined and army strategists are confident that most highways now being built would stand up under war time traffic.

Tests of movement of troops by motor truck are carried on in many parts of the country. Motorists who frequently meet army caravans on the highways probably do not know that military maneuvers are in progress.

South Studies Standardized Cotton Crop

Uniform Staple Four Gins Believed Likely To Raise Profits

The South is taking a lesson from California on how to grow cotton more profitably.

Pointing to the San Joaquin Valley of California where only one variety of cotton is grown and to state laws there that forced growers to plant any staple other than Acala as an example of what can be done, with a standardized crop, officials of the Cotton Improvement Association are conducting an extensive campaign to limit districts to growth of one variety of cotton. This variety is selected by majority vote of the farmers.

The association, a non-profit, unincorporated organization without capital stock, is operating throughout the cotton belt and already hundreds of communities have begun work toward attaining staple uniformity.

Five Objectives Set Forth

The association has five objectives:

1. To standardize production by growing only one superior variety of cotton that is best adapted to local conditions from the standpoint of yield, length, uniformity, character of staple, market demand, and net returns to growers.

2. To obtain marketing advantages for cotton by maintaining that production year after year so that large, uniform lots of fiber of the same quality may be made regularly to the trade.

3. To establish and maintain conditions of production that are necessary to preserve the quality of the fiber and purity of the planting seed.

4. To produce and make available to growers in a community pure planting seed.

5. To adopt improved methods of handling the crop, including extra care in harvesting, handling, ginning, baling and housing.

Profit Depends on Length

In Tennessee, experiments have proved that growth of one-inch staple is most profitable, and it is estimated that if all the cotton in the state last year that was under one inch had been that length, total income to farmers would have been $5 per acre more.

As to staple length, Tennessee is an exception in that one-inch is almost predominant over most of Dixie. When a gin bales cotton of 13-16 grade mixed with higher grades, the bale is bought on the basis of the lower grade. Gin saws are set for a certain length staple, and if the staple is longer than that for which the saws are adjusted, it is ginned out in the shorter length, thus resulting in a lower sale price to the farmer.

Many Arkansas Varieties

Troubles of ginners is reflected in an official report from an Arkansas community in which 57 different varieties of cotton are grown.

To attain a one-variety crop in a community farmers plant one per cent of their crop to furnish seed. The next year, 10 per cent of the crop is planted with seed grown from the foundation patch, in the third year all the crop is planted from the second year seed. After the third year, this process is repeated because of deterioration and cross-pollination.

Ordinarily, when cotton is planted in a place, it is rotated his seed which often is mixed with seed from cotton which was ginned before it, causing another irregularity in the next year's crop. But the foundation seed comes from cotton which has been ginned in a freshly-cleaned gin.

Years ago, cotton was bought at a set price regardless of its staple. Buying methods have changed considerably and now the value of cotton depends upon staple and grade.

Nine Lengths Classified

Roughly, there are nine lengths of cotton ranging from 11-16 of an inch to one and one-fourth inches. Most cotton is classified cardless of its length, is preferred by ginners, buyers and weavers. The South's average staple length has changed little in the past five years—a little over 15-16.

A bale of cotton with mixed staple length causes no dearth of trouble to ginners. Some machines are set to use a certain length. When the length is irregular, the yarn breaks and forces a time-consuming halt in spinning.

Interest in one-variety communities probably was caused by dissatisfaction among farmers whose lengths were mixed and they were forced to accept the price of the shorter length.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR THREAT LOOMS AGAINST BACKGROUND OF SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

Relations Between Rival Powers Said To Have Become Severely Strained In Recent Months

(This is the second of a series of articles being run in the Courier-News with reference to conditions in the Far East as they affect Russia.)

Greatly shocked by Japanese air raids on all parts of China, the Soviet military authorities have been compelled to make a fresh appraisal of the strength of the Japanese air corps.

Following the outbreak of the China Incident, the Soviet military authorities seem to have recognized certain technical defects in their planes of which they boasted so much to the world.

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

Well, sir, I stayed down to the depot all day Sunday to see the soldier boys pass through Meridian. I got a big kick out of seeing them boys, but while I was down there I saw something that the President of the Southern Railway ought to know about. I don't want to criticize, but I know what is the matter with the railroads. I saw a watchman hanging on to a switch engine eatin' a ice cream cone. When I seen a thing like that all at once, I knowed what I says to myself "The railroads is gone to the dogs."

But talking about soldiers. When the war was declared there was a country boy up in Kemper who got caught in the draft. He lived way out in the woods on the other side of De-Kalb. In fact, he lived so far out in the country the sun set between his house and town. Well sir, they finally run him through the woods and caught him and brought him in to De-Kalb. The doctors went over him and found him O. K. and they put him on the Sucarnoochee and Western passenger train to ship him to Camp Shelby. I never felt so sorry for anybody in my life. Everybody was down to the depot telling him all "Good Bye." The conductor was lookin' at his watch and the train was gettin' ready to pull out. This boy's mama was standin' there on the platform in her Mother Hubbard dress and her old sun bonnet. The conductor hollered "board" and waved his hand. This old boy leaned out of a window with great tears trickling down his cheeks and he reached down and grabbed his long arms around his old mother and he lifted her up clear off the platform and kissed her and he said, "Good Bye, Ma, gosh dammit to hell."

ATLANTIC RACE NEAR GETAWAY

Five Nations In Running With Britain And U. S. Out Ahead

The international race among five nations for commercial air supremacy of the North Atlantic is rapidly getting under way with the presumption of experimental flights over routes which eventually probably will be flown by and traversed regularly by planes carrying passengers, mail and cargo.

For years aviation companies in all countries have been quietly watching each others' designs on the North Atlantic. Each is hopeful of beating its rivals to the punch and of winning the most important prize in the world.

Engaged in the race to be first to bridge the North Atlantic commercially by air are Pan-American Airways, of the United States, and the following government-subsidized companies of foreign countries:

Imperial Airways, commissioned by the British government to establish an empire route connecting England, Ireland, Newfoundland, Canada, and the United States.

Air France Transatlantique, subsidized by the French government to the extent of $5,000,000.

Deutsche Lufthansa of Germany.

Ala Littoria of Italy.

Service By Fall Possible

Theoretically, Pan - American and Imperial Airways are neck and neck at this stage of the race, and it is possible that each will be in the air by autumn, carrying mail and passengers between England and New York.

The Germans have made the most survey flights and have observed the possibility of air service from Lisbon, Portugal, via the Azores, to America.

The Germans, French and Italians already have established mail services across the South Atlantic, but Pan-American, with its Southern Atlantic Pacific flights, has the most ocean-flying experience.

Both the American and British companies have obtained full commercial flying rights over both North Atlantic routes—via Southampton, Eng., Foynes, Ireland; Botwood, Newfoundland, and Canada to the United States, or via Portugal, the Azores and Bermuda.

(Continued On Page 2)

Planes Tested In Combat

On the other side of the picture are the daily air raids in the Yangtze Valley wherein Japanese planes and Soviet machines manned by Soviet pilots fighting with the Chinese army test each other against the threatening day when Japan and Russia will be at war.

The Japanese military officials and neutral observers alike are inclined to look upon the current Sino-Japanese conflict as a proving ground for that inevitable clash between Russia and Japan.

Mr. Kaiuzo Masahiba, correspondent of the Tokio Nichi Nichi, who is one of the best informants on the groupd in Manchukuo, is among the more pessimistic of the Japanese.

Soviet Army Threat

"The antagonism between the Soviet Union and Japan has become one of the most pressing political problems of the moment. The most important factor to be considered is the actual state of the Soviet Far Eastern Army, which is a dagger pointed at the trembling form of the Orient," asserts Mr. Maeshiba.

Almost weekly there have been incidents of either Japanese or Soviet planes flying across the Manchukuo Siberian border involving unpleasant recriminations. In the words of this Japanese observer, "Russo-Japanese relations have become so strained since the outbreak of hostilities in China that they have reached a point where a mere touch or nudge may bring the explosion."

More mild, but still prophetic, is the expression of a high Japanese diplomat in Manchukuo who likens the Soviet Union to a "hysterical woman" with whom patience was necessary to handle. He added that the situation between the two nations was "neither very serious nor very peaceful; it is just in-between."

Hopes For Reconstruction

This spokesman admitted that incidents on the Manchukuo Siberian border had been frequent from time to time, but expressed the hope that there would be an early clearing up of the "gloomy and threatening" relations between Japan and Russia.

Reports reaching the Far East from neutral observers in Moscow assert that the Soviet Union is still prepared to conclude a non-aggression pact with Japan. It is stated that Moscow only refrains because Japan turned down a previous offer.

However border incidents and the war in China in such practical form as hundreds of planes piloted by Soviet fighters playing such a major role in stave off will-to-victory over China do not tend towards lessening the warlike pressure.

Army Increased

While Japanese diplomats talk calmly of hopes for better relations Japanese military in Tokyo, Manchukuo and in the battle areas of China give heed to the warnings such as that issued by correspondent Maeshiba in Manchukuo.

"The Far Eastern Red Army used to number between 50,000 and 60,000 with 120 fighting planes and a small number of tanks. By last year it was 200,000 strong, comprising 16 infantry divisions, four cavalry divisions, 120 to 250 armored cars and 1,200 warplanes, including 120 heavy bombers.

"To this may be added the 20,000 to 40,000 men in the Outer Mongolian Army. Since 1932, the Soviets have spent 1,600,000,000 rubles building railroads, fortifications alone the 2,670 mile border between Siberia and Manchukuo," asserts Mr. Maeshiba.

Russia Armed Up

"On the Amur River," he continues, "15 gunboats including several superior vessels of more than 1,000 tons and other warships numbering 25 are now afloat under the designation of the Amur Fleet. Along the Pacific coast, with Vladivostock as the base, are more than 60 submarine-chasers, high-speed torpedo-boats, supported by an air force of some 100 naval planes."

The correspondent sounds the warning heard so often now on the Asiatic mainland that the Soviets in assisting the Chinese army in the fight against Japan, in swelling the Far Eastern Red army and the Outer Mongolian army, are "waiting for Japan to become exhausted in the struggle."

POLICE HOLD COLLEGE DEGREES

TOLEDO — More than half the number of 20 new city police have college degrees.

As They Will Write Of Borah

(Continued From Page 1.)

fluence waxed throughout the 20s.

When Japan first invaded Manchuria such was Borah's renown that an official Chinese committee appealed directly to him for aid. In 1927 the Idaho chairman incurred the wrath of President Coolidge by telegraphing direct to President Calles of Mexico for information about oil concessions. Diplomatic tradition requires that all communications with the heads of foreign governments must be made through the state department.

Despite his interest in foreign affairs, Borah never traveled abroad until 1931, when he made a trip to Europe.

Long Time Foe of Monopoly

Borah fought monopoly unceasingly, and one of his last legislative fights was sponsorship with Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, D., Wyo., of a bill requiring federal licensing of corporations in interstate commerce. He also served on the joint congressional-executive committee named in the 1928 session to investigate monopolistic trends and draft a program of legislation.

In republican politics Borah had a long record as a maverick, but he never bolted his party. In 1912 he was Theodore Roosevelt's floor manager at the republican convention, but when Roosevelt subsequently bolted the party and ran as Bull Moose candidate for president Borah did not follow him. Although he favored much of the program of Sen. Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., when he ran as progressive candidate for president in 1924, Borah remained in the G. O. P.

Fought For Farm Relief

In 1928 Herbert Hoover gained Borah's support only after agreeing to a definite program of legislation which included a special session of congress in the spring of 1929. Borah felt it was necessary to provide farm relief. He broke with Hoover almost immediately, however, when the president permitted his Old Guard congressional leaders to go beyond agricultural items in a tariff bill. In 1932 he remained aloof from Hoover's re-election campaign. His opposition to Landon in 1936 induced, for a time, the belief that he might bolt, but he did not. He went back to Idaho and won election to the senate for the sixth time against Gov. Ben Ross, most popular vote-getter the democratic party had produced in Idaho.

An interesting sidelight on his character was displayed in 1925, when congress voted to increase the salary of its members from $7,500 a year to $10,000. Borah, who had been re-elected in 1924, felt that his constituents had not elected him to a $10,000 job, and accordingly he turned back to the treasury the extra amount. Not until after his re-election in 1930 did he accept the full sum.

Shunned Official Society

Borah and his wife lived quietly in Washington most of the year. He never entertained and shunned official society functions, even those of presidents. For years he was a familiar figure on the bridle paths of the capital's Rock Creek park astride his horse Jester, and often that famous steed was retired on Governor Riding was his only sport.

He was unique in his disregard for traditional campaign methods. During summer recesses of congress when other senators were back in the metropolis of political fences, Borah stayed in Washington. Frequently when he did go back to Idaho for a campaign his speeches would concern themselves with international affairs rather than local issues.

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THREE NEW HOLLYWOOD COIFFURES

ACCORDING to Dorothy Cocks, Beauty Editor of the Pictorial Review, "Girls under twenty want to wear their hair so as to look older. And the women past thirty want coiffures to make them look younger. Here are 'wish coiffures' for both.

Says Miss Cocks, "I went to those talented hairdressers on the movie lots who are so uncannily expert at creating coiffures that make a star more emphatically herself, or make her over into a different personality, as the director commands."

Dorothy Cocks

"Show me how you would dress a young girl's hair, to suggest that she is growing up but without in the least letting her look so sophisticated that the effect is silly or common or bard," she asked them.

The pictures show what Miss Cocks learned.

It's the designedly crooked part that does it . . . that takes away the babyish look from symmetrical features and gives them an unexpectedly grown-up quirk. Judy Garland shows it here. A one-sided arrangement adds to apparent age.

Conversely, a symmetrical coiffure (alike on both sides of face) is young-looking. A center part is always youthful and adds length to a square face or a low forehead. Deanna Durbin wears flowers to accent youthful symmetry.

Carole Landis has her page-boy bob thinned out and trained close to her head to look grown-up. You don't need to be told, by now, that there's more than one way to turn the trick. All that remains is to decide which is yours!

IT'S TRUE!
WEARING A 75 POUND COSTUME,
ROBERT MORLEY
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THAT HONOR AT FIVE WHEN ONLY 24 MOS. OLD!
VAN DYKE B.
WHO IS DIRECTING
TYRONE POWER
IN "MARIE ANTOINETTE", ONCE
DIRECTED THE STARS FATHER.
TYRONE POWER JR. AT AN OLD
FILM ARTS STUDIO

New York, N. Y.—"IT'S TRUE! that that Norma Shearer, starring in 'Marie Antoinette', will carry an exact duplicate of the famous passport used by the Queen in her attempted escape from Versailles in the French Revolution scenes of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture," says Wiley Padan . . . "The passport was obtained in Paris and is the only copy of the historical original ever made."

Just A Pain For Max

Knowing how he loves money, one of the saddest sights to contemplate was that of Max Schmeling going back to Germany virtually penniless after his recent fight with Joe Louis. In fact, about the only thing he got out of the bout was a pain in the back.

His purse was all right, considering that for his end he was paid approximately $175,000, but by the time he got through squaring various bites here and there, Schmeling was just about two jumps ahead of bankruptcy on the fight. Of course, he has got plenty back home and won't suffer any to speak of.

By a way of a starter your Uncle Samuel and the state of New York nicked him for around $58,000 in taxes on that one fight alone. Reportedly, he was $15,000 behind in taxes on past appearances and that was taken promptly and quite pointedly. He owed Steve Dudas and his manager $15,000 for the latter's recent fight in Germany, the point being that payment was made here because Dudas couldn't take any money out of Germany. He is said to have been signed for around $31,000 for the movie rights in his native land on his previous bout with Louis. He squared up with Mike Jacobs for several more thousand on an old tab, paid his hospital bill, Manager Joe Jacobs and training expenses, purchased passage home for himself and trainer Max Machon—and wound up behind the financial eight-ball.

It is kind of brutal to even mention it now, but somehow it seems that retribution finally has caught up with Schmeling. He tossed one manager aside for Jacobs, who was in position to do more for him, and, allegedly, he gave Jacobs none of the best of it in a number of ways when finally he decided he was through after that knockout by Louis.

The Schlager ever has been a distrustful, avaricious man and quite obviously was under-appreciative of Jacobs. The latter was loyal, for one thing, and that was important, considering that he probably is the most astute manager in the racket.

No need to go into the fact that Jacobs stuck with Schmeling for ulterior reasons, too, as well as because he simply is a standup guy. It meant something to Jacobs personally. Schmeling was his meal ticket. Still, he was in there belting away for the Schlager, out-smarting others, and really doing some good.

I don't profess to know that the final payoff was for Jacobs. I'm not even mentioning that. I only know that Schmeling got something akin to adulation from the little Jew with the cigar and in return gave a cool tolerance. It was almost contempt.

He realized, of course, that in his corner was a game, shrewd, ruthless fellow who knew all the angles. That was what made Jacobs virtually indispensable. But Schmeling accepted all that and still never quite got around to accepting Jacobs. Or that's the way it seemed to me, anyhow.

Maybe the fellow just doesn't like anybody. He never gave the press much of a tumble, and come to think about it, I think he always just tolerated us as a nuisance that couldn't be avoided.

However, that was all right. We were out there belting for him or against him as we saw fit, whereas Jacobs never knew how to hell only one way, and that was for Schmeling.

Still there are a lot of things to be admired about Schmeling. For one thing you had to like his courage and his confidence.

He wasn't a great fighter in a lot of ways, but he left a lasting monument behind when he finally went out feet first. It was that knockout over Louis the first time.

Along cauliflower row they will be prattling about that until their dying day, and among the most vociferous in Schmeling's behalf I'm sure, will be Jacobs.

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Atlantic Race Near Getaway

(Continued From Page 1.)

muda. The others have or are in the process of obtaining experimental rights only.

Pan-American is testing at Seattle the 42½-ton Boeing 314, the first of six Atlantic clippers designed to carry 60 passengers, and a ton of mail and cargo on 30-hour schedules. Theoretically, Pan-American will be ready to inaugurate full Atlantic service with the delivery of the first plane, expected by the end of summer.

Pan-American Ready

Pan-American flew the northern route twice and southern once last summer, but plans no further surveys because its personnel already have more than 4,000,000 miles of ocean-flying experience.

Imperial Airways made seven round-trip survey flights via Ireland and Newfoundland last year, and will make more this summer. Its new $4,000,000 base at Botwood is near enough to completion for use.

Imperial is experimenting with the Mayo composite craft, a small plane capable of carrying little beside mail which is catapulted from a larger plane. Under construction is an enlarged type of Empire flying boat of 38,000 to 50,000 pounds gross weight. It will not be ready, however, before the Canadian bases become Winter bound.

Imperial also is testing some four-engined land planes capable of landing under winter condition, which it hopes to fly across the North Atlantic this fall.

Air France Transatlantique plans to make its first survey flights with the 80,000-pound Lieut. De Vaisseau Paris. A fleet of flying boats, similar to the Boeing 314, will not be ready for another year.

THE LAW OF LIFE

'Tis a truth, as old as the soul of things,
Whatsoever ye sow, ye must reap;
'Tis the Cosmic law, that forever springs
From the dark and fathomless deep,
It is shown in life's puzzles and sorrowings:
It is taught, by remorse with its secret stings:
That "Whoso grief to another brings,
In his turn one day shall weep."

From the plantings of kindliness, blessings will bloom,
Plant hatred, and curses will grow,
If today you are harvesting sorrow and gloom,
In the past, you sowed suffering and woe.
"From the past doth the present eternally spring."
"You may sow what you will; but tomorrow will bring
You the harvest, to teach you what manner of thing
Is the seed you have chosen to sow.

For the selfish, who hearth the sufferer's cries
A Nemesis dread in time shall arise
Out of the deep profound.
"Whoso soweth in thoughtlessness, greed or hate,
Shall receive his desserts in the years that wait."
For the slow and remorseless wheel of Fate
Forever turns round and round.

Though the mills of the gods but slowly grind,
Yet they grind excedingly small."
When the heart in its folly deems
Justice "blind."
Then the stroke of the sword shall fall.
The success of the race is the only goal,
"If ye should succeed, help mankind as a whole".
For all men are the brothers of every soul,
And each soul is the brother of all.

But "if ye give mercy, love and light,
The same shall return to you."
For the standards of right are infinite,
And the scales of the gods weigh true.
By its good and its evil is each life weighed."
By thought, motive and deed is each record made.
With the coin ye pay, shall ye be repaid."
When your wages at length fall due.

YOUR UNIVERSITY

The niversity of Mississippi has always encouraged a wholesome participation in athletics and physical training by students, recognizing particularly the importance of physical culture toward healthy mental and moral growth.

Varsity and freshman teams participate in inter-collegiate contests in football, basketball, boxing, track, baseball, tennis and golf.

The staff of the department of Physical Training handles a complete program of intra-mural athletics and physical training for both men and women students. Teams representing fraternities, dormitories and fraternities are organized to compete in practically every sport known to this section of the country.

All freshmen and sophomores are required to take part in physical training, unless out for a varsity team. Classes are held regularly and include calisthenics, basketball, tennis, swimming, archery, golf and corrective gymnastics.

"LORD JEFF" OFFERED AT TEMPLE SATURDAY

Freddie Bartholomew and Mickey Rooney, whose exploits together delighted thousands of fans in "Captains Courageous" and "The

Devil Is a Sissy," are teamed again in a dramatic story of the training of boys for the British Merchant Marine, in "Lord Jeff," story of the sailors of the future, coming to the Temple Theatre Saturday.

The story deals with a boy, tool of crooks and represented to be a young nobleman, who finds regeneration and a new destiny in the Russell-Cotes Navigation school, founded by Lord Jellicoe and one of the institutions operated by the Barnardo Homes. Bartholomew plays this role, with Rooney as a student petty officer whom he first hates, then comes to admire, and in whom he finds his first real friendship.

Intimate glimpses of life in the training school with its mast-climbing and other nautical pursuits, the annual navy cutter race, and other thrills are mingled with the comedy and drama of the story which culminates with the youngsters graduating and winning berths on the liner Queen Mary.

Napoleon never won a sea battle.

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THE PARABLE OF THE SHIFTLESS MAN

A shiftless, ne'er-do-well, worthless sort of a fellow found his work in a foundry not to his liking, and asked himself, "Why should I grunt and strain the whole day long to make another man richer, the while I might well be enjoying leisure?" And so he readily sold his job to a chap who was unemployed, and, returning home, he lacked his car in the garage, hid the radio behind a screen, piled rubbish over his wife's washing machine, and in many and sundry ways made his home appear mean and poor. Then only did he grasp the telephone firmly and in a clear, unabashed voice call the City Relief Agency and pour into the receiver a long and most piteous tale of hunger and unemployment. And lo! within the hour there came trucks bringing choice viands, and kind-hearted philanthropists [illegible] the man sat back and laughed at his [illegible] and sweated themselves [illegible] to live not half so [illegible] Irving D. Tressler in mentator Magazine.

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Every package of our fine coffees and teas CONTAINS A COUPON. The coupons are Useful, Attractive and Valuable Premiums when presented at our store at 8th & Avenue. Here is a new list of late arrivals.

	Coupons
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ICED TEA GLASSES, 12 oz., Green, Pink, Crystal	4
ICED TEA GLASSES, 10 oz., Cut-Glass, Crystal	5
TUMBLERS, 9 oz., Crystal	3
GLASSES, FRUIT JUICE, Crystal, 5 oz.	2
DESSERT SAUCERS, Glass, Green Crystal	2
TEA GLASS COASTERS, Crystal	2
SALT DIPS, Crystal	2
SALT AND PEPPER SHAKER, Green, Crystal, Each	3
WASH CLOTHS, Assorted Colors	2
WASH CLOTHS, Assorted Colors	3
WASH CLOTHS, Assorted Colors	5
TOWELS, 17x31, Assorted Colors	7
TOWELS, 20x40, Assorted Colors	9
TOWELS, 20x40, Assorted Colors	13
TOWELS, 22x44, Assorted Colors	15
PITCHERS, Glass, ½ Gallon, Pink, Green, Crystal	9
PITCHERS, Glass, 1 Quart, Pink	7
PITCHERS, Glass, ½ Gallon, Pink, Green, Crystal	17
SALAD BOWLS, Large, Decorated	17
SALAD BOWLS, Medium, Decorated	8
CEREAL BOWLS, Decorated	5
CEREAL BOWLS, Plain White	3
BUTTER DISH, Glass	9
SYRUP PITCHER, Glass, Green, Crystal	9
SIGHT SETS, Jug and Glass	12
GLASS BOWL, Large, Pink	11
HULB BOWLS, Assorted Colors	9
ASH TRAYS, Green	4
SUGAR BOWLS, With Cover, Blue, Green, Crystal	8
CREAM PITCHERS, Glass, Blue, Crystal	8
PICKLE OR CELERY DISH, Glass,	4
SANDWICH TRAY, Glass,	7
SANDWICH TRAY, 3 Compartment, Crystal	4
SANDWICH TRAY, 4 Compartment, Crystal	5
SUGAR BOWLS, With Cover, Crystal or White	5
ICED TEA SPOONS	2
TEA SPOONS	3
TABLE SPOONS	5
DINNER KNIVES	5
DINNER FORKS	5
SALAD FORKS	5
MIXING BOWLS, Extra Large, Yellow Ware	15
MIXING BOWLS, Medium, Yellow	8
MIXING BOWLS, Large Enamel	8
MIXING BOWLS, Large, Enamel	7
WASTE BASKETS, Large, Assorted	17
DINNER PLATES, Assorted Designs	17
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COFFEE ROASTERS AND TEA BLENDERS
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NEW MOVIE ROMEO THREATENS CROWNS OF SCREEN'S GREAT LOVERS!

LOVE SCENES like the one above of Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in their new MGM picture "Too Hot To Handle" have always been considered tops in movie romance. And when Robert Taylor makes love to Maureen O'Sullivan in their new film "The Crowd Roars" the audience will count it one of the big romantic moments of the season

BUT THIS LOOKS LIKE COMPETITION. Here's a new candidate for romantic honors . . . . . Mickey Rooney. Mickey is a triple-sweetheart de luxe model Romeo in his first romantic role "Love Finds Andy Hardy". Three beautiful Hollywood stars fall in love with him. He's demonstrating his technique in the kissing scene above with Judy Garland, who joins the Hardy family for this picture, and at right we see him with his conquests, Judy, Ann Rutherford, and Lana Turner.

DREAM OF GIRL COMES TRUE AS PICTURE BEGINS

The dream of 50,000 girls came true when production started on "The Chaser," for it meant that a girl without any previous film experience was to step before the cameras as a leading lady.

She is Ann Morriss, who shares honors with Dennis O'Keefe, Lewis Stone, Lana Turner and Nat Pendleton in the Metro-Goldwn-Mayer film.

Preparing for her debut all in one day, brought a rush of busy hours for the newest among screen actresses. Here was her schedule: Make-up test at 8:30, wardrobe test at 9:30, hair test at 10:30, voice test at 11:30, screen test at 2:00, publicity pictures at 3:00, conference with director at 4:00, interview with press at 5:00.

Miss Morriss came from Dallas, Texas, a year ago, and was given a screen test. She lacked experience so she attended little theatres for twelve months and returned to win a long term contract and a leading role.

Because of the first sequence, it was impossible for the young lady to keep her excited state of mind a secret. Stone, as insurance racket doctor, had to examine her with a stethescope.

"I've never had medical training," laughed Stone, "but you're hitting about sixty-miles-an-hour."

"The Chaser" follows the activities of a young lawyer as he fakes accidents in order to make the big corporations pay poor people. He falls in love with the girl who is sent to trap him and she makes him realize the folly of his ways.

Frank Davis, whose pictures include "Petticoat Fever" and "The Devil is a Sissy," is the producer. Director Edwin L. Marin, whose successes include "Hold That Kiss," "Married Before Breakfast," and "Everybody Sing," is the director.

PRODUCTION NEWS

Three new pictures have gone before the cameras at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios, "Three Loves Has Nancy," "Listen, Darling," and "Stablemates." Robert Montgomery, Janet Gaynor, and Franchot Tone have the principal roles in "Three Loves Has Nancy," which Norman Krasner is producing. Richard Thorpe is the director, and the cast includes Guy Kibbee, Cora Witherspoon, Claire Dodd and Fay Holden. "Listen, Darling" presents Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland in leading roles, with a cast that includes Mary Astor Walter Pidgeon, Alan Hale and Scotty Beckett. Jack Cummings is the producer and William Thiels the director. Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney have the leading roles in "Stablemates," which Harry Rapf is producing, and Sam Wood directing.

The total of 116 players assembled for "The Citadel" represents the largest number of speaking parts on record for a production made in Great Britain. Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell have the leading roles in this adaptation of A. J. Cronin's best-selling novel. In addition to Emlyn Williams, Ralph Richardson and Rex Harrison, the supporting cast includes Francis Sullivan, Cecil Parker, Angela Baddeley, Eliot Makeham, Haidee Wright, Edward Chapman, Isobel Seaife, Charles Quartermain, Bryan Herbert, Joan Kemp-Welsh, Edward Dignon, Josephine Wilson, Ben Williams, Richard Littledale, Billy Wells, Dilys Davies, Jack James, D. J. Williams and Edgar K. Bruce.

Jose Iturbi, famous composer-conductor, will lead the orchestra and play the piano in "Sweethearts," featuring Victor Herbert's "The Badinage." The new picture co-stars Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. It is being filmed in Technicolor and the supporting cast includes Frank Morgan, Florence Rice, Ray Bolger, Mischa Auer, Lucille Watson and Gene Lockhart. It is being made by the producer-director combination responsible for "Marie Antoinette," Hunt Stromberg and W. S. Van Dyke II.

"Blockheads" has been named as the final title for the forthcoming Laurel-Hardy co-starring picture, formerly called "Just a Jiffy."

HUGE PROFIT IN TOURIST ADVERTISING

In general there is a return of eight hundred per cent on investments made by states to attract visitors. Money spent on advertising brings plenty in return. But a few examples will give some idea of the yearly profit to be found in the tourist business:

Community	Advertising	Receipts
Michigan	$150,000	$375,000,000
New York	150,000	400,000,000
Florida	500,000	285,000,000
New Eng'd	100,000	500,000,000

Reports show that 150,000,000—including repeaters—pay visits to the forty-eight states and District of Columbia. Virginia leads the list with 14,000,000 yearly. Maryland, Texas, Michigan, and Pennsylvania each play host to about 12,000,000. North Dakota is generally last, getting about 800,000 yearly. Bread cast by states on the tourist waters comes back cake and plenty of it.

—The Commentator Magazine

WOMAN BLASTS SOUTHERN "CHAIN GANG" IDEA

IN a bleak Georgia prison, living by rote and paying her debt to society, is a woman whose spirit has conquered steel bars and iron discipline.

In a letter to Celia Caroline Cole, published in the August issue of Pictorial Review Magazine, the lonely prisoner paints a vastly different picture of Southern penal Institutions than that held by the average person.

Celia C. Cole

"I came into this prison filled with horror and despair, wanting only to end my life as soon as I could," writes the unknown felon. "I am a teacher, and my father was a prominent minister, but he went away from my mother and me seven years ago. Then I lost my position and lived for six years by giving post-dated checks. Finally I became involved and was sentenced to prison for two years."

It was an incredible nightmare, a world turned black for the young woman who had known affluence and enjoyed social position all her life.

"My faith in God was gone, my faith in people, in life, in myself—all gone," she writes. "But now, not quite six months later, I am a new person. I have paid off most of the checks, and when I have paid off the rest I shall be set free."

In an intensely human document, the Southern prisoner describes the miseries and unhappiness of the women in her institution but maintains there is another side to the picture. "The Federation of Women's Clubs decided that something constructive must be done for the erring woman of this section," she writes. "They went to the county commissioners, who are high-type citizens, far-sighted and progressive, so that the women had some real help from them. The important thing, they felt, was to get the right kind of matron for the jail."

And into the dingy prison came a new head, a woman of culture, social position, wealthy, and with a beautiful home. A devoted husband and two almost grown sons encouraged her to take the position. She accepted and immediately started to remodel the women's ward. It was made into an attractive, livable, comfortable place. Cells were removed and walls painted a restful shade of green instead of the cold, usual prison gray.

Within a short time the unknown prisoner will leave her jail home for a new start, rehabilitated by an intelligent penal system.

FOR THE JELLY MAKER

"Homemade Jellies, Jams, and Preserves" is the title of a new publication prepared by the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington ,D. C. Its official number is "Farmers' Bulletin 1800-F," and it is free while the supply lasts. From strawberry jam to green tomato marmalade it follows the fruit season through, defining as it goes the distinctions between preservation of color and flavor in jellies, how to use pectin extracts, and how to can fruit juices without sugar so that they can be made up into jelly later on. The novice at jelly-making will welcome the paragraphs that explain the causes for jelly failures and spoilage. This publication brings together the result of years of painstaking study by the food specialists of the Bureau of Home Economics, particularly Fanny W. Yeatman and Mabel C. Steinbarger, its joint authors.

SIGN WARNING EVALUED

OAKLAND, Cal.—Mrs. Louise Rothwell saw a new sign posted in Lake Orlanda park but could not quite make out the wording. So she walked over to get a closer view. It read: "Beware, Poison Oak." But it was too late. However, she had one recourse and that was to sue the city, which she did for $1,000. The court awarded her $100 for medical services.

IT'S A FACT . . .

THAT MISSISSIPPI HAS MORE CORN CLUB MEMBERS THAN THE CORN BELT STATES OF INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA AND KANSAS COMBINED
THAT MISSISSIPPI HAS MORE PIG CLUB, COTTON CLUB AND SWEET POTATO CLUB MEMBERS THAN ANY OTHER STATE
AGAINST 7232
FOR QUOTAS 226,556
THAT IN RECENT FEDERAL COTTON ELECTIONS MISSISSIPPI LED ALL STATES IN PERCENTAGE OF GROWERS VOTING, AND IN TOTAL NUMBER FAVORING MARKETING QUOTAS

SOCIETY WRITER EXPOSES DARK SECRETS

MISS MARY WARD, who restricts her observations to the highest strata of society, bursts forth in the July Town and Country with the revealing information that society's Mrs. Paul Abbott and Mrs. Arthur White have buttterflies tattooed on their knees. Not only that, but Hadie Eames Yates has a Kewpie on her thigh; Caresse Crosby Young has a cross on the sole of her foot; Bettina Belmont has two bumblebees on her knee; Dorothy Parker has a heart on her arm; Ogden Starr has an American flag, snakes, and what not all over; J. Bryan, 3rd, has an elephant over crossed cannons on his flexor carpi radialis—and so it goes with a dozen or more well known socialites who have submitted to the long, sharp needles of the tattoo expert.

In her article on the startling subject, Mary Ward traces the rise of the art of tattooing through the Navy (which in 1927 received orders to "keep it clean") and into society via sea-faring sons of kings. At one time, according to Miss Ward, coats of arms became almost as customary on the forearm as on the family silver.

Led by such fraternities as DKE and the Phi Delts, who still wear a Maltese cross on the left arm, tattooing reached into the colleges. From colleges it slipped into high society, where social registerites now vie with each other for the flossiest and most colorful design.

EDITOR'S DELIGHT

It has been charged that selfish journalistic interests are behind the growing "Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy for President" boom. The feature stories inherent in nine children in the White House are sending editors hysterical with joy.

—The Commentator Magazine.

"BIG GRUNT" GETS WPA AID

HEALDSBURG, Cal. — When WPA officials made a grant for improvements in the foghorn equipment at Point Arena, they probably did not know that the foghorn is known locally as the "Big Grunt." It is expected that the modernization of the foghorn will permit of a rechristening to some other kind of a noise.

PLANES 'BURST THE CLOUDS'

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. — County Judge Grizzle, on route to court, was told by a hobo, who accosted him for a coin, that the real cause of cloudbursts are airplanes, which set up currents of air that disturb atmospheric conditions that finally result in the bursting of clouds and the downpour of rain. The judge is still figuring how much he really ought to have given the man for this new scientific information.

James Marshall, the man who discovered gold in California, died in poverty.

You can always have a cash "balance" with us in your car.

Our plan fits your emergency needs perfectly.

Our automobile loan service is quick, confidential and convenient.

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Skilled operators, the best equipment, and the knowledge gained by years of experience are your assurance that your Wash Suits will be returned Spotlessly Clean, Professionally Pressed and Form Fitting.

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CAREFUL FINISHING . . . starching to just the degree desired . . . button replacements and mending when needed . . . packed neatly so that they cannot get out of shape. Men appreciate the superior quality of our workmanship and they know it helps them to look their best.

Family-Finish

Try one of our following services:

FAMILY FINISH	16c LB.
ROUGH DRY	6c LB.
THRIFTY	6c LB.

(With all flat work finished. We will finish your shirts out of your Thrifty Wash for 7c each additional).

WHEN REQUESTED WE WILL TURN COLLARS ON YOUR SHIRTS FOR 10c EACH ADDITIONAL.

All These Laundry Prices Subject to 20% Discount For

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Bring or Send Your Dry Cleaning with Your Laundry.
UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICE
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WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
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W. G. HENDERSON, MGR.
We Sew on Buttons and Mend Your Clothes!

Buy Your Coal Now . . .
and get the benefit of our summer prices.
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Test Your Brakes
Use our Bear Brake Tester —takes only six seconds— no cost to you. We want your patronage.
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1815 4th St.

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TO RES-S CKING
game, one of the t departments of stressed by Coach in Duke universi- al summer school ty 25-30.
is recognized to from the kicking entor in the coun- year his teams are in that department. his thorough discus- will be rushing the cking punts, receiv- d returning them, going down under ts on how to kick racy or distance.
EEDOMETER
Cal— Mrs. Lusky the traffic judge wasn't speeding at ir, because her pet any time she ex- an hour, lies down while at the time d Hi Chow was enjoying the ride. how and the fact land's speedometer the judge suspend-
rshall ORIST ne 367
CELEBRATION TRATE ROUGH NATION CLASSIC ETRESS MERIDIAN MISS.
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nt Waving s of beauty
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on't Tie Your Wife To CLOTHES-LINE

re two pictures . . . one of a house- n which drudgery of wash days re- the happiness of the home. ther typifies the happy home—the nd gives his wife and children time laxation—
days with aches and pains for the wife are eliminated . . . the crea- f valuable, healthful leisure time e housewife obtains.
a difference!
fer a complete laundry service that e to satisfy the discriminating wife and the husband who would te the happy home.
Y LAUNDRY
Phones 177-2379
GEORGE HUTTON, MGR.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
813—22nd Avenue
Offices in The Meridian City Lines Building
Phone 1141
Box 745

LOOK CANDIDATES

Political candidates are respectfully requested to examine this one from Charles Battles, an office seeker in Tennessee:

"I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff of Lawrence county, subject to the will of the Dear People in the August election.

"As to my policies, I will have to leave that to my friends, but I can truckle at the heels of the big-wigs or pander to the rag-tags as the occasion demands. I can drink and revel with the wets or rant and prate with the drys as necessity requires. I can sing and pray with the church people or cuss and fuss with the sinners as best conduces to my political success.

"I can praise the New Deal as an abundant life to the poor or condemn it as a fortune builder for the rich as political prudence may dictate. I can pat the starving farmers on the back and brag on their mortgaged homes, kiss their dirty faced children, and then laugh with the town dudes and dandies about the shabby ignorant tillers of the soil.

"I can pity the poor tenant farmers and weep with them over the way they are oppressed by the landlords, or I can chuckle with the landowners as the ill-fed renters and their children toil in the fields they do not own.

"The fact is, Dear People, I am an all-round man and can fit in on any platform, creed of idea that might be wobbling in the brain of any man or woman, and that is just the kind of man the people of Lawrence county need for Sheriff.

"Another thing, I know how to shoot the works to the struggling poor people who have neither money no political influence.

"Before I decided to run I counselled with a few town bums, a bunch of courthouse lizards, and a few big landowners, who have kicked out their tenants and rented their land to the government, and they told me to put my announcement in the papers and then shirt tail to the country and promise the people lower taxes, high cotton prices, free school books, good roads and everything that I can think of, and then high hat them after the election and then pass them like a palace car passing a hungry tramp.

"They say that if I will do this I will be elected as the country people will believe anything that a town man tells them, and that they know nothing about how to organize.

"Dear People, I promise during this campaign that I will put every bootlegger in jail, but remember, I reserve the right to make little side arrangements with the big liquor handlers, if I think best and so desire.

"I promise that I will put everyone in jail who gets drunk, provided, however, they happen not to be well-to-do people having political influence. I shall close beer joints, roadhouses, or other disreputable joints unless they happen to be operated by or built on the property of some prominent church member of big society shot.

"I promise not to drink beyond my capacity while on duty, if I am elected. I promise to respond to every report from the good citizens and raid every still or resort where complaint is made, unless the rights and liberties of some of my friends might be endangered thereby.

"Dear People, if you elect my Sheriff, I believe you will be thrilled to watch me sweep by your fields in my Buick, while you are working, with Forty-five Colt swung to my side, with a couple of farmers, charged with killing a peckerwood, chained together on the back seat.

"They say that votes will be cheap this time, and as I have no money, I advise you all to sell your votes to the candidates who have money, but to cast them for me. And just as soon as I am elected and scoop in a few fat rake-offs, I will reward you abundantly. I hope to see you all personally before the election and I shall have an article every week in the papers telling you how I am progressing.

"I am expecting to have to bow to you all during the campaign, but that is all right as you will do the bowing after the election if I am successful.

"Yours for honest elections and efficiency in office.

NIOLON'S

As long as most of us can go back into memory, we can recall the name A. H. Niolon and Son as part of Meridian, East Mississippi and West Alabama growth.

In the remembrance, we can also recall the name Niolon is synonomous with the finest coffee produced.

This publication feels the citizens of Meridian, East Mississippi and West Alabama are proud of this concern—

Its products are unexcelled for consistent quality and quantity anywhere in the United States. It has operated through the years within definitely ethical lines. And, more than this, it is this city's most attractive institution.

These thoughts are presented for the reason—

Niolon's is a Meridian concern. Being a Meridian concern, we ought to patronize it more than we would those from other sections.

And this is what our good people are doing. We congratulate all those Meridian residents who, in the patriotic sense, are remembering to cooperate with a Meridian institution.

And we congratulate Niolon's on preserving a splendid tradition through many years and for retaining the good will of its many, many patrons.

LET'S CHANGE

We would like to see one political campaign in which the campaigners would seek office without the making of a single promise.

Most promises of that sort—and the politicians know it—simply bring embarrassment in the later years and dishearten right-thinking people.

The politicians, however, have to make them in order to be elected. They have to make them because we demand it today as the result of an old-time habit. It's not only foolish but silly.

And another thing—

Simply because a man has held office is no reason for him to claim "I have served you one time and you ought to elect me again because it is a democratic principle."

That is not a democratic principle—never was and never will be—

Any man should seek a return to office on the basis of the service he has rendered—nothing more.

THE REAL CHALLENGE

Governor White says, or has stated, the problem within Mississippi is to balance agriculture with industry. All of which is true, in degree. Some one else lays Mississippi's future on the predicate of increased commercial institutions which would be dependent upon tourist traffic. Another believes good roads constitute our most pressing problem. All are right—all are wrong. We must have just one problem and all the rest will take care of themselves—

We must balance agriculture with agriculture.

Our farmers cannot prosper without cold storage plants. Our farmers will never obtain stability without canning plants. Reason is the farmer market, locally and outside, is not stabilized; cannot be stabilized without some facilities.

Agriculture is first; industry is second; commerce follows in growth in the same degree as agriculture and industry are advanced.

Meridian?

We are wedded to our present population and present wealth unless and until we wake up to the truth—

We need canning plants; we need cold storage plants; we need a happy and contended farm community within our area.

Raise farm income; raise farm standards through diversification, cold storage and canning plants and depression would be a thing of the past.

THEY'RE BOOSTERS

Many persons in Meridian, and elsewhere, have commented and praised the recent advertisement run jointly by Armour and Company and Armour Creameries of Meridian.

The advertisement did one thing—it reminded the residents of Meridian that Armour Creameries constitutes an important cash market for Eastern Mississippi and is bearing its share of the burdens to make Meridian a finer and better place in which to live, more progressive and more stabilized. It further reminded local citizens the Armour and Company sales unit maintains some 30 employes regularly and, while serving the wholesale needs of this area, also participate in civic movements of the worth while kind.

Meridian people appreciated the sincerity embodied in the ad—"they have responded nicely."

So says Harry Costello, manager of Armour and Company.

So says L. C. Murphree, manager of Armour Creameries.

So say the people of Meridian.

To which we humbly add—

Know one another better and you will appreciate one another.

We have come to know Harry Costello and L. C. Murphree better.

We appreciate them for the straight-shot announcement—

As we appreciate all of the business firms who have seen fit, and are seeing fit, to make this publication possible—through honest-to-goodness advertising.

'THE GLORY OF GOD' IS STORY OF WRITER' SEARCH TO AID SON

THE GLORY OF GOD.
By Robert O. Ballou
Covici-Friede, New York $2.

The greatest problem to confront a truly intellectual parent surely must be the guiding of his child to his own freely developed attitude toward religion—acceptance, rejection or individual interpretation an attitude uninfluenced by superstition or coercion his own view reached through observation, study and individual reasoning. Only this sort of theism can any one sincerely follow.

Robert Ballou faced this problem when his son was 6 years old. Mr. Ballou himself had little confidence in the Christianity which he had found. He met his God not in a church or any other building, but in his contact with and understanding of beauty in nature, music, the arts or wherever else he found it. But he realized that to rear his son on these beliefs would be to rob him of his individual right of thinking.

So, rather than let little 6-year-old David be forced through infant ignorance into following any church, religion or none at all, Mr. Ballou started to write a letter to the boy in which he would explain his own feelings toward Christianity and other theisms and permit David to form his own theories.

The Glory of God" is that letter. In it Mr. Ballou tells of his childhood in rural, smug Christian Wheaton, Ill., where he found himself puzzled by the minister preaching "Thou shalt not kill" and the janitor setting out rat traps. "I think God liked the mice," says Mr. Ballou. "For if he made the sun and the rain and the good earth to grow corn and potatoes and wheat so that people could have something to eat, perhaps one reason why he made church suppers is so that the mice in His house would have something to eat after the church people had left scraps behind them in the dark."

In college, Mr. Ballou as a youth found life contradicting many of things that he had been taught by the church. He saw a world full of hypocrisies, professing to live in Christianity and violating every tenet of that creed. He found himself headed toward atheism.

The war to him bared lies, greed and lust in and between nations which claimed to be Christian. To his son he writes: "The history books which you will read in school will never tell you in any detail what war is like, for fear that when another war comes there will be no one willing to be a soldier."

The horrors sickened him completely, he writes, "and suddenly in a moment of cold, bitter realization, I knew the truth: The world had never accepted Christ at all, the members of the Christian church as a whole had ever accepted Christ.

"This myth . . . (is) the greatest myth in the history of religion: the myth that Germany, Russia, England, France, the United States of America, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Canada, or any of those mad groups of peoples who started out in 1914 to kill each other had ever accepted Christ at all."

The later death of one who was very dear to him drove him into deep despair, from which he recovered only by a study of the world and the peoples therein: the universe and its immensity showed him the humility of the individual or any race or specie. Nature brought before him evidence of an omnipotent force and he finally developed a sort of theism based upon the simplicities of nature and the kindly teachings of Christ.

"I have found," he tells his son, "in a life which has not been too easy, which has had its share of sorrow and pain and difficulties, that the more I can learn about this mysterious universal force, the more I can fit myself to what seems to me to be its ways and its laws, the happier I am and the more satisfying my life becomes."

H. L. COPPENBARGER.

A LINE ON HOLLYWOOD

Freddie Bartholomew drinking a quart of milk a day but refusing cream on cereals . . . Walter Pidgeon explaining that his most fearless critic is fifteen-year-old daughter, Edna . . . Clark Gable planning in Idaho fishing vacation after completing "Too Hot to Handle," and before starting "Idiot's Delight" . . . Nelson Eddy and Reginald Gardiner appearing to be seven feet tall in top hats, for which reason part of a taxicab roof had to be removed for a scene in "Sweethearts" . . . Robert Taylor harboring a litter of eight kittens presented by a stray in the stables at his home in San Fernando . . . Maureen O'Sullivan relieving headaches on the set by rubbing neck and shoulder muscles . . . Virginia Grey writing a long letter to her sister in New York and having it returned with a note: "Please decipher and return." . . . Lew Ayres moaning because no one will give serious attention to his musical compositions . . . Lana Turner taking lessons in style designing from Dolly Tree, studio costume designer . . . Frank Morgan denying that seasickness on the "Katinka" yachting trip to Catalina Island . . . Mary Howard playing a game of early morning tennis on the beach, before departing for her studio call . . . Long letter from Rosalind Russell eagerly read by Jimmie Stewart just before the "Shopworn Angel" preview.

DADDY'S DAY GREETINGS

I'm very happy this Father's Day
And I've got a good reason to be glad,
For I like to celebrate Daddy's Day,
I've got such a good old dad.

My Daddy's been very good to me,
Without him I'd be in a fix,
So I always pray for the safe return
Of my daddy on old, Two Seventy-Six.

And I can't help feeling
That all would be sublime,
If every boy in the world
Had a dad as good as mine.

(By Joe Haaf, Jr., Age 10)

New car registrations in the United States totaled 192,243 in April, bringing the total for the first four months of 1938 to 639,597.

WOMAN Against WOMAN

Based on a story by MARGARET CULKIN BANNING

LUCY HUFFAKER

STORY SO FAR: *Stephen Holland, brilliant young lawyer and his wife Cynthia have been divorced without scandal. She has tried to hold him through his love for their little daughter Ellen, but fails because he sees clearly she is so selfish and domineering that their marriage is a failure. His mother and Cynthia continue their intimacy. In Washington, Stephen becomes engaged to Marie Kent. Mrs. Kingsley, intimate friend of Stephen's mother and one-time resident of Maplewood, warns Marie her marriage will take her into "enemy territory."*

Copyright 1938 by Lowe's Inc.

Chapter Seven

It was a month after their marriage before Stephen took Marie to his home town. The happy days they had spent together had quite erased from their minds the vague fears each had had but not confided to the other.

"There's no place for us," said Stephen as the train pulled into the station. "Mother is waiting at home to receive us — we didn't want your first meeting to be in public."

"I'm glad. First impressions are important. I've always heard — and did you ever see any woman who could resist their mingled amazement at a Pullman." If you ever did, you're one ahead of me."

Mrs. Holland was standing by the window when the car drew up in front of the house. She smiled and waved to them and then walked quickly to the hall to meet them.

"I'm so glad to meet you, my dear," she said as she held out her hand to Maria. Then she turned to Steve and kissed him.

The chauffeur was taking the bags upstairs. Mrs. Holland asked Maria if she would like to go to her room; if so the maid would take her. Maria said she always felt slightly dingy after a long train ride and she would like to change her clothes. Stephen said he was not so fastidious — he wanted to telephone the office at once and then would talk with his mother until Maria joined them.

"The car came up the stairs were thick and neither Mrs. Holland nor Stephen were facing the hall, as Maria came down half an hour later. Perhaps they had raised their voices more than they knew. However that may be Maria could not help hearing what they were saying.

"Cynthia has been wonderful about all this," said Mrs. Holland.

"What is there to be wonderful about?" asked Stephen rather sharply. "Our marriage was a failure. I have married again. I don't see how it affects Cynthia one bit."

"Steve, how can you say that? Many women would make things unbearable for everyone concerned. But not Cynthia. If you could have heard how beautifully she explained to Ellen about your marriage, you'd have been deeply touched."

It was then that she saw Maria coming into the room. She was smiling as she came toward them.

"Have you spoken to Ellen yet, Steve?"

"No. I thought Mother could bring her over here as you two could become acquainted."

"She and her mother are out of town for a few days," said Mrs. Holland. "What a pretty frock that is, Maria."

"I'll tell you something — it's the prettiest one I have," she said impulsively. "You see, Mrs. Holland, I do want so much for you to like me — everything about me."

"Why, of course I am going to like you, my dear. You are Steve's wife."

"But I want you to like me in spite of my being Steve's wife, not because of it. I know our marriage must have been a shock to you — but I think I'm really a nice girl and I do love Steve."

"But of course, my dear. I don't question it. And now, Steve, why don't you show Maria the garden — it's really quite lovely now while I make a few necessary telephone calls."

Mrs. Holland had planned to accompany Maria when she went to look for a house, but she had a slight cold so Maria insisted she stay at home.

"I never shopped for a house before," she said laughingly, "but from what I have seen, Maplewood is full of darky cots so I ought to manage. I'm going to be very business-like — tell the agent what we want and then look at his wares."

"I wish I could go with you," said Steve, "but I've been away from the office so long — "

"What would you know about it anyway?" asked Maria with feminine superiority. "I'll do the heavy work and then we'll make the final decision together."

That afternoon she went to Stephen's office for his first time.

"Don't worry dear," she said. "I'm not going to be the kind of wife who bounces into her husband's office all the time, but I just had to come to tell you about the house I have found. It doesn't seem possible that I should find one just right, but I have. It has everything, but everything we need and want, and it costs even less than we said we would spend. I was so crazy about it I almost signed for it then and there, but of course I wouldn't until you had seen it. But I warn you you'd better say yes. Even the address is charming — Nineteen Cameron Drive."

"Oh," said Stephen in a flat tone.

"What's the gloom suddenly?" she asked gaily. "Is it haunted — or something?"

"The agent was a fool to show it to you. He knows perfectly well — didn't he almost sign for it?"

"Cynthia's people live at Fifteen — just two doors away."

"But — does that really matter, Steve?"

"There's no use going against fate, as — "

"I didn't know there was an ax."

"I didn't mean that, exactly. But I'm thinking of you. There are certain things you don't understand — yet. One of them is that Maplewood is one of those cities where no one knows who lives next door or all down the block."

"I understand. But they wouldn't throw garbage in our garden, would they?"

Stephen was silent for a moment. "We'll take it, of course, dear, if you have your heart set on it."

"No. I'd rather not. I'll get busy with the agent tomorrow — perhaps you'd best make a chart of the neighborhoods which are all right for us."

"Ellen," he said, "this is Maria."

"I'm sorry, Maria."

"Forget it. It's nothing. Probably I will find one ten times better, first thing tomorrow. But if I don't, if we have to take a room, I'm going to stay along."

As she opened the door, she faced Stephen's secretary about to enter.

"Pardon me, Mr. Holland, but the nurse is here with your little girl."

"Bring them in, please."

Maria said she would go along; she could meet Ellen another time; it was so long since father and child had seen each other, they would want to be alone together.

"Please stay, Maria. I want you to."

As she hesitated, the nurse and Ellen came in.

"Daddy," cried Ellen as she jumped into his arms and began hugging and kissing him. "Why did you stay away a hundred million years?"

"Didn't Mummy tell you I went on a train — a long way off — that I'd be back to see you."

"Of course you came back to see me," she said as she put her down on the floor.

"Ellen," he said. "This is Maria."

"Hello," said the child with a smile.

"Hello," said Maria, with another smile.

"You have a funny hat, even if it is pretty."

"Then we're even," said Maria. "For you have a funny little nose and it's pretty too."

"How do you like my new shoes?"

Maria looked them over carefully and said they were the nicest shoes she had ever seen.

"I have a pair of scandals, too," said Ellen. "What makes you laugh? Don't you like scandals?"

"Not always," said Maria. "But I'm sure I'll like yours."

"You've got something else funny beside your hat. You name is awfully funny — but it's nice, too."

"I'm glad you think so," said Maria. "I hope you'll think everything about me is nice. And now — holding out her hand — goodbye, Ellen. I must be running along."

Stephen followed Maria through the door.

"She's a darling, Steve," she said. "Why not stay longer and get acquainted?"

Maria shook her head.

"She's so little — let's not make her life any more mixed up than necessary. I hope we can be friends — but don't let's try to rush things."

She pressed his hand and hurried down the corridor.

Next Chapter: Maria and Cynthia meet in dramatic fashion.

EAT
BROOKSHIRE'S ICE CREAM
It's Better!

MERIDIANLY SPEAKING

C. H. PHILLIPS

THIS HELPS—

Ben Nabors, manager of Goodrich, says he, too, is obtaining results through consistent advertising in The Courier-News.

Ben, we appreciate your words of commendation and we're happy that you, and many other local concerns are getting the right results.

But, bear this thought in mind—

Advertising of any kind is set up merely to show the people what a concern has to offer them. As you are aware, if a concern fails to advertise properly, or rather consistently, the people can't know what the concern may offer for sale. But, considering the consistent advertising—it, first, brings the customer to your place of business—

And here is your problem—that of making friends, spreading good will in such a manner as to make a permanent customer or permanent customers.

This is done through the sale of guaranteed quality products and through personal relations, as you know.

And, in this, Ben, you are doing a swell job.

FASHION NEWS

Joan Crawford wears a smart two-piece hand-knit suit of white wool, the jacket of which is collarless, short-sleeved and buttons down the front. It carries both breast and hip pockets. The skirt is fashioned on straight lines with a slight hem flare. With it she wears a broad-brimmed natural leghorn hat with shallow crown trimmed with red grosgrain. Her purse is of matching leghorn with a red grosgrain handle.

Virginia Grey wears a peasant blouse of navy blue French voile hand-smocked and embroidered in white wool, with short sleeves and draw neck, complementing a knife-pleated navy blue crepe skirt. Her hat is a white snap-brim felt with navy blue grosgrain trim.

Eleanor Powell wears a set of three little-finger rings. Of very narrow platinum bands, one is set with an emerald, the second with a ruby, and one worn in the center with both a ruby and an emerald. They may be worn together or separately.

Hedy Lamarr chooses a cocktail gown of silk with very full black skirt and black and white polka dot bodice which buttons down the front has short sleeves and a cowl collar which can be worn over the head.

Ann Morries wears a broad-brimmed leghorn hat, dropped slightly front and back, the crown of which is a peaked turban of Roman-striped grosgrain ribbon.

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20-26—"Big Bill"
le Bill" Johnston

dominated the tennis world for America. Then the Ferrets, with Rene LaCoste, Henri Cochet and Jeon Borotra vanquished everything in sight for six years. The English had their day with Bunny Austin, Fred Perry, George Hughes and G. N. Lee.

Today it's Budge and Make. Who will step in when their day is done, it's hard to say. But the U. S. L. T. A. wants to see development of such youngsters as Riggs, Don McNeill ,the eKnyon College star; Joe Hunt and Bobby Harman, the California's and Bob Kamrath of Texas.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

1—First American-born English child
6—Going to the point
11—Applied away from lofty emotion
12—Last name of Knox
13—By word of mouth
14—Chills and fever
15—Sticky oil mats
17—Needles
18—Female horse
19—Come out
21—Ancient Hebrew musical instrument
23—Aquatic mammal
25—Nothing
27—Small glass bottle
28—In state of
29—Small disk of metal bearing device
31—Kind of fat
33—Pal
34—Paint
36—Organ
38—Quick thing that burns
41—Very large swimming birds
44—Freely; easily
45—Small drum
46—"Knock" (slang)
47—Very black
48—Impaired disposition

DOWN

1—Ancient district of Greece
2—First man
3—Part in play
4—Moved out of water
5—Endures without surrender
6—Low metal
7—Cause grain to germinate
8—Diminutive
9—Walk about freely
10—Soldiers' name
11—Unadulterated
12—The sesame
16—Satan
20—Let the buffoon
22—Mental exertion
24—Exactly identical
26—Wrath
27—Term hard upon
29—Conical Indian lodge
30—Southern seamstress
32—Sly glance
35—Deity
37—Point of compass
39—Small fish
40—Amount held in hand
42—Web-footed creature
43—5,000 lbs.
45—Asiatic kingdom
46—Musician's wand
48—Vulgar pretender to gentility
51—Knight's appreciation
53—Medicine drug
54—Small portion
56—Destroy
58—Parados
59—Did live
60—Third Greek vowel

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BASEBALL

One of the most interesting names in the majors is Moore. Oddly enough, all four of them are in the National League. The last Moore in the American League was Wilcy Moore, the Yanks' old sinker-ball relief man.

Last year the National League had six Moores but Johnny Moore, Phillies' outfielder, and Randy Moore, Brooklyn handy man, have drifted back to the minors.

In case you get your Moores mixed up here are a few tabs on 'em:

Joe Gregg Moore—New York Giants' left fielder, 29, born Gause, Tex., weight 155 pounds.

Gene Moore—Boston Bees' right fielder, 27, born Lancaster, Tex., weight 175 pounds.

Terry Bluford Moore—St. Louis Cardinals' outfielder, 26, born Memphis, Tenn., weight 180 pounds.

Lloyd (Whitey) Moore—Cincinnati Reds' pitcher, 23, born Tuscarawas, O., weight 185 pounds.

Joe Moore of the Giants is one of the most unusual players in the majors. He looks like he's held together by adhesive tape, picture wire and glue. He looks more unlike a ball player than perhaps any man in the big show. But looks are deceiving with him. He's one of the best all-round players on the Giant team and gets less credit for his work than perhaps any man on the club.

He's a humpty-dumpty in the outfield, making more catches skidding on his stomach, and tumbling head over heels than any outfielder around. But any ball Joe Moore gets his hands on he seldom, if ever, drops.

Gene Moore is the greatest thrower in the National League and one of the best fielders in the business. He's a timely and hard hitter. He has one unique record —a left-handed batter, he's hit homers over every left field fence in the National League. So far as known he's the only player ever to accomplish that feat.

Terry Moore has been dogged by injuries throughout his three years with the Cards. He is a classy fielder, and can roam far and wide. If he could hit above .300 he'd be a star. No one can understand why Terry can't hit better than he does. He is fast, has a good eye and plenty of strength, but he can't seem to get baschits. In three years his averages have been .287, .264 and .267.

Whitey Moore, a right-handed pitcher, appears headed for stardom. He broke in with the Reds last season but was farmed out to Syracuse, where he pitched a no-hit, no-run game. He has a good fast ball, a good curve and a fine change of pace.

Two years ago he was in a Class C league and jumped all the way to the majors. He got his first baseball job by hitchhiking from his home at New Philadelphia, O., to a Reds' training camp for youngsters at Beckley.

Whitey has nightmares. Last year he had one on a sleeper traveling from New York to Boston and kicked the window out of his berth before his teammates discovered what the noise was all about.

None of these Moores is related. The only thing they have in common besides their names is the fact that all are real ball players who love the game.

Who is the fastest major league ball player for 100-yard straightaway?

Ball players have been arguing all spring about the answer to that question. In every camp down South there was more talk about speed than in many years.

The consensus of opinion is that Don Gutteridge of the St. Louis Cardinals is the National League's fastest man, and Joe Vance, Yankee pitcher, the American's speed merchant. The Cards and Yanks trained at St. Petersburg, Fla., and the players had it all ribbed up for Gutteridge to race Vance when Frankie Frisch called off the match. Frisch said he did not want his ball players to come up with a "charley horse" running a foot race.

Gutteridge is really a flyer, and because of his diminutive size his speed is accentuated. He's the same type of runner as George Simpson, former Ohio State sprinter, and Frank Wyhoff, ex-Southern California speedster. Charging around the bases Gutteridge may be the fastest man in baseball, but for a straightaway race he may not be the speediest.

Vance is a power runner like Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette negro, and Charlie Kirksey, the Stanford sprinter of Charlie Paddock's time. Gutteridge may give him a good licking at 40 to 60 yards but Vance's speed increases in the latter part of a race.

Ben Chapman, himself one of the fastest men in baseball, is willing to bet that Vance can outrun any man in baseball for 100 yards.

"I know because Dusty Cooke and I tried to frame him one day in a race," recalls Chapman. "We put him in the middle, and tried to box him in. But it was no contest he beat us so far. And don't think Cook can't scat. He'll give Gutteridge a real foot race any time he wants one.

Gutteridge has been beaten only once in his life, and he's forgotten who did that. Last year at a field day in Cincinnati Gutteridge beat Ival Goodman, Terry Moore, Les Scarsella and others in a 70-yard race. Goodman was second, several yards behind.

The Reds may have the fastest outfield trio in baseball as Goodman, Craft and Cooke are all speedsters. It would be interesting to see them team up in a real race against Pepper Martin, Terry Moore and Joe Medwick of the Cards.

Who do you think is the fastest man on the Tigers? You're wrong. It's Schoolboy Rowe. He gave Hank Greenberg a 5-yard handicap in a 100-yard race and beat him, pulled up, by nearly 10 yards. Another big man on the Tigers who has plenty of speed is Rudy York. He easily beat Mickey Cochrane, Ray Hayworth and Birdie Tebbetts in a 50-yard race.

On the Brooklyn Dodgers the fastest man is Cookie Lavagetto. In a series of sprints this spring he beat Durocher, Rosen, Cuyler, Haas, and Posedel. Rosen ran three times before he was convinced that Lavagetto could beat him.

Some of the other fast men in the majors are Stanley Hack, Cubs; Frenchy Bordagaray, Cards; Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox; Buster Mills, Browns; Wally Moses, Athletics; Carl Reynolds, Cuba; Buddy Lewis, Senators; Jo-Jo White, Tigers; Bob Johnson, Athletics and George Selkirk, New York Yankees.

ONE WORD LEADS TO ANOTHER

Just to illustrate the difficulties encountered in compiling a new edition of a dictionary we would like to offer the case of Prof. Harold H. Bender, chief etymologist for the second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary, and his troubles in tracing the history of the word "jazz." For more than three years, writing over 100 letters, and collaborating with newspaper editors, musicians, and professors, Prof. Bender ran down one theory after another concerning the word's origin. The most frequent theory that kept popping up was the old one that "jazz" was a verbal distortion of Chas, the abbreviation of Charles, the first name of a well-known pre-war orchestra leader. Prof. Bender eventually disproved this and succeeded in tracing the word back through Creole patois, which used it as a synonym for "speed up," and from there to the West Coast of Africa, where it originally existed in a native language.

—The Commentator Magazine

FRITZI RITZ — BY ERNIE BUSHMILLER

LOOK NANCY!—I BOUGHT YOU A LITTLE AVIATORS HELMET—YOU CAN WEAR IT WHEN WE'RE OUT DRIVING!
OH BOY!
OH—NOW I KNOW WHY YOU BOUGHT THIS FOR ME—
—SO I CAN'T HEAR WHAT YOU TWO ARE SAYING!

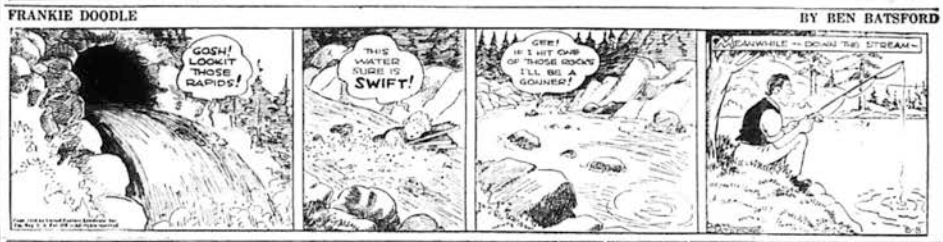
LOOY — BY BERNARD DIBBLE

YOU MEAN TO SAY THAT AFTER GOING TO SAVE BOBO FROM THIS DAME, YOU FALL FOR HER YOURSELF — AND YOU THINK YOU PROPOSED TO HER?
SO SHE GREED TO THINK
WELL—IF YOU AIN'T CAREFUL, SON, SHES GONNA RIGHT INTO A HONEYMOON BEFORE YOU KNOW IT!
NO! TELL HER I CHANGED MY MIND
HOW IN HECK CAN YOU CHANGE YOUR MIND WHEN YOU NEVER MADE IT UP IN THE FIRST PLACE AND HAVENT GOT A MIND IN THE SECOND PLACE?
THIS IS ALL TOO CONFUSING
I'M GONNA SEE THIS MISS MYSELF, BEFORE BOTH YOU AND BOBO LET HER DO ANY MORE THINKING, FOR YOU!

BRONCHO BILL — BY HARRY F. O'NEILL

BILL IS CAUGHT BY TRIGGER DOYLE AFTER BOSS LANNIN TURNED OVER THE DEED OF HIS RANCH TO THE CROOKED FOREMAN, NOW DISGRACING A SHERIFF'S BADGE.
LANNIN IS PREPARING TO RUN AWAY WITH HIS TWO INNOCENT CHILDREN—
WHAT'S WRONG DON?
FLO I RECKON FOR'S BEEN DEALING HIS CARDS FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE DECK.
HURRY KIDS, SADDLE YOUR HOSSES!
BUT BEFORE LANNIN GETS AWAY A RIDER STOPS HIM—
BOSS, YOU AIN'T AIMIN TO GO WITHOUT PAYIN' US OFF ARE YUH?
MEANWHILE, TRIGGER TURNED THE CAPTURED RANGER BOY OVER TO ANOTHER, AND THOUGH BILL IS GOING TO BE IMPRISONED HE'S HAPPY.
I'LL FIND HELL THERE, ANYWAY!

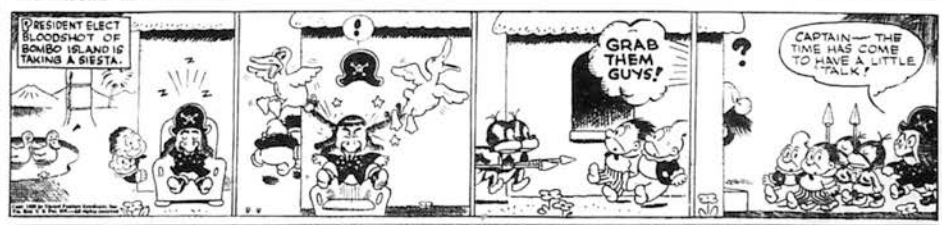
FRANKIE DOODLE — BY BEN BATSFORD



LITTLE MARY MIXUP — BY R. M. BRINKERHOFF

I BET THAT IS TUBBY COMING
I'M MAD AT HIM ON ACCOUNT OF HE TOOK RAE OUT IN A CANOE. WHEN HE COMES YOU TELL HIM I'M NOT IN!
O.K. THAT'S A WHITE LIE
I'M SORRY—MARY ISN'T IN

THE CAPTAIN AND THE KIDS — BY RUDOLPH DIRKS


PRESIDENT ELECT BLOODSHOT OF BOOBO ISLAND IS TAKING A SIESTA.
GRAB THEM GUYS!
CAPTAIN—THE TIME HAS COME TO HAVE A LITTLE TALK!

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BAER'S IMAGINATION MAY PROVE UNDOING IN NEXT LOUIS BOUT

Joe Louis vs. Max Baer at the San Francisco 1939 World's Fair! That bout, the promotion of which will be undertaken by Mike Jacobs if the Coast proposition meets his demands, will bring together once more the two most talked about heavyweights since a fellow named Dempsey was knocking over all opposition.

That Baer is easily the most colorful figure to stroll along Cauliflower Boulevard since the Manassa Mauler cannot be contested. Sports writers will tell you that. At one of the get-together in New York just prior to the Louis-Schmeling fight, boxing writers from all over the nation were herded together in a room. Someone asked:

"If a train were coming in, and you needed a story badly, who, above everyone else, would you rather see step onto the platform?"

The almost unanimous answer was "Baer." The reason, I think, is that the fellow talks such a good fight. He will, if you listen to him long enough, convince you that Louis will be taking his life in his hands if he steps through the ropes against the Livermore Lothario.

I am not too sure that given ten minutes alone in a room, he couldn't convince Louis, himself. He has great routines of patter, to use the old vaudeville argot. He has one routine which goes something like this:

"I've got to win this one for my kid. I don't want him to grow up and feel that his old man let him down. That's . . . etc."

Routine number two: "I'm the head of the family now, and the only way I can keep bringing that bread in is to beat Louis. I know how to fight him now. You see . . . etc."

Don't get the impression from that that we doubt Baer's sincerity. He believes in his own mind that he will belt Louis out in jig time. He can hit as hard with a right hand as Louis. That opinion comes from Max Schmeling, who has tasted both Mary Anns, and who should know. He (Baer) can take a punch as well as anyone if he is in the mood. Louis is authority for that statement. Joe claims that he hit Baer harder punches in their late, lamented bout than he ever hit anyone before or since.

What then, you ask, can possibly stop Max from winning? The answer lies in Baer's mind. Not that anyone can question Baer's courage. No man who walks down the aisle into a prize ring can be lacking in courage. It takes something to climb through those ropes. But Max has too much imagination for a fighter. From time to time the contracts are signed until the bell rings at the start of the first round. Baer will be mortally fighting the battle in his draw. By the time the fight rolls around, Max will have built Louis up into an ogre again, and if Louis should start punching at the bell, as he did against Schmeling, Baer might once again shake his head when the referee asks whether he wants anymore of the Saffron Slugger.

It should be one of the most lavishly discussed bouts in recent years, and if Mike Jacobs closes the thing with the Frisco folks next week when he travels to the Coast on his vacation, prepare yourself for such a ballyhoo as you have never seen before. This is what the boys call a natural.

It will be the first heavyweight championship fight for the Coast since the turn of the century. They waited a long time, but when they got one they got a pip!

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THE WRONG and the RIGHT OF IT

* Most common error in the ungraceful standing position. Feet widespread, weight unnecessarily placed, head on hip, the natural body lines are distorted.

Correct standing should find the body straight, shoulders back and feet together. Posed by Virginia Grey, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer player.

by WALKER WOOD
SECRETARY of STATE

Following my article of last week I will this week discuss the amendments made by the House of Representatives in the Homestead Bill passed by that body on last Tuesday, July 26. The lower body set a limit of $5,000 in value, and 160 acres of land on the homestead exemption. Other amendments were made to the bill passed by the House. These amendments do not materially affect the original bill as submitted, but only clarify certain sections. The House now has under consideration Bill No. 2, of the Homestead Exemption, entitled Committee Substitute for H. B. No. 2, which deals with methods for municipal home owners to obtain exemption from municipal ad valorem taxes levied for maintenance purposes.

The first house amendment amends Section 1 by striking out the word "dwelling houses and the land on which they are located," and adds in place thereof the following: "homes as hereinafter defined." This just clarifies the section.

Section 2 is amended by adding a subsection, entitled "c" which reads as follows: "any minister of the gospel who owns his home, but whose ministerial duties have called him to serve a charge other than that in which his home is situated, and who derives no revenue from same during his absence on duty." This amendment makes it possible for ministers, who have churches elsewhere than at the place where their home is located, may have the homestead exemption, as their work often cancels them to be stationed elsewhere.

Paragraph H of Section 3 is amended by striking out from the bill the stipulation that land exempted must be in a body on which the residence stands, but exempts 160 acres regardless of where the land is located, is used as a homestead.

An amendment to subsection (H) of Section 3 defines what constitutes a farm homestead. Same must be used for agricultural purposes only. The amendment adds dairying, so that farms used for dairying can be included in the exemption. This subsection of Section is also amended by adding the following to the section: "Provided, that if the lands comprising a homestead about and contiguous to the lands upon which the dwelling house stands be less than 160 acres and be assessed for less than $5,000 the head of the family may select an additional tract, or tracts, of land nearest the tract on which the dwelling house stands, so that the total homestead exemption may equal 160 acres, but in no case shall the exemption to any one head of a family exceed $5,000. Provided, further, that the tract or tracts of land shall be, if possible, in the county in which the dwelling is located; but if the head of a family owns less than 160 acres in the county of his residence, he may be allowed the exemption on additional lands in an adjoining county as provided in Section 12.

Added to this subsection also is the following: "The term agricultural purposes as hereinbefore used shall include live stock raising and grazing, dairying, poultry rdising, either wild or planted hay growing, timber growing, orchard growing, and production, and any land used by which the land itself is used for a living."

Section 12 is stricken out of the bill entirely, and the following substituted for Section 12.

"In the event any person entitled to the home exemption, has lands lying partly in each of two adjoining counties, he shall be allowed the exemption in the county in which his dwelling is located, but if he does not own the permitted area of land in the county where his dwelling is located, he shall be allowed additional lands in the other county; and he shall file the required application in each county, and; in addition, file with the assessor of the other county a certificate from the chancery clerk of the county where his dwelling is located, showing the description and area of the land upon which the exemption has been allowed in such county. The board of supervisors of the county, other than where his dwelling is located, shall allow an exemption on additional lands, not to exceed the total permitted area, or the total permitted value, counting the exempt lands in both counties."

Section 25, which deal with the penalty for fraudulent claims is amended by adding the word "shall," making it read as follows: Any person who shall knowingly make a false or fraudulent claim" etc.

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JUST GIMME A HANDY GUY LIKE SANDE

Earl Sande, once America's leading jockey and now trainer of stagehand and The Chief, either of whom may win the Kentucky Derby, once inspired a famous bit of verse by Damon Runyon.

On Derby Day, Sande sent Flying Ebony home through a sea of mud to win the coveted classic and Runyon came through with the following:

Maybe there'll be another
Handy and game, and true—
Maybe we'll find his brother
At driving them horses through.

Maybe—but, I doubt it,
Never his like again
Never a handy
Guy like Sande
Bootin' them babies in.

Green and white at the quarter—
Say, I can see him now,
Hatin' them just as he orter,
Workin' them up—and how.

Green and white at the home-stretch—
Who do you think'll win"
Who but a handy
Guy like Sande
Kickin' that baby in.

Maybe we'll find another,
Maybe in ninety years,
Maybe we'll find his brother
With his brains above his ears.

Maybe I'll lay against it—
A million bucks to a fin—
Never a handy
Guy like Sande
Bootin' them babies in.

HENRY FORD

"Anyone who does something useful will not go unpaid."

Henry Ford was 75 years of age last Saturday. Some of us might be interested in the money that he has made, but Henry Ford disdains money. Probably the leading figure in our machine age, he is at heart a mystic. On the surface, unsympathetic, he has planted acres of corn for squirrels to eat and nailed up a door of a house because a robin had built a nest over the transom.

On the eve of his birthday, Henry Ford had these things to say:

"Do your own work, don't indulge in controversies. That's the way to get along.

"Don't keep thinking of money as the primary thing, for the chap who starts out in life determined to make a fortune usually land up in the poorhouse. Fortunes come, they are not made. Maybe we won't need fortunes to enable us to do things in the future.

"I can honestly say that in my case money has only been a by-product. I never kept it in my mind. But I think I always had a subconscious belief that anyone who does anything useful will not go unpaid. There's a higher law that looks after that. From the time I worked on the farm, through the time as a repairer of threshing machines and an operator of sawmills—little one-man sawmills—the best pay I ever got was experience, which I think is still the most valuable thing in the world for, to get experience and to help others get it. It is the one thing no one can take away from us.

"I go to bed when I am tired, get up when I am rested and eat when I'm hungry. Ten o'clock is my bedtime. Everyone knows that insufficient rest and gorging are not good for anyone, either physically or mentally."

In one of his remarks to his interviewer he mentioned the word "instinct." "What is instinct?" he was asked. He smiled. "Probably the essence of past experience and knowledge stored up for later use." "Transmitted to us by our forefathers?" he was asked. "Not necessarily. Little is known about inheritance.

"Suppose we inherit from ourselves—from our own past? There are many, you know, who think that this life journey through the world is not the first one we have made. Haven't you ever come across children who knew things that it was impossible for them to have learned? Have you ever gone to a place for the first time and felt sure that you had been there before? That's one of the reasons I do not travel much.

"Faith is not what we 'believe' but what we know. What the human race now holds on 'faith' it once held as knowledge. It is never lost, once you have it. A man may lose his illusions but not his faith. It is too deep a part of himself. It is a great pity we restrict the word to its special religious meaning.

"And the greatest day of my life? Well, it was the day I married Mrs. Ford."

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CHEVROLET

1928	1929	1930-31	1932-3
4.50-21	4.50-20	4.75-19	5.25-1
60c	60c	65c	75c

FORD

1928-29	1930-31	1932	1933-3
4.50-21	4.75-19	5.25-18	5.50-1
60c	65c	75c	85c

PLYMOUTH

1929	1930-31	1932	1933-3
4.75-20	4.75-19	5.25-18	5.25-1
65c	65c	75c	75c

BUICK

5.25-21-85c	5.50-19-85c
5.50-18-85c	6.00-17-95c

OLDSMOBILE

5.25-18-75c	5.50-18-85c
5.50-17-85c	6.00-17-95c

DODGE

5.00-19-70c	5.50-19-85c
5.50-18-85c	6.00-16-95c

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

No. 36 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1938 PRICE 5 CENTS

ANA IS STILL RULED BY POWERFUL POLITICAL MACHINE

Powers Built ate Senator Huey Now In Hands Of ate

ward and out of er leading, the Unit- ator Huey P. Long political machine Louisiana in a grip at of the post civil regime.

mighty instrument descended to the administration. Its Richard W. Leche, ouisiana. But strong ding councils are wealthy hotel op- S. Maestri, weal- an mayor of New Earl K. Long, vivid late senator.

nvirate be able to hine together? Or it?

Held Together

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ty) political lead- the power of the es they had before f himself through itiative acts.

Regains Freedom

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s have openly be- n that Lieutenant- Long aspires to

me of his late fer fiery utter- h a pleasing per- with the magic of ne, could capture nation.

Weiss, apparently, have Earl Long n the other hand, erful politician, s, may favor the nant - governor's

Which Arises

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ertain. The ma- for the man- n can control its s an uninterrupt- isiana politics.

IZEN PLEDGE

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hose who planted have nourished n the soil of this

to do all in my ese principles in deed, whatever y, religious, or recognizing that the United States allegiance save d to my fellow-

to do all in my the well-being of above all distinc- ed, or sex, ever to guard them ndments on the nal interests of

to do all in my and wherever le with, all the the end of the American peo- all party or while striving to duties, never to motives to those may fuel con-

to do all in my inter-party, in inter-racial detrimental to olidarity of the

to do all in my erywhere, espe- oung, an ardent of the United

LFER GETS ACE

Cal. — Clar- lost his right was nevertheless a hole-in-one on Golf Course. It tive, by a one-

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

When the moon was shining, like it is now, we use to sit up until 3 a. m. up there at Marion in front of Monroe Bailey's general store. We would all chip in and get us a gallon of Kemper county "bug juice" and start to telling lies. It took about thirty minutes for the juice to "take hold" and after that—

Well Sir, that liquor was so stout that one old boy took a drink without chasin' it with well-water and as it went down, all the buttons on his R.V.D.'s turned red hot and dropped off. There was some funny things happened.

One night Press Tinnin's dog got to howling. He howled and howled for about two hours like he was in misery and like somebody was dead. Charlie Ellerby went over there to see what was the matter. The dern dog was sittin' on a cockle-burr and was too lazy to get up. After Charlie lifted him up off of it, he was all right.

It was the same night around 1 a. m. that the Methodist church bell got to ringing. We all thought it was a fire and rushed over there to see what was the matter. There wasn't a soul in sight and the bell was a ringing and a ringing. James Hassell who lived about a mile down the road was snoring so loud that the vibration was not only ringing the bell but knocked over the pulpit and shook down four kerosene chandeliers.

Of course, most of us was single except one old boy who had been married long enough for his honeymoon to be over. One time some gypsies camped close to Marion and this old boy fell in love with a gypsy girl. He was going to marry her too but the old folks raised so much hell, he just give up the idea and the gypsies finally left and he married one of these "corn-feds" from Toomsuba. Along about 2 a. m. she would start hollerin, "H E N R Y—O! H E N R Y"—then she'd holler "HENRY (short like that) she was the same one they wrote the poem about:

"I got a girl from Toomsuba
Who constantly played on the tuba;
She had lungs like a bellows
And I'm tellin' you fellows,
You could hear that woman holler for ten miles.
The old boy would get off the Pepsi-Cola crate, take one long, last swig out of the jug; and as he'd head for home, he'd say: "God, I wish I'd married that gypsy."

'JITTER-BUGS' HELD PRODUCT OF DEPRESSION

Psychologists Say Swing Offers Escape From Inhibitions

McGill University psychologists and music authorities blame the depression for starting the swing craze.

The mental shock caused by the sight of Americans, accustomed to prosperity and good living, being forced on relief, has caused thousands of people of all ages to seek momentary forgetfulness and escape from the fears and inhibitions created by the depression in the savage rhythm of swing, the psychologists declare.

"Swing music is a manifestation of the imagination run riot, and on the part of hearers a release of inhibitions, following a buildup of emotional pressure generally due to frustration or fear," they explain.

"The savage in Africa, whose music has been declared closely akin to swing music, was bowed down by a hundred different superstitions and tribal taboos. His only release from the weight of these taboos and superstitions was to work himself up into frenzy in which, for a time, he lost his fear and superstition. Occasionally the savage did not return to normal. He ran amok.

"Jitter-bugs" follow precisely the same method of escape, the psychologists said. They put the problem squarely up to psychiatrists as one for potential clinical treatment.

Music authorities at the university compared the works of the composer, Tchaikowski, as possibly the closest parallel to swing music.

"This composer," they said "lived much of the time under great emotional strain. He was on the verge of a nervous breakdown on several occasions. Parts of his compositions manifest an emotional strain which is very evident in some swing music."

BACHELOR RELATIONS VIA SHOTGUN

Pioneer Still Lives To Recount Perilous Time In Making His First Trip Down Grand Canyon

Last surviving member of the first expedition into the Grand Canyon the boat is James Fennemore, a spruce old fellow of some 90 years, who sits every day at the Arizona club here to spin his tales of adventure.

The spare, leaf-faced Fennemore has had more than his share of adventure in one way or another, but tops the tales he tells by his arduous inland voyage on the Colorado river with Maj. John Wesley Powell.

"It wasn't fun," he said, speaking of the trip through the canyon. "Our clothes were wet for days. We slept beside mud puddles that bred mosquitos big enough to bite through a Navajo blanket, and we stood in water up to our necks for hours dragging our boats around some of the rapids."

Born in London, Fennemore came to America in 1864, and although he didn't remain long, he came again in 1866 to stay. Like most young men of the day, he saw opportunity in the West.

A photographer by trade, Fennemore came West by working as a driver on a wagon train taking supplies to Fort Bridger, Utah. The wagons were pulled across the plains by oxen.

"Texas longhorns are what they were," said Fennemore, "and wild ones at that."

Forded Platte River

When the going was good the train made seven or eight miles a day. It took four days to get the wagons across the Platte river, using 36 cattle to each wagon.

The train had 30 men with it and was considered fairly safe from Indians. Single-wagon outfits trailed them across the plains for safety and gave added strength, but several of these single wagons pulled ahead.

"Then," said the old pioneer, "we'd come across blackened ruins of the wagon and somebody would have to do some burying."

Finally arriving at Fort Bridger, Fennemore pushed on ahead 90 miles to Salt Lake City, where he got a job in a photograph gallery.

To him one day came an army officer, Maj. John Wesley Powell, who wanted some pictures printed. Fennemore did the job and Maj. Powell took the prints back to Washington. With the aid of the pictures the officer succeeded in getting enough money from congress to outfit an expedition to the Grand Canyon.

Powell remembered Fennemore and offered the youth a chance to go on the exploration as official photographer.

"Of course I went," said Fennemore.

Crude Printing Method

A photographer in those days didn't have the easy task he has now. He had to make his wet plates and expose and print them all within five minutes. That meant he had to have a darkroom with him wherever he was.

"I used to get so tired climbing rock walls with my stuff that I'd think I was dying. Then I'd have to set up a collapsible darkroom and crawl inside to roast to death," he recalled.

Fennemore remained with the expedition seven months, going

(Continued On Page 6)

Ten Commandments For Boaters Listed By Wood

In anticipation of the needs of thousands of boating enthusiasts this summer, Gar Wood, the celebrated speed king of the water, has compiled Ten Commandments for Water Safety for the National Outboard Association. Here they are:

1. Treat your boat and the water as friends and respect them at first. Don't jump into your boat any more than you would jump on a friend. Step in, hold both sides and sit down. If because you have taken liberties, you fall in the water, don't get panicky. Your boat was made to float. It will and it will keep you afloat if you hang on gently.

2. Use the same general care on the water you would use on the street. It isn't any harder to fall out of a boat than it is to fall on the back steps, or any easier.

3. Keep your boat neat and trim. Oil and dirt in the bottom may start a fire.

4. Sail with a sailor. If you have never operated a sail boat, you will profit a lot by a trial cruise with someone who has.

5. Stick with the ship, like a good captain. If the boat overturns far from shore, it is your best means of staying above the surface, unless you try to ride upside down—then it will act like a bucking broncho. Just cling to it gently.

6. Boats and canoes seldom tip unless you change seats on the water, change boats on the water, overload the boat, sit on the gunwhale, stand up in the boat or deliberately rock it. Refrain from these and you can relax in safety.

7. If you are using a small boat, remember the gentle breeze helping you on the way out may become a wale to exhaust you on the way back. Don't go too far from shore. If you are operating an outboard motor, be sure you have enough fuel to return against any wind that may come up.

8. Remain calm at the cry of "man overboard," when his head pops up, drag him into the boat over the stern or tow him to shallow water. If you get excited and try to pull him over the side of your craft, you may dump all other occupants of the boat into the water.

9. Use your oar, or your paddle for the water. If you try to push off with it from a muddy bank it may stick and pull you in.

10. Embark in a boat that doesn't leak. It's easier to do the repairing on shore and a leaky boat is hard to handle and easy to overturn.

"In other words," commented Wood, holder of the world's speed record on water of 126 M. P. H., "Use the common sense that you would use on land and everything will remain shipshape."

'Steamboat 'Round The Bend' No Longer Echoes On River; Romance Gone As Barges Replace Majestic Sidewheelers

The charm and romance of the Mississippi river of 75 years ago have disappeared today with the modernization of river traffic.

Instead of picturesque sidewheel steamers, there are now numerous craft void of any construction designs other than machinery piled on a steel hull with its square bow and stern. These new river transports are mostly Diesel-powered and are economical but they lack the charm of a century ago.

The best years of steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers were from 1850 to 1880, according to government records. More steamboats were built in 1864 than in any other year. Some of them were river palaces, elegantly furnished with every convenience known at that time.

Men who owned steamboats then were idolized. Their wealth, standing and influence placed them among the outstanding men in the United States.

It was similar with the steamboat pilot. His spectacular position appealed to all persons and daring young men often gave up other careers to follow the romance of the river.

On every trip up and down the Mississippi, the pilothouse was crowded with young women and their chaperons.

Many were the famous boats which plied the rivers from Pittsburgh.

The Monongahela was the steamboat used by the government to transport ammunition to New Orleans for Gen. Andrew Jackson's forces at the Battle of New Orleans. After the battle she made the run back to Pittsburgh in 25 days.

It was Capt. H. M. Shreve who built the Washington—the first steamer to have a double deck. She made the round trip from Louisville to New Orleans in 45 days, speedy transportation in 1817 when she made her first run.

River records indicate the golden years of steamboating began in 1848. From that year until the beginning of the Civil War, steamboat owners became wealthy. In that period cotton boomed in the South and the river was the main source of transport.

The cotton planters became nabobs of the South and grew wealthy.

River trade began to slip in 1880 and the end of the floating palace era on the Mississippi was near. A few fine boats were built after that year but they failed to pay and many were dismantled. Railroads were built and took much of the river freight and passenger traffic.

Now barges and Diesel engine boats ply the river.

PROPHET SEES MIGHTY QUAKE ROCKING EARTH

Palestine Author Writes Book Of Prophecy "In Trance"

Germany, in combination with Italy, will rise to great power during the next two decades and gradually small nations in Europe will be absorbed, according to prophecies made in a book, "The Bible in the Hands of Its Creators," by Moses Guilbbory, a new era of peace and harmony will come.

Although he has only an imperfect knowledge of Hebrew and English, Guibbory has written the book, which contains nearly 2,000 pages, in both languages.

"I wrote the book as though in a trance," Guibbory said in an interview. "Words of which I had no previous knowledge came out of my pen and enabled me to complete my great task."

Guibbory's disciples declare that the book makes it possible to understand not only the true meaning of the Bible, but also gives thorough explanation of such passages which hitherto have been thought to be contradictory.

Sees Armaggedon In 20 Years

The book foreshadows Armaggedon within the next 20 years. It states that the Germans are the direct descendants of the Assyrians, who, like the Ten Tribes of Israel, have been scattered all over the world. Hence, according to Guibbory, the German dislike for everything Jewish.

The worldwide earthquake, he says, will emanate from the Mount of Olives, where he spent three years in a cave writing the book.

When Guibbory first arrived in Palestine, he joined one of the Jewish labor units engaged in road building and the construction of new agricultural settlements, but spent his leisure studying the Bible.

He said he began to have "visions" of coming events which he declared proved true, and soon an inner voice began to urge him to abandon his work and go to Jerusalem, according to Guibbory's account of nature's speedway at the Bonneville salt beds near here.

Reports from Capt. George E. T. Eyston, present record holder, and his rival, John Cobb, and from Indianapolis where Ab Jenkins is turning out a new streamlined speedster, lead followers here to believe the present mark will be lowered this season.

Eyston, who is bringing his "Thunderbolt," was the first of the "big three" to arrive here for trial runs. He landed at New York July 4.

Eyston Is Optimistic

Thunderbolt's motors have been re-built and its mild-mannered, soft-spoken owner admits he aspires to better his own record this year.

Eyston also is bringing along his "speed of the winds" machine, to go after Ab Jenkins' endurance record.

Jenkins, on the other hand, is just as hopeful he will be able to vanquish the defending Britisher.

Jenkins, a native of Utah, will drive two new cars. One he will use for endurance driving and the other for a crack at the world speed mark in August.

Cobb is scheduled to arrive sometime in August and will bring with him a new gilt-edged machine reportedly capable of more than 350 miles an hour.

Course In Fine Shape

The salt beds were never in better shape than they are this season, workers reported as they put the finishing touches on with giant scrapers.

There will be two tracks this year, instead of the usual one, racing leaders announced.

One track will be for regular record attempts, while the other will be used for trial runs, enabling drivers to get the "feel" out of their motors before they try for records.

Nickel Boosts Chemical Tank

HATTIESBURG — F. C. Glenn, who started a chemical tank farm after he saw one in a newsreel, has found that he raises stronger plants by adding nickel to his food-formula.

Last year, he left nickel out of the mixture and the plants developed such a pungent odor that bugs and insects left them alone. This year, a variety of caterpillar has found that he raises strong-

Glenn said he tried the nickel in the solution because, in combination with 16 other elements in the human body, it tended to promote stronger growth. He has found the same result from using it in his tank farm.

His tank farm so far is an experiment, and an expensive one at that. Straw and excelsior are used with the chemicals, and Glenn has found that the yield is about three times what it would be in the same amount of dirt farming. But there are the advantages of having to depend on the weather, easy regulation of climatic conditions and control of insects. Tank farm crops might be marketed well ahead of field crops.

Eventually, Glenn believes, the cost of chemicals used in the solution will be reduced to the point where tank farmers can compete with dirt farmers.

Turmoil In Far East Prompts Philippine Leaders To Examine Independence Questions Anew

Dominion Status Now Understood To Be Acceptable To Quezon Although Masses Favor Freedom

The Philippine Islands talk less of complete separation from the United States today than at any time in the 40 years the American flag has flown over the archipelago in the Pacific.

Although scheduled to become an independent republic on July 4, 1946, under terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, there is increasing sentiment in the high places of a "realistic re-examination which would have as its goal some sort of permanent relationship between the United States and the Philippines.

Leaders of government and business candidly admit an independent Philippines would face great obstacles in the struggle to maintain political and economic freedom in the present era.

Despite the visible trend among the upper classes away from complete independence, the masses undoubtedly still favor a completely independent Philippines. Independence has been preached to them by their leaders for half a century and no recognized leader has—as yet—set out to convert them to another doctrine.

Quezon's Mind Not Closed

There has been some talk in recent months of seeking a perpetuation of the present Commonwealth government. President Manuel L. Quezon, unchallenged leader of the 16,000,000 Filipinos, has told friends a dominion status under the United States would be acceptable, provided it granted an acceptable degree of local autonomy for the islands.

"The "realistic re-examination" proposal was first made by U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt. It was endorsed by President Quezon.

McNutt favors United States retention of its second largest Asiatic market. Instead of creating resentment, McNutt's "realistic re-examination" phrase today has become a catchword. And the former Indiana governor's popularity with Filipinos and Americans alike has soared. He is often described by friends as "the greatest American official ever sent to the Philippines."

Market Causes Worry

Japanese military activities in the part of the Pacific thus a threat to realization of the economic shock the islands would suffer in their products were shut off from the dairyets were shut off from the dairyets. Washington has heard rumors that the two major factors in today's attitude toward the seriousness of complete independence.

Japan's invasion of China has produced a resounding echo. The Filipino battle cry of freedom—"Philippines Washington has heard since the turn of the century — has diminished perceptibly as many paused to reflect "it could happen to us."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, former chief-of-staff, continues his 10-year-program of building a Filipino army to defend an independent Philippines. He retired from the U. S army last December, but continues as military adviser to President Quezon. Military training is given to 40,000 youths each year under a plan to develop 400,000 trained reserves in 10 years.

The army thus far is equipped only with rifles, machine guns and a few light field pieces. It has no artillery or anti-aircraft guns. There is no Philippine navy or coast guard and the army's air corps possesses fewer than a dozen planes in operation. The appropriation for military defense is $8,000,000 annually.

Aid To Defense

Although MacArthur, whom the Commonwealth president has made field marshal of the Philippine army, hopes to make it a yearly venture for a foreign army to land in the Philippines, there are prominent Filipinos who doubt the 10,000 islands would be defended. They cite the recent incident of the "phantom fleet" of vessels reported seen in the Gulf of Davao. Officials in Davao, one of the important provinces of the archipelago, had no means of investigating the mystery fleet.

President Quezon doubts the value of a neutrality treaty for an independent Philippines.

"History has demonstrated that only strong nations able and willing to use force may profit by international commitments," he told a recent interviewer.

A Filipino newspaper publisher summarized the question of Philippine independence this way:

"The vast natural resources of the island constitutes the biggest handicap to an independent Philippines. You may say, we are too rich to be independent."

Interestingly, the Philippines are rich in the raw materials greatly prized by Japan—gold, copper, chromite, iron ore, hemp, tobacco, lumber, etc.

All of the iron ore, chromite and copper mined in the Philippines at present is sold to Japan.

WHAT AILS MISSISSIPPI

Idle land—idle labor—idle capital and damned lies—but the honest intelligence of this minority can—if they will—change conditions for the better.

Brightest Idea In Decoration

Blaze New Yorkers, ever alert for bright ideas in personal adornment, saw one of the most exotic when the Maharanee of Bhavnagar recently arrived at the metropolis wearing, as pictured above, a large diamond set in each side of her nose. She was accompanied by her husband, the Maharajah and their two sons.

UTAH SALT BED IDEAL FOR NEW SPEED RECORD

Followers of motor speed racing here aren't taking any wagers that the present record of 311.4 miles an hour will survive new onslaughts by "the big three" this summer on nature's speedway at the Bonneville salt beds near here.

Reports from Capt. George E. T. Eyston, present record holder, and his rival, John Cobb, and from Indianapolis where Ab Jenkins is turning out a new streamlined speedster, lead followers here to believe the present mark will be lowered this season.

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Eyston also is bringing along his "speed of the winds" machine, to go after Ab Jenkins' endurance record.

Jenkins, on the other hand, is just as hopeful he will be able to vanquish the defending Britisher.

Jenkins, a native of Utah, will drive two new cars. One he will use for endurance driving and the other for a crack at the world speed mark in August.

Cobb is scheduled to arrive sometime in August and will bring with him a new gilt-edged machine reportedly capable of more than 350 miles an hour.

Course In Fine Shape

The salt beds were never in better shape than they are this season, workers reported as they put the finishing touches on with giant scrapers.

There will be two tracks this year, instead of the usual one, racing leaders announced.

One track will be for regular record attempts, while the other will be used for trial runs, enabling drivers to get the "feel" out of their motors before they try for records.

LARGEST WIND TUNNEL

MINNEAPOLIS — The nation's largest college wind tunnel, in which gales of 150-miles-an-hour velocity can be unleashed, will be completed in about a year in the University of Minnesota's engineering laboratory. It will be used by aeronautical engineering students for research work.

FLIER EXPECTS TO KEEP PLANE ALOFT 37 DAYS

Daredevil Pilot Plans To Land At New York World Fair

Capt. F. F. (Bowser) Frakes, who lives peacefully here with his family when he isn't out cracking up airplanes, plans to break the world's record for endurance flying next summer.

Frakes, who earns a living hurling planes through burning buildings and smashing ships into splinters, said he would lift a specially-built, super-equipped airplane from Love Field, Dallas, Tex., a year from now and keep it aloft 37 days.

The tall, gray-eyed aviator recently was acquitted by the Federal government of charges of violating Department of Commerce air rules while doing exhibition flying in Indianapolis two years ago. The case against him was dropped in Indiana.

So to prove to the world that "the world's greatest daredevil" is really a "safe and conservative aviator," Frakes — who probably has crashed more planes than any other man alive—plans to take off on an eastward journey from Dallas.

To Visit World Fair

"I am going to take off from Love Field, Dallas," Frakes said. "I plan to fly over Dallas and Fort Worth for several days, then I'll strike out for the East—and the New York World Fair.

"But before I reach New York I hope to spend two or three days each over Little Rock, Memphis, Nashville and Washington—maybe New Orleans, Louisville, Chicago and Philadelphia.

"If everything goes right—and anything can happen in the air in a flight like that—I am going to land on the World's Fair grounds at New York in July, after I have broken the endurance record.

The flight won't be a "gravy train," Frakes said. "Too many things can happen to cause trouble. First of all there is the danger of serious engine trouble. Thirty-seven straight days is a long time to work a motor.

"Then, a lot of other things might happen. The controls might go out. Something might hit the wings. Refueling might cause a crackup, and especially if the two planes used in that operation get too close together.

Human Equation, Too

"And then there's always the danger that I might get too sleepy.

"This is no idle dream," he insisted. "All plans are being perfected and the sustained flight will take place when and where announced.

With him, he said, will be W. F. Van Cleve who now has the plane in which Frakes will fly under his supervision. It is equipped with all modern gadgets that will aid in keeping him up longer than any flier. He plans to confer with the Key Brothers at Meridian, Miss., present holders of the endurance flying record.

In addition to the plane to be used in the flight, Frakes said he would use two other planes for re-fueling and two automobiles to carry gasoline. The endurance plane is to have extra large fuel tanks, and the wings are to be specially reinforced with the fuselage heavily braced, he said.

"Our planes for the flight and work on the ship to be used have been going on for the past year and a half," Frakes said. "The plane will be the last word in modern convenience and safety. It will be equipped with bed and shower-bath and with all the known contrivances and appliances to make life pleasant while aloft."

Co-Pilot Not Chosen

The co-pilot has not been selected for the flight yet, he said.

Frake estimated about 10,000 gallons of gasoline would have to be transferred from the accompanying planes to his ship.

"This endurance flight will be made under the rules and regulations of the Department of Commerce by special permit for refueling while aloft," he said. "I want to cooperate fully and in every way with the department, for I am going to lift my ship with the idea of breaking the world's record and I confidently and sincerely expect to do just that."

He said he would cease crashing his ships at least until after the flight was completed. His last crackup — an accident—occurred June 20. He had bought an old pusher-type Curtis-Wright Jr. in Florida and after reassembling it here attempted to take off. The left wing dipped and he sideslipped to the earth from a height of about 30 feet. Although knocked unconscious, he wasn't seriously injured.

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Human Guinea Pig Of 1900 Tells Of Yellow Fever Terror In Cuba

Only one man is alive today who went through the entire experiment by Dr. Walter Reed in Cuba in 1900 to determine the method of transmission of yellow fever.

He is John R. Kissinger, Huntington, Ind., who told members and guests of the Major Foundation chapter of Sigma Xi of his experiences during the experiment which determined mosquito bites spread the fever.

"I am the only man alive today who has been through the whole experiment by Dr. Reed and his co-workers in Cuba," Kissinger said. "John J. Moran is alive, but he was in the second theory of the experiment."

He told of Dr. Reed's offer to pay volunteers $100 if they failed to get the disease, and $200 if they did. He and Moran volunteered to be bitten on condition they receive no financial reward.

"Of course," Moran, Major Reed wrote that "this exhibition of moral courage has never been surpassed in the annals of the army of the United States."

Kissinger received a congressional medal of honor for his part in the experiment, the Coolidge citation in 1929, and his name has appeared annually on the roll of honor of the U. S. army.

Kissinger was subjected to mosquito bites three times to determine at what stages the insects were ripe for transmitting the germs.

He described the fever reactions of chills, high temperature, "splitting head pains," and general intensive aching. The majority of patients with severe cases, he said, become raging maniacs before they die.

In five days his weight dropped from 148 to 118 pounds.

Kissinger also touched briefly on his more than 10 years of suffering with myelitis of the spine, which started six years later. Some physicians, he said, believe it the result of his strenuous work in the operating room in Cuba, where he was a hospital steward, together with the fever.

He revealed that at Huntington, plans were being made to erect either an all to the present hospital or an entirely new hospital to be called the John R. Kissinger Memorial hospital.

PUBLIC DEMAND BRINGS VALENTINO BACK TO SCREEN

RUDOLPH VALENTINO in "Son of the Sheik"

Spurred by the current wave of revivals of the most outstanding films of the various major studios, and by public demand at the box office, Artclerma Associates Inc. has completed plans to bring back "Son of the Sheik," the last picture ever filmed by Rudolph Valentino, widely acknowledged as the greatest screen lover of all time.

Based on the popular novel of the same name, by E. M. Hull, and directed by George Fitzmaurice, this colorful story, replete with breathless action and thrilling romance in the vast outdoors of the Sahara desert will be the feature attraction at the Temple Theatre Saturday.

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BASEBALL

For color, crowd-appeal and interesting characters the Cleveland Indians these days don't have to bow to any club. If the Indians can keep up their new-born spirit and stay in the pennant race they'll have one of the biggest box-office years in Cleveland baseball history.

Some of the highly interesting characters with the Tribe are Bob Feller, 19-year-old Iowa farm boy and strikeout king; Hollie Hemsley, a throw back to the old time ball player who flaunted training rules; Johnny Allen, the fiery "fightingest" pitcher in baseball; Hal Trosky, the home run hitting first baseman; Lyn Lary, classy shortstop and Beau Bragonnell; Ken Keltner, 21-year-old rookie third baseman and perhaps the greatest find of the 1938 season; Bruce Campbell, the outfielder they said couldn't live if he insisted on playing ball after his third spinal meningitis attack, and many others.

There's something about the Indians you have to like. Until Cesar Vitt came along they never were long on hustle, but now "Old Ces," as he calls himself, has the Indians surprising himself, has the Indians surprising everybody with their spirit. They are far from the smartest ball club in the American League, but they make just enough blunders and miscues to make you like 'em.

Another angle about the new edition of the Indians is it's the only major league club which has adopted a sweetheart. She's Ethel Shutta, singing star of many Ziegfeld shows who was appearing in the Blue Room of the Hotel Roosevelt while the Indians were training in New Orleans.

When she first became acquainted with the Cleveland players, Miss Shutta didn't know a base hit from a baton. Now she subscribes to the Sporting News and baseball magazine and talks baseball like she was raised in the country as a member of the St. Louis Cardinals' chain gang.

She says the Indians can't miss winning the pennant because she claims to be psychic. To which Stuart Bell, Cleveland sports editor, replied, "You mean psychopathic, don't you, Ethel?"

When Miss Shutta learned the Indians had won only two games in Yankee Stadium in 22 games in two years, she said, "I'll fix that. I'm going to bring Ran Wilde's band out and have hot music while the Indians are at bat. Then I'm going to give every batter a pep talk before he goes up to the dish. No more of this waving the ozone in the clutches."

Her enthusiasm has Manager Vitt accustomed to talking her language. When a Chicago sports writer asked him for the explanation of the Indians' fine start, Vitt said, "We got that certain lymph this year."

At the opening game in Detroit, Miss Shutta was the guest of Mrs. Mickey Cochrane, manager of the Tigers, but that didn't stop her cheering for Cleveland. With one breath she'd apologize to Mrs. Cochrane and in the next yell, "Come on you Indians."

George M. Cohan's song, "Indians in Trees," is now the theme song of the Cleveland club since they heard Miss Shutta sing it in New Orleans. Bob Rice, Miss Shutta's arranger, has written a special lyric to the song. It follows:

Indians, if you please, they must not fan the breeze
And grab each grounder, fly and foul,
Make the pitchers' mound a happy hunting ground,
Bring the bacon home to roost,
Otherwise, your goose is cooked.
Watch those Yanks, or they'll send you hell-bent
Right back where those cigar store Injuns went.
So, Men of Red—please keep the lead out of your B. V. D.'s
And let that pennant wave above the Indians' tepees.

And if the Indians win the pennant Miss Shutta has promised to sing it on the home plate before the first World Series game.

Cotton Council Launches Work

Cotton men who formed a national council to get the industry out of the red, develop new uses and expand the domestic and world markets, have outlined five objectives:

Find proper and greater markets for cotton.

Maintain research activities for new uses.

Obtain favorable legislation.

Advertise extensively the known uses of cotton.

Increase foreign cotton shipments.

At an organization meeting in June, which was attended by several hundred farmers and traders from seven Southern states, Oscar Johnston, Mississipp delta planter, was elected president of the National Cotton Council.

First Unified Group

In accepting the post, Johnston pointed out that previously there had been no group to speak for the industry in obtaining legislation and working for new markets and uses.

"There is no one in Washington accredited and authorized to speak for cotton," Johnston said. "There has been no concentration of effort in behalf of cotton producers. When legislation affecting them comes up in congress, legislators have no one to consult to get the real view of the producers."

Johnston said the council would perform that function. The organization, he said, will have national headquarters in Washington, state organizations in cotton producing sections, country sub-divisions and community groups.

Not Confined To Legislation

"When we do this we will have the voice that we need so badly not only in legislation but in other affairs. The voice of cotton has been as soft as its lint and as low as its price. We must speak through a magnavox if we are to be heard."

Johnston is former head of the cotton division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

He said lack of foreign markets was the most serious problem facing cotton farmers and added that the crop would stage a comeback "only through the development of reciprocal trade relations by which consumption of each nation may freely trade upon an economically sound basis."

The cotton council, he said, will serve as the voice of the cotton farmers. It will urge congress to continue the reciprocal trade policy and will oppose tariff walls "which thwart trade."

WORK STARTS ON NEW BASE FOR AIR G.H.Q.

Scott Field Construction Will Be Finished Within Year

Workmen have begun the rebuilding of Scott Field, wartime aviation training base seven miles southwest of here, to care for the General Army Air Force headquarters which will be transferred from Langley Field, Va.

The work is financed by a $5,500,000 appropriation from the Public Works Administration for the wrecking of the present buildings and the construction of hangars, runways, service buildings, barracks for 350 enlisted men and quarters for 27 commissioned officers. There will also be quarters for 22 non-commissioned officers.

Work To Require Year

Other buildings also have been planned but not yet authorized. the work is expected to be completed within a year.

With the headquarters of Major-Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commanding general of the air corps, stationed here, Scott Field will be the key point in the United States air defense. About 35 members of the headquarters staff, 200 men and 20 planes will be moved to the field.

Transference of air headquarters to Scott Field was prompted by both administrative and strategic considerations, according to Major Walter T. Meyer, present adjutant at the field.

Other Units Unchanged

Although most of the Army's air force will remain at Riverside, Cal. Langley, Va., and Shreveport, La., the headquarters will be in center of the United States. This factor will enable the commanding general to reach all units of his command more quickly. The West Coast could be reached easily in one day from here, while it required nearly two days to make the jump from Langley Field.

The air force headquarters here will be within three hours of Detroit, five hours of New Orleans and five hours of New York. The entire air defense of the country will be planned from here, including plans for air development in war and peace and the arrangement of maneuvers and war games, along with the supervision of the air corps personnel and equipment.

WILL HOLD SCHOOLS

STATE COLLEGE — Two-day forage, pasture and live stock schools for county agents and farm leaders will be held at all of the state's branch experiment stations during the last half of August, E. H. White, director of extension, announces.

The Extension Service and Experiment Station will cooperate in conducting the schools which will be held at West Point, August 18-19; Holly Springs, August 23-24; Stonewall, August 25-26; Poplarville, August 30-31.

On the first day Paul F. Newell will discuss relation of forage to livestock enterprises in the state's agriculture. Dr. J. F. O'Kelly, experiment station agronomist, and L. I. Jones, extension agronomist, will discuss and selection, soil preparation, varieties, fertilizers, seeding methods, and cultivation of hay and silage crops.

Demonstrations on mowing and windrowing will be given by T. N. Jones, J. T. Copeland and E. O. Pollock. Demonstrations on cocking, stacking, crushing, baling and storage will be given by L. O. Palmer, Jones and Pollock. Demonstrations on making and harvesting silage will be conducted by R. E. Waters and J. T. Copeland.

On the second day R. E. Pollock, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will discuss hay feeding and marketing values and factors influencing quality, illustrating his talk with hay samples.

C. J. Goodell will discuss roughage in the ration of livestock and beef cattle, while L. A. Higgins will cover the same subject for dairy cattle.

L. I. Jones will explain the relation of forage production to soil conservation. R. E. Waters and H. W. Bennett will direct a pasture tour and a discussion of pasture making.

WHATEVER IS—IS BEST

I KNOW, as my life grows older,
And mine eyes have clearer sight,
That under each rank wrong somewhere
There lies the root of Right.

That each sorrow has its purpose,
By the sorrowing oft unguessed;
But as sure as the sun brings morning,
Whatever is—is best.

I know that each sinful action,
As sure as the night brings shade,
Is somewhere, sometime punished,
Tho' the hour be long delayed.

I know that the soul is aided
Sometimes by the heart's unrest,
And to grow means often to suffer—
But whatever is—is best.

I know there are no errors,
In the great Eternal plan,
And all things work together
For the final good of man.

And I know when my soul speeds onward,
In its grand Eternal quest,
I shall say as I look earthward,
Whatever is—is best.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

These are said to be the dealy sins of society, according to Dr. Stanley Jones: Politics without principle, wealth without work, pleasure without conscience, knowledge without character, business without morality, science without humanity, worship without sacrifice.

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To The People of the Second Chancery Court District:

I shall not be able to see each voter of the district personally due to the short time until election day, but I wish to say to you each one that I shall be grateful for your support and influence in my campaign for Chancery Judge and especially for your vote on August 23rd.

Replying to inquiries with reference to maintaining an office in the City of Meridian, will say that I will maintain an office in Meridian and will be in the office to handle vacation matters on the first and third Saturdays of each month for the convenience of lawyers and litigants, and in emergency matters, upon notice, I will be glad to go to the Meridian office at any other time when not engaged in court.

To the People of the District, I pledge my earnest efforts to administer justice in a courteous, orderly and dignified manner and to conduct the business of the court with promptness and efficiency.

Cordially and sincerely,

FRANK F. MIZE

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places in our manufacturing industries for alert and able-bodied men and women far beyond the age of 40. This is a message which as governor of Connecticut I wish to broadcast to all parts of these United States.

King Solomon, he said, "a wise man of the East who ruled over Israel for 40 years, leading a happy life for the most time, said that 'there is nothing new under the sun.' Certainly there is nothing new in the aspersions sometimes cast upon middle and old age. Officers of the army and navy and college professors in some institutions must retire at certain fixed ages. Judges of the supreme court of the United States have been encouraged by congress to lay aside their robes of office at the age of 70 on the assurance that they shall receive their full salaries as long as they may live.

Argues There Is No Gauge

"It has been said that in some countries citizens have been deprived, by law or custom, of their civil rights on their arrival at the age of 60 and that in others they have been thrown from bridges into fast flowing streams to sink or swim as the case might be.

"The fact, of course, is that age cannot be measured by years. Into the question of age enter many biological factors. One man may be old at 40. Another man may be young at 70. Gladstone, who was called in his time the Grand Old Man, had to the last the vigor and mental urge of a young man. After serving in Parliament for 60 years he again became prime minister and ruled the British Empire. He was then 83. What is true for those who climb the heights is also true for all in the humblest walks of life.

"It must, however, be conceded that men young in years may exert a physical force denied to their elders. It is dangerous, for example, for a man much above 50 to try a running jump over a rail fence four or five feet high. Nor is a prize fighter well on in the 40s likely to win a championship. But rail jumpers and prize fighters are not necessary to the success of manufacturing industry. Success is dependent upon faithful workers, competent to do the task assigned to them in a large corporate body under the direction of the ablest executives available."

Lays Stress On Skill

The older and experienced workers, the governor said, "build the machines, they set up the machines, they run the machines, they supervise the work, and they see to it that the output is kept up to the standard. It is the business of many of them to catch defective work early in the manufacturing process, thereby preventing spoilage of material and inevitable waste that comes from inefficient labor, and from damage to mechanical equipment. There are many paths along which an industrial corporation may go into the red, but there is no quicker and surer path than by the lack of skilled supervision over the successive stages of production."

He urged that young men preparing for an industrial career "should avail themselves of the opportunities that lie all around them.

"There is no reason why they should not become skilled workmen early in their 20s and so join that large group of older men and women from whom they may learn the practical details of their trade. The ideal industrial corporation is one in which the young and the old work side by side. The young learn from the experience of their elders, who in turn are inspired by the enthusiasm and the new ideas of their young associates.

"On this road our manufacturing industries move forward into new and wider fields."

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BANK HOLDUPS DECLINE SINCE DILLINGER ERA

Indiana, Home Of Outlaw, Has None In First Half Of 1938

Bank holdups have been reduced drastically in Indiana as well as over the entire Middle West since John Dillinger and Charles Brady—who went down in records for their murderous crimes as the Hoosier's state's most notorious outlaws—were slain in gun battles with federal agents.

For the first six months of 1938 Indiana boasts a clear slate for bank holdups. This, however, was the first time since the early 1920s that the state has not had at least one bank holdup during a six-month period.

According to state police records, there was only one bank burglary and three unsuccessful burglary attempts on state financial institutions during the first half of the current year.

Thieves obtained only approximately $300 in a night burglary of the Burnettsville, Ind., state bank, in Cass county, on Feb. 11. On Feb. 10 and April 22 unsuccessful attempts were made on the Carlson, Ind., state bank and on April 24 an attempt was made on the Lapel, Ind., State Bank.

1933 Big Year

The peak for Indiana bank robberies occurred in 1933 during the forays of John Dillinger and his henchmen, who extended their robberies throughout the Middle West. The Dillinger gang, all of whom are dead or in prison, is reported to have netted more than $173,000 in wholesale state bank robberies during 1933.

In 1932 the total loss from 22 bank holdups aggregated $66,000, according to police records. Then came the outbreak of the Dillinger mob, which shot the losses to a new high mark in a single year. The Dillinger mobsters also operated throughout most of 1934 and aided in boosting that year's loss from bank robbies to $61,000. There were ten raids on state banks and two messenger robberies during the year.

Despite the daring robberies of the Brady gang in 1935, losses from bank holdups in the state were comparably small—totaling only $10,600. Although Brady at the time of his escape from the Hancock county jail at Greenfield, Ind., boasted he would "make Dillinger look like a piker," he fell considerably below the amount of money Dillinger seized through his career of crime.

Radio System Effective

In the following year state bank robebries dropped to only $8,000 and in 1937 fell to $6,000, state police records show. Partly attributed to this drastic reduction was a drive which gave Indiana a modern, fully-equipped radio police system.

Closer co-operation between state police, department of justice, city police departments and county sheriffs and deputies, established following the Dillinger and Brady gang raids, also is regarded a major factor in reducing the state's bank holdups.

Through a $30,000 subscription by the Indiana Bankers Association and a $20,000 contribution by the administration of former Gov. Paul V. McNutt, now high commissioner to the Philippine Islands, the new modern state police system was established.

This, in conjunction with the tri-state police net, an agreement of co-operation between Indiana Ohio and Michigan authorities, has contributed most toward the prevention of bank robberies, according to state police officials.

Data Revealed On 'Uncle Sam'

The man believed to have been the original "Uncle Sam" will be memorialized by a national pilgrimage to his grave early this fall.

Col. Jim Watson, director of the Gen. Sam Dale Historical Society, has been gathering data on "Uncle Sam" from musty records and manuscripts for the last five years.

Now Walton has come to the conclusion that Gen. Andrew Jackson's men on their way to New Orleans to fight the final battle in the War of 1812, were the first to refer to "Uncle Sam" as a symbol of the United States.

Gen. Dale furnished Jackson's starving soldiers with flour, corn and pork. According to old records found in Georgia, a company of Jackson's men on their way to New Orleans were crossing Dale's ferry on the Alabama river. A second company arrived while the first company was eating and wanted to know where it could get some rations.

"From Uncle Sam yander," the coon-skin capped Tennessee mountaineers yelled, pointing to Gen. Dale. Later, at New Orleans, the soldiers referred affectionately to the old Indian fighter and scout as "Uncle Sam."

After the War of 1812, soldiers carried back home stories of "Uncle Sam" and his generosity. From this, the government became known as "Uncle Sam," according to Walton's theory.

Historians agree, according to Walton, that the term "Uncle Sam" originated during the War of 1812.

FOR VALUE RECEIVED

Is it not possible that what a man does with his income is much more important to the welfare of society in general than how big it is?

—The Commentator Magazine

HOW TO FISH AND NOT GET CAUGHT

1—Fishing is a joy, says Robert Benchley, only when you have a comfortable seat and you didn't have to ride all night to get there.

2—A strike . . . and what a fine ichthyological specimen it is. Now comes the familiar problem of what to do with the darn thing.

3—Might as well look into this situation thoroughly while we're about it . . . maybe there is something worth fishing for, after all.

4—Ho Hum . . . so this is what people spend hours in a broiling sun, to catch. (You'll get the rest of this fish story when you catch Benchley's new movie "Courtship of the Newt.")

BRUIN ELEVEN MAY SURPRISE PACIFIC COAST

One of the surest ways to fire a football team is to attack its coach. William (Bill) Spaulding of University of California at Los Angeles believes the system will work in his case.

Spaulding several months ago signed an agreement to retire at the end of the 1938 campaign and become athletic director. A new coach then will be signed and the grizzled veteran will have no voice in the choice of his successor.

Already the agreement has brought results from the team. Last season the Bruins ended in the cellar of the Pacific Coast Conference. True, they possessed little or no line, but mainly the team was sluggish. This spring, however, they drilled with a vengeance. There are more than one or two fans on the Westwood campus who wouldn't be surprised to find their squad in the Rose Bowl next New Year's day.

A. J. Sturzenegger, one of Spaulding's cronies, will tell all who are willing to listen that the current group of Bruin recruits are working harder than any youths to wear the Blue and Gold uniforms. Ray Richards, the assistant coach of the professional champion Los Angeles Bulldogs, has been hired to tutor the line, and he reports excellent success in just the few weeks he has been engaged. Everywhere the attitude is the same-show up the administration with a winning year.

STATESMANSHIP

BY HENRY WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture

The problem of statesmanship is to mold a policy leading toward a higher state for humanity, and stick by that policy and make it seem desirable to the people, in spite of short-time political pressure to the contrary.

True statesmanship and true religion have much in common. Both are beset by those, who, professing to be able politicians, and hard headed men of affairs, are actually so exclusively interested in the events of the immediate future of the welfare of a small class, that from the broader, long time point of view, they are thoroughly impractical and theoretical.

Isiah, Jeremiah and Micah were truly great statesmen and the only reason these prophets failed was, that their statesmanship was not adopted, but their efforts were so striking, that the record remains to this day, as an incentive to those who desire to look beneath the surface.

Religion to my mind is the most practical thing in the world. It is not mean church going or charity, but by religion I mean the force that governs the attitude of men in their inmost hearts towards God and their fellow men.

Jesus dealing with that force said, "thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and all thy strength and all thy soul and all thy mind, thou shall love thy neighbor as thy self."

The Catholic church dealing with this force, said in effect, that the minds and hearts of men are best attuned to God and humanity through the continual celebration in due form of mass, by specially ordained priests, whose duty is to receive and distribute alms.

Martin Luther and John Calvin dealing with this force, said each man can meet his God face to face, without Priestly incercessor and each man can worship God most effectively, by working hard at his chosen calling each day except Sunday.

The Reformation in action contracted rather than expanded the doctrine of Jesus; nevertheless the extraordinary emphasis on the individual unleashed forces which enabled man through energetic self-discipline to conquar a new continent in record breaking time, to develop an unprecedented control of nature and to develop capitalism as a temporary mechanism for social control.

Today I am glad to say economics, science and religion are all re-examining the facts under pressure from the conviction that it is appalling by the tragic nonsence of misery and want in the midst of tremendous world stocks of essential raw materials.

Science has given us control of nature far beyond the wildest dreams of our grandfathers, but unfortunately the religious attitude which produced scientists and aggressive business men makes it impossible for us to live with the balanced abundance which is now ours, as soon as we are willing to accept it with clean understanding hearts.

To enter the Kingdom of Heaven brought to earth and expressed in terms of rich material life, it will be necessary to have a reformation even greater than Luther and Calvin.

I am deeply interested in this as I know that the social machines set up by the present administration will break down unless they are inspired by men, who in their hearts catch a larger vision than the hard driving profit motives of the past; more than that, the men in the street must change their attitude concerning the culture of man and the nature of human society. They must develop the capacity to envision a cooperative objective, and be willing to pay the price to attain it—They must have the intelligence and will power to turn down simple solutions appealing to the short time motives of a particular class.

In the past few years we have been going through an economic and social crisis, probably as severe as any our civilization has ever had to face. It comes as a result in large part by our failure to learn how to live with abundance.

Our pioneer forefathers, confronting physical hazards and obstacles, which do not exist for us, had need of all the physical and moral stamina they could summon. It is not surprising that they turned to the Psalms of David for spiritual meat and drink. The pioneers lived in a scarcity economy; the first obligation was to produce enough of the necessities of life to go around. It meant hard work, discouraging work and often disagreeable work, but because it had to be done, because starvation would result if it were not done, men made virtue of work. The harder a man worked and the more he saved, the finer citizen he was rated.

Now the 5th and 6th generation beyond those old pioneers, have come to a time of abundance instead of penury, but, because we have not learned to live with abundance men go hungry and ragged. Because our great business institutions saved too strenuously in the fat years, and accumulated huge corporate surpluses at the cost of the worker's purchasing powers, demand lagged far behind supply, depression came and men lost jobs. Is our spiritual life today awake to the need of social justice, and are our souls rich enough to endure abundance? I do not know. That is a challenge to the church today. It is a job of the government, as I see it, to devise and develop the social machinery which will work out the implications of the social message of the old Prophets and the Sermon on the Mount—but it remains the opportunity of the church to fill men's hearts and minds with the spirit and meaning of those great visions.

They have meaning today to an amazing degree if only we would look about us with eyes clear of prejudice and greed.

Nuns Use Cars, Boats In Work

An independent order of 14 nuns, all of them native Southerners, exists solely to care for the poor and destitute strawberry farmer, the trapper who falls sick far from civilization and the flotsam of French Quarter humanity.

There is no other order in the world like the Humble Missionary Servant of the Holy Eucharist.

Their habits are of coarse cotton; they have no fixed income, like nuns in other orders, they drive their own cars on their errands of mercy and can change tires and repair minor engine troubles. When it is necessary for them to go far into the swamplands to care for a patient, they sometimes row tricky pirogues for miles.

Girl Had Idea

Years ago, a young girl noticed the misery on her father's strawberry plantation near Albany, La. She did what she could to aid the suffering of some of the tenants.

She interested five close friends in the owrk and when they finished convent and took their vows, the four set up headquarters in an abandoned pool hall near Albany.

The archbishop of New Orleans recognized the order. When Father Joseph Francis Rummel became archbishop of the diocese, he called the Humble Missionary Servants to New Orleans.

The motherhouse this time was established in a "hobo hotel" in the heart of the derelict section of the quarter.

Headed By Mother Catherine

Mother Mary Catherine Boetick, the girl who helped strawberry farmers before she reached her 'teens, is head of the order. It has now been placed under the direction of the Oblate of St. Mary Immaculate of St. Louis Cathedral.

Four days a week the 14 sisters and two novitiates of the order are out lightening the misery of the poor in the three or four parishes they serve. Some of their work is done directly from the motherhouse.

Mother Catherine noticed there was a sad need for doctors in many out-of-the-way communities —and in most instances lack of money to pay doctors if they were available. She took a medical course at St. Louis University and gathered a medical library for headquarters of the society.

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To The Citizens of Meridian

Lake Waukaway is one of East Mississippi's most delightful swimming facilities. Its crystal-clear waters are always cool and refreshing. The scenery is unexcelled and each and every visit is worth your while.

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Lake Waukaway

Paul Powell, Mgr.
The Stafford Springs Tea Room

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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CONSIDERATION

In today's Courier-News is an article entitled "Statesmanship and Religion" by Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. This article is worthy of serious consideration of us all. Mr. Wallace contrasts the days when we lived in an economy of scarcity, with today, when we live in an economy of abundance "and men go hungry and ragged." One wonders if the ideals of the past: (hoarding, saving, grabbing with its resultant selfishness and greed when things were scarce) brought over into our present age when there is too much of everything, is not responsible for our delemma. We have everything, is not responsible for our delemma. We have everything, is not responsible for our delemma. We have failed to make proper mental and spiritual adjustments to meet our modern needs and Mr. Wallace asks the question, "Is our spiritual life today awake to the need of social justice, and are our souls rich enough to endure abundance? He answers by saying, "I do not know." It is self evident that prosperity and spiritual development go together or else disaster follows.

Albert Pike had this to say about it: "The lessons of past times on this subject are emphatic and solemn. The history of wealth has always been a history of corruption and downfall. The people never existed that could stand the trial. Boundless profusion is too little likely to spread for any people the theatre of manly energy, rigid self-denial, and lofty virtue. You do not look for the bone and sinue and strength of a country, its loftiest talents and virtues its martyrs to patriotism or religion, its men to meet the days of peril and disaster, among the children of ease, indulgence, and luxury.

"In the great march of the races over the earth, we have always seen opulence and luxury sinking before poverty and toil and hardly nurture. That is the law which has presided over the great processions of empire. Sidom and Tyre, whose merchants possessed the wealth of princes; Babylon and Palmyra, the seats of Asiatic luxury; Rome, laden with the spoils of a world, overwhelmed by her own voices more than by the hosts of her enemies; all these, and many many more, are examples of the destructive tendencies of immense and unnatural accumulation; and men must become more generous and benevolent, not more selfish and effeminate, as they become more rich, or the history of modern wealth will follow in the sad train of all past examples."

BE FAIR

Since this editor obtained the sponsorship of The Courier-News, many citizens of Meridian have been kind enough to wish the publication the "very best of luck" and "long life and prosperity." Kindly, sincere comments they were and they are appreciated.

A good many persons, also, have talked—some wanted this individual condemned; some requested horse-collaring the state highway department; some demanded criticism of this department, that department and what-not; others merely wanted criticism.

This newspaper has its own philosophy—

Try to do as much good as you can; ever seek to make others happy and promote Meridian in the best manner possible.

Needless to say, there are many critical things which might well be stated in connection with our East Mississippi section.

And, also needless to say, very clearly defined issues will be discussed by this publication from time to time.

However, as for some of the folks who have talked "criticism"—

The columns of this paper are open; we merely ask that the individual sending in such matter sign his or her name.

Don't misunderstand our attitude. We have our own philosophy. We have our opinions—and we believe they will be popular ones. We have our views and we will express them.

But we're not going to be the "goat" merely because it may satisfy someone's personal efforts to injure others.

And, if we do criticize something, that criticism will be wholly sensible and based on the idea of offering something better to replace the thing or principle criticized.

We can do no more than this and we believe sensible people will respect this attitude.

GOOD—BAD

Lauderdale county is going to have a remodeled courthouse—good.

The present building is in a disgraceful condition and has been is such a state for years.

Be this as it may, we're going to have a new structure and we're glad of it. Maybe it will prove to be attractive and an asset to our next generation.

New Meridian needs more than a remodeled courthouse and we request thought be given to these facts—

Meridian is the natural hub for agricultural East Mississippi and West Alabama. Meridian may become the center for foreign marketing operations, in connection with farm products. Meridian, as it were and if some of us begin to look around and think a bit more, may offer a decent market in the local sense for our farmers.

Folks, you can bet your last "bottom dollar" it will never happen unless and until we have a canning plant and a cold storage plant—in Meridian.

We're letting our farmers lose thousands upon thousands of dollars annually because we haven't obtained such facilities.

We can get them. We should get them. If we don't obtain them, it will be nothing short of a tragedy.

NEW INTEREST

Included in this issue of the Courier-News is a column titled "The World Around" by Gault MacGowan, famous writer for the New York Sun. It is the first appearance of this column in the Southland; is forwarded to the Courier-News by the writer in the complimentary sense, and in the sense it is his wish and his home The Courier-News may continue its services to this community.

We appreciate Captain MacGowan's attitude toward this publication. We believe his column will evoke no little interest among our readers.

Needless to say, the column will be a regular weekly feature of this publication.

A NEW CITIZEN PLEDGE

The Pledge which you find on the front page of the Courier-News is truly inspired. It was first pronounced last month before a great gathering in Chicago and is reproduced here because it is one of those classics which will go down in history and be remembered, even as was Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

It has a breadth and depth so far beyond party, race, or creed, so all-compelling of allegiance beyond all personal interest, so appealing in its straight-forward recognition of the fact that it should change our country. No forces of self interest, no party or other barriers could continue to stand disruptive of the unity of the American people, of their happiness and their social and economic and spiritual well-being. This Pledge ought to spread like a flame throughout America. By its observance America could be regenerated.

WAKE UP

We've been boosters for the railroads a long time and hope to boost them in the future—but here's some criticism.

Not a single railroad in Meridian is offering decent local passenger train services. Fast passenger runs are so widely spaced apart, the people have become disgusted. While other areas in America see and get the use of highly modernized rolling stock, we get remodeled vehicles.

On one hand, our railroad leaders shout "the busses have got us."

On the other, they pull off all kinds of fast and local passenger runs, kill any service which might be rendered—and then ask for patronage.

Wake up, Mr. Railroad Leader—

We're 100 per cent behind you. We know you're going to come back, but for once use your head and give Meridian sensible passenger train schedules.

Advertising, regardless of its nature, will only pay in the degree of its consistency and in the degree in which it is linked with good will—no more and no less. This is a lesson we should remember in selling our city to the world.

THE LONELY HEART

The tragedy of Mr. Grantahm, who leaped from the eleventh story of the Lamar Hotel, was one that reflects upon us all. More than one Meridianites said afterwards, "I wish that I had known, maybe there was something I could have done." Mr. Grantham was a lonely man. For the most part he hung around the courthouse, and being a lawyer was intensely interested in the trial of cases before the court, but he had very little to say to anyone and kept his troubles to himself.

The tragedy of loneliness is a great tragedy in spite of all our good will societies, get-together clubs and welfare organizations which do their utmost to break down the barriers which exist between individuals. One can conceive of people being lonely in the north where people hardly speak to each other and think it inconceivable that right here in Meridian anyone could be lonely, but there must be many of whom Mr Grantham was one.

The answer to the problem is not related merely to the circumstances of any individual case. The problem of the individual is not in a very real sense, the problem of the individual are, in a very real sense, the problem of the whole human family. One of the reasons why we have so much trouble and loneliness of heart is because we look at ourselves as though we were shut up within our little shells, whereas the experiences which are at work in human consciousness everywhere. Therefore the attitude which forces us back into our little shells is based upon lack of sufficient insight to enable us to see ourselves apart from the things which excite our interests. Moreover a significant part of the problem of right attitude and of the world pain and loneliness which result from wrong attitude is that we are rapidly creating a new age and a new world which few of us can see. Nicholas Murray Butler said of it: "This new world, however separate various parts or units may think themselves, is in fact single and indepedent and will be able to continue to exist only if that fundamental fact be recognized in thought and public policy."

Each one of us in Meridian seems to feel that his or her problem is unique, that he or she is separated through circumstances and conditions from the rest of humanity. There are even a few in our town who thinks himself superior to all the rest and lives within himself in lonely grandeur. And some there are who feel themselves inferior to their fellows and dwells within himself in miserable despair. Perhaps this was Mr. Grantham's condition.

Even as great a humanatarian as Emile Zola must have had his lonely moments in time of exile. And those who saw the movie The Strand will remember how his mental technique was brought out when he would start his great literary tirades against one thing or another, suddenly his analytical mind would stop the flood of words and pick out something of significance and of value to the work he was trying to do in the world—"Ah, that's good, I can use that," he'd say. There must be emotion to give impetus and color to life, but there must also be the analytical mind at work, watching to pick out the gold from the dross.

In other words, Zola had a clear sense of relationship to his fellowmen. He could not confine his interests to his own personal affairs, although he tried to again and again. He had set up a tendency of mind, symbolized in ideals of justice and freedom, and this tendency of mind always emerged through the medium of his own momentary interests. This really interprets the cure for loneliness.

The people who are lonely are reacting to conditions and circumstances instead of taking a creative attitude to circumstances and conditions and brings power to the individual. If this power is based on good will toward our fellowman then the light of understanding follows. And release from confusion of mind and lonelliness is the result. The person who is lonely has but to take the wide avenues of brotherhood, by whatever means he will, which is the foundation of freedom and of all good living. Let us pick out those who are lonely and tell them; "Think of others in Meridian instead of yourself and you will not be lonely you will be happy and Meridian will be a better place in which to live."

NICKY, THE RACCOON
(By Joe B. Haaf, Jr., Aged 10)

On a cold frosty night in Mississippi
When the moon was shining through the trees,
And the pine trees gently humming
In the cold November breeze;

Other than that, all was silent,
Save a scratching, rasping sound,
As old Nicky the Raccoon climbs out his hollow
And slides down to the ground.

He was a large raccoon;
One of the strongest of his race.
His fur was gray, black bands on his tail
And a white stripe round his face;

He hears the young frogs in the marsh,
And all the birds begins to look;
A lightning motion of his paw
Then he washes his victim in brook.

And old Jim Sprunt, the darky,
Whistles for his hounds
And shouldering his gun, starts off
While they follow in leaps and bounds.

He talks to himself as he walks—
"Bugler, and Blazeface! better hunt right,
Gotta have coon to eat tomorrow,
Gonna git old Nicky tonight."

The hounds scent old Nicky's track and bay.
And Jim shouts with glee:
And(in the forest Nicky hears
And quickly climbs a tree.

Nearer and nearer came the hounds
And Nicky crouches low;
And then they appeared, Jim at the rear
Panting, tired and slow;

And Jim sat down on a rock
And balanced his gun on his knee.
When Micky made a flying leap
And bolted down the tree.

He bit old Blazeface on the foot,
And scratched old Bugler's ear,
And would have done more, but They howled and ran in fear.

And then he turned on Jim
Before he could get hold of her,
He left a scratch on his ankle,
And another on his knee.

All one could hear in the forest
Was the sound of running feet;
Though Jim had been the last in the charge,
He was first in the retreat;

And on that very same night
He made the following vow:
"Dey's stil de bes hounds in dese parts
But dey's gonna hunt rabbits now."

At school for the first time, the small boy started to sob bitterly.

"What's the matter, Willie?" asked the Meridian teacher.

"Please, Miss——I don't like school. And I've got to stay here till I'm fourteen!"

"Don't let that worry you," said the Meridian teacher, "I've got to stay here until I'm sixty-five."

WOMAN Against WOMAN
Adapted from the Metro Goldwyn Mayer Picture by
LUCY HUFFAKER
Based on a story by MARGARET CULKIN BANNING

STORY SO FAR:
Stephen Holland, brilliant young lawyer and his wife have been divorced without rancor. Cynthia had tried to hold him through his love for their little daughter Elen, but finally she sees clearly she is so selfish and domineering that their marriage is a failure. His mother and Cynthia continue their intimacy. In Washington, Stephen meets Mara Kent. They are married. Mrs. Kingsley, intimate friend of Stephen's mother and society reporter of Maplewood, tells Marie she is going into "enemy territory."

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Chapter Eight

Marie did find a house the next day. Stephen approved of it, too, especially as it was comfortably furnished and they could move in at once, without taking a long lease.

"We want our own home — if we can't buy one just right, we'll build," he said, "so you're in for a lot of looking around."

"I'll love it. And furnishing it, when we've found it — oh what energy that will be."

Stephen's mother had suggested giving a reception to introduce Marie to her friends and Stephen's, but as she had not recovered from her cold and as Marie was in a hurry, wished to be settled in their house, they vetoed the idea, for the present, at least. Mrs. Holland said she was sorry, of course, but one with an acute ear for things not put in words, might have heard an undertone of relief to what she said.

Marie had been in Maplewood almost two weeks and had met no one, except the reptting agent, the people at the employment agency and his cost and hat to an attendant and moved toward the entrance to the dining room. She turned toward a mirror to make sure her hair had not been rumpled by the wind.

"Good evening, Mrs. Holland," some one said.

Marie turned her head to see who was addressing her, just as a pleasant voice answered the greeting.

So — this was Cynthia. She turned back to the glass and hoped the sudden panic she felt in her heart did not show in her voice.

"Hello, Barnes." it was Steve, returning, and evidently calling to the man who had come in with Cynthia.

"Steve," said Cynthia, whom he had not seen, "I want to meet your wife."

"Of course," he said. "Marie, I want you to — this is Cynthia. And my permanent Mr. Barnes, also."

"Dining here, too, Cynthia?" a woman just coming in called.

"No, we're going," said Cynthia, turning to her escort.

There was a moment of silence. It was Mr. Barnes, who broke it.

"I am sorry," she said in a low voice, "but —"

Cynthia turned away as if she had not heard and called to a woman just coming out of the dining room.

"Alice dearest, I'll call you in the morning. I'm not well."

Alice looked at the little group, as if fascinated. Two or three other men and women had turned also to see what was happening.

"Come dear," said Stephen to Marie, "our table is ready. We'd best be going in."

He and Marie had turned toward the dining room and Cynthia and Mr. Barnes started toward the outer door. Then suddenly, Cynthia turned back and stepped quickly toward Marie.

"Please make Steve happy," she said in a voice where impetuousness

and restraint seemed to be warring with each other. Then, as if italicizing the words — "Please do."

She turned quickly, before anyone could speak to her and walked out of the club.

"Well, I'll be — " said Stephen under his breath.

"She is lovely, Steve," said Marie quietly. She touched his arm lightly for a moment. "Don't look as if some one had slapped us in the face. It is all right. We have to run the gauntlet, yet, you know."

She looked calm and perfectly at ease. But for one wild second she was afraid her eyes would be treacridden. It was not what Cynthia had done; it was what Stephen whispered to her which threatened her poise.

"Marie, I never knew anyone could be so wonderful as you."

Her eyes were quite clear and bright as they walked through the dining room to their table.

"I hate to put you in the spotlight like this," said Stephen when they had given their order and the waiter had left them.

"Glad to be sooner or later," she said.

"Well I must admit," he said with a little laugh, "I want everyone to look at you — to have them see what real beauty is."

"Is anyone else looking?" asked Marie, "I feel like the goldfish one hears so much about — but perhaps it doesn't want privacy anyway."

"A number of Stephen's friends stopped at the table and were introduced to Marie. They were gracious in their welcome. Better still, they were casual, as if there was nothing out of the usual in meeting the bride of an old friend. She felt that while she lived, she would be grateful to them for their kindness.

Marie had hoped that Stephen would not hark back to what had happened in the foyer. But it had cut too deep for him not to talk about it.

"I thought after all the years we were together I knew Cynthia — all her faults — all her goodpoints," he said. "But what she did tonight certainly pinned my ears back."

"Why, I think it is rather exciting — all the warnings I have had and then a new one from Cynthia. I don't know what I had expected, but I had never dreamed of her pleading with me to make you happy."

"It was the most — "

"Don't let it worry you, dear," she said. "I can — all her goodpoints. I think it is a good idea. Moreover, Mr. Holland, I have every intention of granting her wish. I'm going to do more than that — I'm going to be happy, myself."

Next Chapter: Cynthia has other tricks in her bag. Marie is placed in another embarrassing position, but it has one good result.

EAT
BROOKSHIRE'S ICE CREAM
It's Better!

THE WORLD AROUND SURVEYED BY GAULT MacGOWAN

A great and free country can be saved only by its own efforts. In these stirring words, Edouard Daladier, the French prime minister, has given a hint to democracies of the right way to climb out of difficulties. It was as if he said: "To H—— with blaming the other guy."

France's plans for a New Deal are well worth taking note of. She has had all the troubles we have had—yes, and a joyful!

Daladier has proclaimed the way out. Employers, he says, must loyally put into force the new social laws; workers must stop producing fear and lack of confidence by sit-down strikes; and the Government must accept responsibility for some national finance and sound money.

He sweeps on with the declaration that without national unity there cannot be advantageous international cooperation. "In bringing ourselves closer to friendly nations," he says, "in affirming our fidelity to all our pacts and treaties or in negotiating new ones, it is necessary to achieve complete unity of all national forces."

DAVIS TO THE RESCUE

At last something is being done about the horror of overhead bombing! The Red Cross of the world—one of the most militant societies of humanitarianism—is—is throwing its great weight and moral influence into the job of outlawry.

America has the initiative in this matter since Norman H. Davis is chairman of the board of governors of the League of Red Cross Societies. It is his earnest hope to make a helpful contribution to a solution of the problem both in the interest of the Red Cross itself and in the interest of humanity. The Red Cross was founded to relieve the sufferings of soldiers; its resources are now burdened with the sorrows of women and children—an unprecedented demand on hospitallers of the battle-fields.

In this matter, we cannot take water and wash our hands. It was during the hatreds engendered in the World War that Arthur Brisbane suggested that the best way to deal with Germany was a build a huge fleet of warplanes and bomb the land into reasonableness. And since then I have hearnd the same thought expressed in this land, by normaly gentle and peace loving folk who have been momentarily outraged by some item of European news.

The Red Cross, as an organization, represents brotherhood amid the smoke of carnage. It has a spiritual quality that unites people and creates confidence. And there is a key man in the move towards what we all so earnestly desire—an end to argument by Hell-diving on the other fellow's kiddies.

THE HELIUM FANTASY

Secretary of State Cordell Hull has been mightly puzzled to know of late why fellows like "Globe-Girdling" Howard Hughes and "One-Way Corrigan" seem to get so much more done in the field of international cooperation than all the cohorts of diplomats most gold-braidedly arrayed. Officially we cannot let Germany have any of our helium but our boys bobbing about the world seem to get all the hospitality they need when they run short of gas or passports.

It seems to need a dramatic move to make the heart of the world beat in time. Flash: The arms and legs of the world beat in unison for a moment; and then they are back in the dark ages again.

What a lot of nonsense in the boycott of helium from Germany. If Hitler had lost his last Zeppelin in a bomb raid over Barcelona, the boycott would have been justified and how. But the fact is that it is not an American soil, in a peaceful mission to this country; just flying the Atlantic like Lindbergh, Chamberlin and Byrd and the rest. We could do in the interest of aerial travel would be to allot experimental quantities to German scientists. If we cannot invent a quota that will prevent its misuse, we ought to pack up.

German pride, hurt by the Peace Treaty, may be finding some solace in the adventures of these big ships. Now the cry is that the U. S. can't build an airship that will stay up and is running those that can. Really, Mr. Ickes!

A great many people were disappointed in the result of the controversy. Now that helium is said to be in South Africa and elsewhere, and with the possibility of Germany regaining her colonies, exactly where do we stand? May we not be encouraging Germany to search for other sources with malevolent intent?

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Why use your automobile to and from
Ride a bus, save your money and help solve
problem.

THE SAFE WAY TO GO—THE WAY TO
The Meridian City

ANCIENT WISD

If Dr. Arthur
theory that
in the Milky
be justified, the
the laugh on
they laughed
of telescopes
what-nots, that
was man's link
In the heyday
men believed that
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way to Heaven.

We know all
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STUDY IN SPAIS

Youth in quest
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mer courses in Hi
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students who take
the opportunity th
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rates that may
possible.

From the Socie
Pelayo, Santander-
pective students
hear that the nam
are about fifteen
board and studen
from fifty cents
Examinations are
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the opportunities
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the civil war is
and the United Sta
hind us and it is
that before many
we will want to
belong to history.

TAIL-PIECE

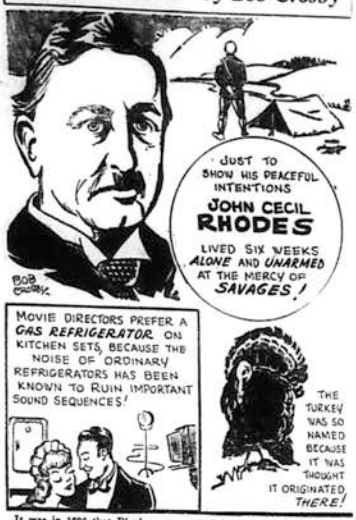
Senor Francisco
me from Buenos A
a cute bit of fu
they are working
hand at having
Public Schools fro
umpth, they call th
name of an Americ
when the scholars
carry the Argenti
flag of the coun
the school is name

What a picture
setting is such a
and girls. They
when the Britishe
treaty was signed
the girls, all dress
grouped around
Casa Rosada. The
they sang the nati
the two nations
Paraguay and
of the Argentine
were symbolically
the signatories.
can't bed peace
gether?

Use our Rea
—takes only a
no cost to you
your patronage.

Evans

EYE OPENERS—by Bob Crosby


JUST TO SHOW HIS PEACEFUL INTENTIONS
JOHN CECIL RHODES
LIVED SIX WEEKS ALONE AND UNARMED AT THE MERCY OF SAVAGES!
BOB CROSBY

MOVIE DIRECTORS PREFER A GAS REFRIGERATOR ON KITCHEN SETS, BECAUSE THE NOISE OF ORDINARY REFRIGERATORS HAS BEEN KNOWN TO RUIN IMPORTANT SOUND SEQUENCES!

THE TURKEY WAS SO NAMED BECAUSE IT WAS THOUGHT IT ORIGINATED THERE!

It was in 1896 that Rhodes set out to colonize parts of Africa. He proved his courage when he pitched his tent at the base of the Matoppo hills and lived alone surrounded by hostile savages. At the end of six weeks he was invited to their councils where peace was quickly made.

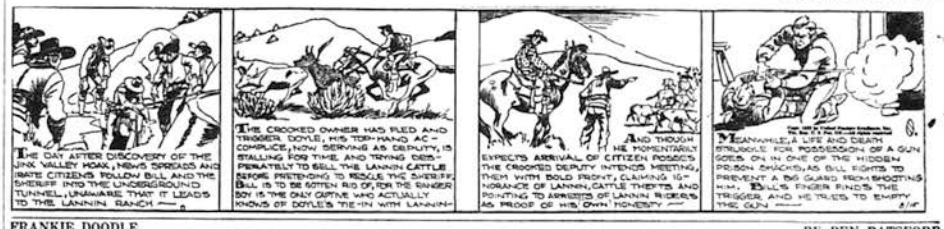
Not so long ago, a kitchen scene was being filmed in Hollywood. A mysterious noise kept bobbing up to spoil the sound sequence. Directors finally located the trouble—a mechanical refrigerator in use on the set! Now, most directors insist on the gas refrigerator because it has no moving parts and is absolutely silent.

FRITZI RITZ — BY ERNIE BUSHMILLER

LOOY — BY BERNARD DIBBLE

DILBURYS ATTEMPT TO AID THE TRUE AND BOBO BY VISITING SYBYL IN THEIR INTEREST, ENDED IN A BIG SCUFFLE AT HER DOORSTEP!
HEY! WOT IN BLAZES?
ANY STATEMENTS FOR THE PRESS, COUNT?
YES — HOW LONG HAVE YOU KNOWN MISS TRIX, YOUR LORDSHIP?
ARE YOU GUYS CRAZY? I'M NO COUNT!
COME CLEM NOW COMMODORE ARE YOU PLANNING A FORMAL WEDDING?
MY NAME IS GEORGE W. DILBURY! NOW ARE YOU SATISFIED? GOOD BYE!
YES—THAT'LL DO FOR THE PRESENT, PRINCE
GEEYE MY GALLANT ROMEO!
WE REMEMBER YOU, GEORGE

BRONCHO BILL — BY HARRY F. O'NEILL


THE DAY AFTER DISCOVERY OF THE JINX VALLEY HOAX, NEWS SPREADS AND IRATE CITIZENS FOLLOW BILL AND THE SHERIFF INTO THE UNDERGROUND TUNNEL, UNAWARE THAT IT LEADS TO THE LANNIN RANCH —
THE CROOKED OWNER HAS FLED AND TRIGGER DOYLE, HIS TOP-HAND ACCOMPLICE, NOW SERVING AS DEPUTY, IS STALLING FOR TIME AND TRYING DESPERATELY TO SELL THE LANNIN CATTLE BEFORE PRETENDING TO RESCUE THE SHERIFF. BILL IS TO BE GOTTEN RID OF, FOR THE RANGER BOY IS THE ONLY CRITTER WHO ACTUALLY KNOWS OF DOYLE'S TIE-IN WITH LANNIN—
AND THOUGH HE MOMENTARILY EXPECTS ARRIVAL OF CITIZEN POSSE, THE CROOKED DEPUTY INTENDS MEETING THEM WITH BOLD FRONT, CLAIMING ROMANCE OF LANNIN, CATTLE THEFTS AND POINTING TO ARRESTS OF LANNIN RIDERS AS PROOF OF HIS OWN HONESTY —
MEANWHILE, A LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE FOR POSSESSION OF A GUN GOES ON IN ONE OF THE HIDDEN PRISON SHACKS, AS BILL FIGHTS TO PREVENT A BIG GUARD FROM SHOOTING HIM. BILL'S FINGER FINDS THE TRIGGER AND HE TRIES TO EMPTY THE GUN —

FRANKIE DOODLE — BY BEN BATSFORD

KEEP SPLASHIN' KID— I'M A-COMIN T'GITCHA!
BLUB! BLUB! HURRY UP— I'M SINKIN!!!
TAKE IT EASY— I GOTCHA!
BLUB! SPLUTTER! GLUB! BLUB!!!
I'LL FETCH YA T'SHORE RIGHT SOON—
SPLUTTER! SPLUTTER!! OH-CHOKIN ME!
GOSH!—HE'S ALL STILL AN LIMP!—HOPE I DIDN'T SQUEEZE HIS NECK TOO HARD!?

LITTLE MARY MIXUP — BY R. M. BRINKERHOFF

IF WE'D JUST SORT OF HAPPEN TO BE OVER IN FRONT OF THE BOYS' CAMP— MAYBE THEY WOULD INTRODUCE US TO SOME BOYS—
WELL, LET'S JUST SORT OF HAPPEN TO BE THERE—
LOOK!—THERE'S TUBBY AND LOTS OF BOYS JUST DOING NOTHING
DINNER'S DONE, COME AND GET IT!

THE CAPTAIN AND THE KIDS — BY RUDOLPH DIRKS

PRESIDENT ELECT BLOOD-SHOT, OF BOMBOLAND, HAS SENTENCED HANS UND FRITZ TO THIRTY DAYS ON THE 'ISLAND'!!
THE ISLAND
VOT A PIGGLE! VOT A PIGGLE!
KEEP DER ATTITUDE PAL OR YOU GO 'STIR-BUGS'!
WHILE ON THE MAIN SHORE, MAMA QUIETLY WEEPS FOR HER MISSING BOYS!!!
WELL, KIND OF QUIETLY!
DEY ISS A MILE AVAY MAMA! DEY CAN'T HEAR YOU!
MY BOYS— SPEAK TO ME! VERE ISS YOU?
I WONDER IF THIS WAS A SMART IDEA OF MINE?
WE SHALL SEE, BLOODSHOT, WE SHALL SEE!!

to be presented to the houses before the middle of this week.

While the legislature is busily engaged in the passage of a homestead exemption bill, nevertheless the lower and upper bodies took time off to pass two resolutions, one of congratulations and one of sorrow. The first is Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6 congratulating Ex-Governor A. H. Longino upon attaining his 87th birthday. Ex-Governor Longino was the chief executive of Mississippi when the new Capitol was constructed, and chairman of the Building Commission, which erected the building, one of the handsomest in the United States, without an intimation or a breath of scandal or corruption. In the same resolution Ex-Governor Longino was invited to address a joint session of the legislature in the near future. Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 9 expressed profound grief of the legislature in the death of Dr. Charles H. Herty. Dr. Herty was a scientist and it was through his achievements that the use of pine pulp in news print manufacture was made possible, thus adding materially to forwarding southern progress by utilizing in a material way one of the basic resources of our own state, and that of other southern states.

Release of the first advertisement of the Mississippi Advertising Commission's new series dealing with the chemurgic resources of the state will appear in TIME magazine on August 26, Director Ed Lipscomb announces. The advertisement is scheduled to run in NATION'S BUSINESS on September 6. A summary of Mississippi's chemurgic resources is now in process of production and will be off the press by the release date of the first advertisement in TIME. The booklet will be mailed out to all executives making inquiry in response to the new advertising program as well as to approximately 2,500 other corporation heads who have become interested in Mississippi's industrial possibilities through previous campaigns of the commission.

Mississippi has qualified to cooperate with the Federal Government for nine of the ten services made possible through the Federal Social Security Act, according to W. F. Bond, commissioner of the Department of Public Welfare. The one service in which Mississippi is not cooperating is that to aid dependent children. Mr. Bond states that all the state lacks to cooperate in this also, is legislation authorizing it and financial participation on the part of the state. There is now in process of organization a Child Welfare Program in which the Federal authorities put up all the money necessary, states Mr. Bond, but it has to go for service to the children rather than money payments to needy children. This service may mean a great deal to children in counties where Boards of Supervisors are willing to cooperate as authorized under the law.

Through efforts of the Mississippi Planning Commission, L. J. Folse, Executive Director, U. S. Soil Conservation District No. 6 with headquarters in New Albany was established in 1937. This project is to be extended to the entire watershed of the Yazoo System. The government, I understand, will spend approximately two million dollars on this project in the next four years. In Mississippi there are approximately 2,988,396 acres in drainage districts, comprising 243 drainage districts, 110 of which are located in the Yazoo-Mississippi delta.

ON MISSISSIPPI FARMS

Farmers who plant winter legumes this fall and plow them under next spring and follow with corn and cotton can count on about 50 per cent more corn and 40 per cent more cotton per acre next fall. Planting winter legumes such as bur clover, hairy vetch and Austrian peas is the surest method of controlling erosion during the winter months and of increasing crop yields the following season. And, farmers whose soil-building allowance is high enough will receive a soil-building payment of $1.5⁄ per acre. This will pay a substantial part of the cost of seeding these crops.

Mississippi farmers who are interested in saving better hay will have an opportunity to see the best hay making methods demonstrated at 4 two-day field schools which will be held at West Point, August 18-19; Holly Springs, August 23-24; Stoneville, August 25-26; and Poplarville, August 30-31. Various hay crops are being grown for use in these demonstration. The best time to cut and the various types of machinery will be demonstrated.

Hay crops should be cut before they are over mature in order to obtain high quality hay. Soybeans, cowpeas and lespedeza should be cut while in full bloom to just beginning to set pods. Grass hays should be cut while in full bloom to just beginning to set pods. Grass hays should be cut just as the plants begin to head. All hays should be exposed to direct sunlight as little as possible. Hay should be raked and windrowed as soon as the leaves wither and before they become sufficiently dry to shatter.

Enterprising Mississippi farmers are finding out that their farm woodlands may be made to yield a crop each year if they practice good woodland management and selective cutting. Only the trees that are ready for harvest are cut and the thirty and more desirable younger trees are left to grow. The work of cutting can be done during the winter time and helps to provide work the year round.

Application blanks for subsidy payments are now in the hand of county agents. It will be necessary for each farmer to sign an application for his subsidy payment on his 1937 cotton crop. This will be done either in the county agent's office or at community meetings called by the county agents. Subsidy payments for Mississippi will total about $13,000,000.

County Agent N. S. Estess of Madison county reports that community meetings held throughout the county recently to explain how farmers can calculate maximum payments for their farm and how they can earn full payment were the most largely attended ever held in the county.

County Agent J. M. Sinclair of Pearl River county reports that the South Mississippi Wool Growers' Association sold this year's wool clip of approximately 200,000 pounds at auction recently for 26.3 cents per pound.

County Agent R. G. Prescott of Rankin reports fine results from the use of basic slag on lespedeza and permanent pastures. He also says more farmers are giving attention to controlling weeds in their pastures by mowing.

PATRONIZE COURIER ADVERTISING

ACTIVITIES
LKER WOOD
CRETARY OF STATE
article of last week
August thrid passed
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bill in so far as pure-
purposes taxes are
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nference committee
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Pepper
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and that
Gulf Gas
of the orange disc
dson-McLean
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Service Stations
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Service Station
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rvice Station
—23rd Ave.
Gulf Station
Highways 11-80
E. Ray
—29th Ave.
McLean
—34th Ave.
PRIMM,
tributor

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Clean clothes
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es simply can't
comfort and
looks! Econ-
are our policy,
ork is simply

Our laundry services are unexcelled in this section . . . your protection against disease.

Our laundry services, too, are more economical.

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Geo. Hutton, Mgr.

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"You can't beat our cows . . . But you can whip our cream."
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JOBS TODAY OPEN TO PERSON WHO CAN SELL HIMSELF AND THEN "PRODUCE THE GOODS"

It's the person who can sell himself and then "produce the goods" who will get the jobs open today, a consensus of local personnel men revealed.

Furthermore, the man must fit the job. That a man with too high an intelligence rating is just as poor a person to pick for some work as those with too little intelligence for others, seems to be the general opinion.

"We have hired men with patched trousers and dirty finger nails," says one personnel director. "It's what he had up here (tapping his head) that counts. If he gets the job his appearance will take care of itself."

Must Fit The Job

Another employer added:

"If you put a high score man in a low score job he won't stick, and vice versa. The problem is to get the square peg in the square hole."

Appearance and personality seemed to be rated highest on the combined lists of requirements for applicants. But equally important is the first approach.

One method which has been found to be successful is one in which the applicant writes to the employer, stating his qualifications, and just exactly what he can do and what job he is applying for. Enclosed in the letter, the applicant places a small photograph or snapshot of himself.

Personal Application Follows

Then, timing his appearance with that of the letter, the applicant applies in person for the job he has written to the management about.

The personnel directors state through this method they are better able to link the applicant in their minds and a better first impression is produced.

But the first interview is the beginning of the battle. Many industrial firms have placed numerous barriers between the job-seeker and the job.

Among these physical examinations, written tests, and quizzes, intelligence tests, and the job of "selling himself" to the department head, face the applicant who has successfully surmounted the first interview.

Long Period Of Selection

"We sometimes spend two weeks picking a man for a certain job," the employment manager for one firm said.

"Putting a man on the payroll requires a capital investment of $10,000 and we don't like to make mistakes."

The applicant is usually questioned closely as to his previous experience, if any, his habits, associates, education and family background. Also important is his personality—his manner, ability to speak correct English, general intelligence and attitude.

"We try to get an applicant talking about himself to find out how he spends his spare time, what magazines he likes to read and whom he hobs with," a manager for a large firm said here.

Reasons For Failure

"Some young men seem to have all the necessary qualifications but fizzle out. The reason may be poor associations or poor home influence. Some fall through lack of a sense of responsibility for their own success. They don't do the things necessary to advance them."

The "beautiful but dumb" theory as to girl workers was exploded by the group of personnel men.

"Appearance is about 90 per cent when it comes to getting a stenographer job but not in keeping it," one said. "Beauty and ability go hand in hand. Our experience is that attractive girls with personality are the most capable."

"Girls are pretty because they're smart," added another. "If you think good looks and winsome personality don't count just take a look around the store. We like girls who will make friends for our organization, who will make customers want to come back."

Answers to examination questions:

What is "watered stock?"

If a farmer wants to sell his cattle he gives them great quantities of water. This makes them weigh more, and he gets more money.

MOSBY'S
Milk Means Good Milk
Try It Today!

LET—
Griffin Radio Co.
Repair Your Radio For You
City Garage
Phone 1013

J. S. Williamson
Service Station
Hillcrest Road
GAS - OIL - AIR
LEE TIRES
Groceries - Poultry
Soft Drinks - Tobacco
Fertilizer - Turpentine
Free Delivery - - - Phone 2131

THE WRONG and the RIGHT OF IT

When seated, the body should not be allowed to sprawl, legs should not be tucked around chair legs. Virginia Grey, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer player, illustrates a grotesque body position often assumed by the slovenly unaware.

Correctly seated, Miss Grey rests her hands in her lap, keeps her back straight, feet in a comfortable and proper position. It is permissible to cross the legs at the knee, never permissible to cross them at the ankle.

IT'S TRUE!
By Wiley Padan
GUY KIBBEE
WAS BORN IN EL PASO, TEXAS, ON MARCH 6th, JOINED A STOCK COMPANY at AGE 14 & PLAYED FROM COAST TO COAST FOR 21 YEARS
RUTH HUSSEY PLAYS the FEMININE LEAD in M-G-M's "RICH MAN, POOR GIRL"
RUTH CAME FROM GEORGE M. COHAN'S HOME TOWN
RUTH HUSSEY
DARK-HAIRED and DARK-EYED, CAME TO HOLLYWOOD FROM PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, via RADIO and THE STAGE
LEW AYRES
AS "COUSIN HENRY" PUTS A CRIMP INTO RUTH AND BOB'S ROMANCE!
Robt YOUNG
TAKES BOXING LESSONS FROM ANTHONY MARLOW, SINGING HUSKIST!

New York, N. Y.—"IT'S TRUE! that Rita Johnson was vice-president of her class at Worcester High School in Massachusetts," says Wiley Padan..."Rita also worked in a stock company in New England with Rosalind Russell and now they are both under contract to M-G-M . . . Virginia Grey and Lana Turner are Honorary Colonels of Hollywood's American Legion."

Pioneer Still Lives To Recount

(Continue From Page 1.)

from Lee's Ferry up the Colorado river and into the mouth of the Grand Canyon.

"Every day was an adventure," he said. "We started on Feb. 28 [illegible] Salt Lake City and took the [illegible] as far as Toquerville. We rested in Johnson's Canyon east [illegible] Utah and set out overland for Colorado river."

The expedition ran out of supplies what Fennemore terms "Navajo Mountains." Here they [illegible] a band of renegade Indians.

Indians Were Rustlers

"We tried to be friendly," he said, "but they fled the first chance they got. We followed along, hoping their tracks might lead us to a path over a range between us and the river. We ran into a bunch of canyons and found there the skulls and hoofs of hundreds of cattle. No wonder the Indians had run. They had been rustling cattle from the north and had been taking them down there to eat."

The expedition then made its way over the range by digging steps for horses and men in a loamy cliff, Fennemore said.

Once inside the Grand Canyon, Fennemore decided to return to Salt Lake City.

"I went back to my old picture gallery," he said, "but I didn't stay long. I decided I ought to give people around the state a chance to get their pictures taken."

Had Wagon Gallery

Fennemore constructed a collapsible gallery and loaded it and his paraphernalia on wagons and started out. The gallery and materials took two wagons. It took two days to set it all up and one to get it down. A year and a half later, Fennemore arrived in the booming little town of Beaver.

For the next year and a half he took pictures of the soldiers at Fort Cameron to send to their sweethearts and also photographed cowboys, miners, prospectors and farmers.

"I have taken at least one picture of nearly every one in the state of Utah," he declared.

Then for the next 16 years he operated a photography store and also went into the sawmill business. In 1893 the store burned down.

It was the year of the panic.

"It didn't look so good," said Fennemore, "so I decided to take a trip to Europe and rest. I never have gone back to work."

Hardships suffered by Southerners after the Civil War:

The wives of the aristocrats and of gentle birth patiently made their husband,s trousers out of their own.

The Tasty Shop
2116 Front St.
Home Cooked Meals

Meridian's Most Completely Dependable Prescription Pharmacy.
Ser Drug Co.
Phone 1033

SOUTHERN CORN PLANTERS BELOW ACREAGE IN 1933

Corn plantings in the South this year are 900,000 acres less than they were in 1933, according to corn acreage figures recently released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and forwarded to T. M. Patterson, administrative officer in charge, AAA, by I. W. Duggan, director of the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"Although the farmers in the 10 principal cotton-producing states planted only about 26,900,000 acres of cotton this year as compared with about 40,250,000 acres in 1933, they planted slightly less corn this year than in 1933," says Mr. Duggan, "the total corn acreage in the 10 principal cotton states is 28,095,000 acres this year, according to the Bureau's report. In 1933 the farmers in these 10 states grew 28,981,000 acres of corn.

"The higher acreage of cotton which the southern farmers grew in the past would normally produce enough cottonseed for livestock feed to equal the feed value of about 65,000,000 bushels of corn. At the normal yields of about 15 bushels of corn to the acre in the South, which are less than half as large as yields in the Corn Belt, more than a 4,000,000 acre increase in southern farmers' plantings would be required to make up for the livestock feed through the cotton acreage adjustments."

Mississippi farmers planted 2,522,000 acres to corn in 1933 and 2,904,000 acres in 1938, an increase of 381,000 acres.

Patronize
Carl Sanderford's
WOCO-PEP SERVICE STATION
2402 8th St. Phone 718

PAINT
Up Your House Furniture or Automobile with
NAMLTON
ONE COAT COVERAGE
POSITIVELY NO BRUSH MARKS
$2.10 Qt.
Western Auto Associate Store
2113—6th St. Phone 3041

SEES NO BOON IN RATE RISES

Seven Members Out Of 11 Believe Railroads May Be Harmed

A survey of opinion within the Interstate Commerce Commission reveals that a majority of its members believe increases in railroad carrying charges will not benefit the roads substantially and may ultimately result in harm.

The disclosure came as the carriers in the eastern part of the United States prepared to place in effect on July 25 a 25 per cent increase in passenger coach fares.

The commission, the survey discloses, authorized freight and passenger rate increases in the last few months largely because railroad managements believe they will result in increase revenues, and because the commission considers it undesirable to enter too greatly into the field of management. In some instances, however, decisions disclose, the commission has found increases "justified" on the basis of what the traffic and economic conditions will bear.

Of the 11 members of the government's oldest quasi-judicial body, seven have warned in recent opinions of the probable efects of rate increases.

Business Experience Cited

Chairman Walter M. W. Splawn, writing in connection with the commission's decision authorizing freight rate increases, pointed out that other industries, when they raised prices, drove business away.

"If the rail carriers follow the example of this large group of shippers, there is danger that they will have the same experience as those shippers," Splawn said. "In an effort to pass on increased expenses through increased rates, they may drive their competitors out of business and quantities of traffic they have."

The winter of [illegible] one for the settlers died, many babies were [illegible] tain John Smith was for all this.

Dr. G[illegible]
OPTOMETRIST
Has Moved [illegible] Boat Bldg.
Albright & Wood
Patients Please [illegible]

WHERE GOOD [illegible] MEET
FOR BETTER [illegible] DRINK
Albright & [illegible]
DRUG STORE

Accordion
Learn to Play the [illegible] and join our Acc[illegible]
CALL NOW FOR A [illegible] PRE-SCHOOL [illegible]
Ruth Rich[illegible]
Phone [illegible]
Between 1 and [illegible]

If It's Prompt and Efficient S[illegible] You Want
BOTH DAY AND NIGH[illegible]
PATRONIZE
CITY GARAG[illegible]
1917 6th St. Ph[illegible]

TO THE RESIDENTS OF MERIDIA[illegible]

As a part of the present civic effort to make our city a more attra[illegible] place in which to reside and as a part of the present program to m[illegible] ernize our downtown shopping areas, we are remodeling our store lo[illegible] tion at 2203 Fifth Street so as to make it one of the genuinely att[illegible] tive structures in the city.

We take pride in being a part of Meridian and feel our remod[illegible] program will be accepted as a sincere effort on our part to partic[illegible] in those programs which may produce positive results for our c[illegible] munity.

Our remodeled location should be ready for occupancy within the [illegible] three weeks.

We invite you to watch for formal announcements concerning our [illegible] gram and to visit us when we move into our new home.

FARLEY'S CLOTHING STOR[illegible]
L. C. HUTCHINS, MGR.

ECONOMICAL—A HEALTH FLOU[illegible]
FREEBURG'S BEST FLOUR
Protect your family's health by changing to "Freeburg's Best Flour" for all baking . . . milled from No. 1 soft red wheat by a special process which leaves all of the rich, easily digestible food-energy in every ounce.
THE STURGES CO.
WHIT STURGES
Distributed in Meridian Trade Territory For 52 Years.
Manufacturers of NO-DOPE FEED[illegible]

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE COURIER-NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

No. 37 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1938 PRICE 5 CENTS

Ponders To Sell re Lure

leisure of a century fered vacationists by which never have toms or overthrown ld Dixie.

ing a cue from the has provided syn- on dude ranches ent of city dwellers, mons built long be- War on farms and ns are considering em into pleasure

ed "colonel" with a and handlebar mus- host to visitors in ew-year homes, easily y large white pil- t concrete, marble hes, by their pala- n, and by huge, dotted with various shrubberies and t is surrounded by cket or iron fences. hostess would be

Mint Julep

uch an atmosphere ted extent to dream yellow cane lawn shade of a willow stegle, watching smoke disappear light breeze, and casionally to pick iver tumbler filled ice.

nded by this dis- h e r n atmosphere nswer to many a is known that old yed by motion pic- of the past but uld be resurrected. —perhaps sons of d answered com- r masters—would glamour that lives every true son of te his age.

likely would be d their vacations r to chalk, but for e visitors, there tainment. Yet, it rb those who de- peace, quiet, and

ng time In Dixie, housands of miles bridle paths this ason-Dixion line.

e Plentiful

ill be fired before squirrels, and birds and many a hook before lakes and from fish.

omantic nerve in a Dixie believes it a Romeo of the d hire a negro jiggle e the lady of his astoundingly low h is dotted with h are plentiful. ight dancing on and in many nightly pleasure

ar more and more are built, nearly ffers an outing on Picnics take up any.

e enticing prem- Talk about hot chicken and flap- but, say South- really doesn't taste right until he of a Southern ots every ounce sseses into her

wnie Beauty

proud of its nat- re are many scen- ered with springs, tmosphere. Mon- es of battlefields, ving near them ttress account of n Confederate Yankees, or what ened and why it

me, fields are those bolls soon for the hands of are "choppin' Many of them their hoes in time—always a ong or religious was sung by the same fields.

BODY PARTY

d faculty of the College enjoyed mming party at k Sunday after-

embled at the College at one ich they were e lake by the nts.

ours swimming gathered around t wieners and enjoy the fea- ning.

vening were: Carolyn Carney, ell Kamper, Ada Braxton, Mar- Josephine Floyd, Sessions, Flora Wood, Haines ilbrook, Frank stian, Mr. and and Mrs. Dean e Raines.

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

There was always something happening at Marion. I never shall forget the time they put in the first telephone. You had to turn the crank to get anybody—One ring for Monroe Bailey's General Store, two rings for Press Tinnin, three rings for our preacher etc. And of course everybody would listen in to what everybody else was saying and always got the wrong number. One old lady use to tie the receiver to her head an' listen all day—and knit.

Now some of the village "cut ups" didn't like our preacher because he told them the truth about the "Kemper County skull-bust" they was drinking, and sometimes they got to laughing so loud you could hear 'em a mile down the road. They called that, "Disturbin' of the ePace."

One Saturday night, one old boy got to feeling of his oats (plain drunk) and somehow or other he got a hold of his sister's night gown and a bed-cap. And somehow or other he got that on and instead of leadin' his mule home, he got to pushin' the mule up the big road towards Lockhart. Buck Null, the constable, come along (as usual) and the old boy said, "You can't arrest me for disturbin' of the Peace."

Last Saturday night they ain't no law against smovin' a mule down the road is it?" And Buck said, I know you ain't disturbin no Peace but what are you doin' wearin' a woman's night gown and a bed-cap?" And the old boy looked down and saw the night gown and said, "Take me in Buck; Take me in I'm drunker n' I thought I was."

O yes, about the telephone. It was the same night the telephone rang and one of the "cut-ups" ran in to answer it and see who it was ringin' that time O' night. The voice said, "Is this the Reverend Brown?" (I'll call him that) and the "cut-up" said, "Yes," (like the preacher. Then the voice said, "This is Jimmie Jones. Me and Sally Smith want to get married tomorrow at the church. Will you perform the ceremony?" And the "cut-up" answered, "H—— Naw! I'll be too D—— busy preachin.'"

U. S. Now Helps Tribe Recover Its Lost Land

Uncle Sam is helping the Indians win back the country.

The Interior Department has approved plans of the Blackfeet Indians of Montana to use tribal funds to purchase land lost to white settlers.

Much of the grassland on the Blackfeet reservation, just east of Glacier National Park, is leased to white persons, who are in a position to exploit the Indians.

Present plans, however, call for the tribe to spend $125,000 in purchasing this land and making loans to Indian individuals and cooperatives. The loans will enable the Indians to purchase live stock and launch enterprises which have been impossible because of lack of credit.

An additional $35,000 is being used to construct buildings, wells, fences and make other improvements.

The Blackfeet tribal council planned the rehabilitation program and sent five delegates to Washington to win approval of the Great White Father. One of the delegates was Sampson Bird, who played football at Carlisle with Jim Thorpe, considered America's greatest all-round athlete of all time.

CARE OF WOOD FLOORS

Wood floors with fine finishes, such as shellac, varnish, or floor seal, combined with wax, should never be scrubbed with water. Sweeping or dry mopping should be all that is necessary.

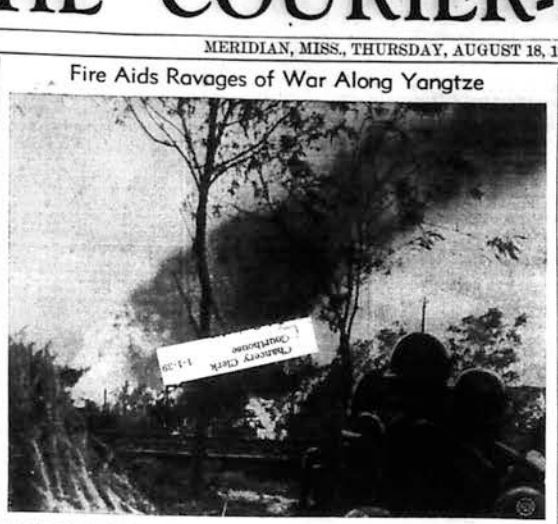
To make a good dry floor mop, the Forest Products Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends barely dampening of a soft cotton mop with a mixture consisting of three parts of kerosene and one part of paraffin oil. When the mop becomes dirty, it should be washed in hot soap and water, dried, and again dampened with the mixture of kerosene and paraffin oil.

Exceptional patches of dirt that cannot be removed in this way may be taken off by rubbing the surface lightly with fine steel wool moistened with turpentine. Where the finish is one of the new floor seals, badly soiled spots, such as occur usually where water has stood on the floor for a time, can be sanded by hand, patcher with seal, and buffed with fine steel wool. Then, if the rest of the floor is waxed, they should be waxed.

Varnish finish, if kept in good condition, offers protection against water scars; but if it does become stained it is not so easily repaired.

The wood experts of the Forest Products Laboratory recommend renewing a wax finish every 4 to 6 months, depending on the amount of wear on the floor.

Fire Aids Ravages of War Along Yangtze



On the outskirts of Kiukiang, Japanese artillery continued to pour a rain of shells into the city while flames already licked at the suburbs of the doomed town. This remarkable picture was made under fire by a Japanese photographer just behind the advancing front line of the Japanese troops. Kiukiang was regarded as a vital success in the rejuvenated Japanese drive on Hankow.

In a Huddle on Politics

What deep political secrets do you suppose Democratic Chairman Jim Farley is whispering into the ear of the donkey in the picture above? Postmaster Jim isn't telling and the donkey looks equally uncommunicative. Farley is pictured at Mackinac Island, Mich., during a vacation trip. Note that his hair (what there is of it) is now almost completely white.

GIVES FACTS ON PORK USE

STATE COLLEGE—The value and satisfaction of producing and curing sufficient pork on the farm to supply family needs is emphasized by Paul F. Newell, extension animal husbandman.

Newell states that pork products used by the average family, if purchased at retail prices, would cost from $80 to $100, or approximately 20 per cent of the average annual cash farm income in Mississippi.

Pork produced for home use on the farm may be charged at what it costs, while, if purchased, the products might have to be bought at high prices. Such a practice is not in keeping with good farming, observes Newell.

Hog production for supplying farm meat requirements is more nearly adapted to all farms than any other animal husbandry enterprise. Pork and other animal products and vegetables and fruits that can be grown in all areas of the state will supplement the family food budget each year and improve living standards, both by savings accomplished and by more adequate nutrition.

Consumption of pork products in the state is in excess of our production of hogs.

Any hog production program must be supported by adequate feed and pasture requirements. The bugeting of 125 to 150 bushels of corn, 2 acres soybeans, 2 acres of rape or rye and permanent pasture, 400 pounds of cottonseed meal and 400 pounds of tankage or its equivalent in skimmilk for each brood sow and her two litters carried to slaughter weights indicates necessary variety in the feeds required and the nutritional adequacy so necessary for profitable production.

March farrowed pigs are ordinarily best for use in growing farm supply of pork. They can be grown and finished to about 200 pounds in from 6 to 10 months and will be ready for curing during the most suitable hog killing weather. Fall farrowed pigs are more often used for spring finishing and sale.

WE SALUTE A MAN

Forty-five years ago he came from down near Conehatta to become a resident of this city. He came as an upright young man of 26 years with a reputation for honesty. And even though the raven locks have caught the autumnal frosts, even though the years have not always been as kind as they might have been, he, nevertheless, has hewn success along the pathway of life and his reputation for honesty remains unsullied this day.

It was this man who fashioned the first commission form of government for municipalities in Mississippi. It was this man who dreamed once of a great and beautiful city administration building and we know it now as the most attractive structure of its kind within our commonwealth. It was this man who made our present Matty Hersee hospital a possibility. As he designed our city hall, so is his influence seen in the architectural plans of this medical institution.

God blessed this man with rare intelligence and a full understanding of the law and had the Maker of men given him the ability to acquire friends easily and a more full use of the tongue, he might have been one of the nation's contemporary great.

This man has made use of his talents—he has done indeed the things most men talk about. He has made few promises but those he has made have been kept to the letter. He has been faithful in all things and honest in all his actions.

He believes in God and, to the best of his ability, he lives by the Holy Writ.

He is a charitable man but his charities he keeps unto himself as the prophets of old.

In the 45 years this man has served his people, in private or in public life, his name has always carried the banners of righteousness and courage. He has asked for no public commendations and few, today, know of the services he has so consistently rendered to all our people. He has been content to work for the benefit of the public, in the belief "as a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

No man in the history of this commonwealth has served better or more honestly or more efficiently in public office than this man.

No man in the history of this commonwealth has obeyed the ethics of his profession more religiously than has he.

As men shall always revere courage, honesty and virtue in life, so shall they honor the works of this man, and pray that more like him shall come into our midst.

We salute A. B. Amis, Sr.—honorable, kindly, just man that he is.

We salute him and all his kind.

A true servant of God—a worker for his fellowman.

And, by the largest vote ever recorded to a candidate for the office he now holds, may he be reelected for Chancery Judge, is our hope this day.

Cave Hermit Indifferent To It All; Doesn't Even Know Who's President

Frank Krowl, 41-year-old "Hermit of Woodlane," who lives sublimely alone in a tiny dugout along a railroad track, has never heard a radio or ridden in an automobile and does not know who is president of the United States.

Maintaining a complete indifference to everything that goes on in the world about him, Krowl, who served with the American army during the World War, sums up his philosophy of life with:

"What does it matter?"

A tall man, with cold blue eyes beneath shaggy brows, Krowl's raiment consists of a faded khaki shirt, corduroy trousers and a pair of rubber overshoes. For nearly 10 years he never has shaved or cut his hair. It hangs down to his waist in long, matted disarray.

Krowl was born in Poland and came to America in 1913. After his army service in the war, he worked at odd jobs in Seattle, Wash., and then came to Philadelphia to begin his life as a hermit.

"What difference where you live?" he said. "All land si the same."

He eats anything he can find, searching for food with a long stick which he pokes into rubbish cans and trash heaps. He has no money, for, as he says, money means little to him.

Krowl did not collect his soldier's bonus because when he went to the place where the checks were being given out he found the office closed. He never went back.

"I like it away from people," he explains. "I don't need money. I've got everything I need."

Physician, 103, Keeps Regular Working Hours

The nation's oldest practicing physician is the claim made in behalf of Dr. William Eberle Thompson, who has celebrated his 103rd birthday.

Dr. Thompson received a congratulatory letter from President Roosevelt upon the anniversary.

Dr. Thompson began his study of medicine at the age of 16 in the office of his father. When he was 18 his father died and he entered the office of Dr. Selden S. Scoville at Bethel preparatory to enrolling at the old College of Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati.

In 1860 Dr. Thompson received his medical degree and went back to Bethel to begin his own practice. He has spent his entire time in this village of 1,300 epople, with the exception of a period during the Civil War when he was an army physician.

Despite his advanced age, Dr. Thompson goes to his office daily.

DOCTORS TELL FULL HISTORY OF NEW DRUG

The story of medical science's latest weapon in the war against the deadly ailments that afflict mankind is told in a book published here by a noted Pittsburgh physician and two assistants.

The book concerns the drug sulfanilamide. Experience has shown that while the drug has effected some remarkable cures, it must be administered with care. Last year, more than 70 persons died from the effects of an "elixir" made by mixing sulfanilamide with diethylene glycol. But doctors said it was the diethylene glycol rather than the sulfanilamide that caused the deaths.

Dr. Ralph R. Mellon, head of West Penn Hospital's Institute of Pathology here, and his two assistants, Drs. Paul Gross and Frank B. Cooper, cooperated in writing the book, which shows the widespread uses to which sulfanilamide has been put. It is titled, "Sulfanilamide Therapy of Bacterial Infections."

Used For Many Ills

In tablet form, the drug has been used successfully in the treatment of pneumonia, streptococcal infections, some forms of meningitis, child-bed fever, gonorrhea, malaria, undulant fever, scarlet fever, ulcers of the colon, bone disease of many others.

Dr. Mellon and his aides describe experiments conducted here in the use of sulfanilamide to treat pneumonia. The doctors first infected hundreds of white rats with the deadly germ that causes lobar pneumonia. Then half of the rats were treated with sulfanilamide and half left untreated.

Of those treated, 80 per cent recovered, while 80 per cent of those left untreated died. The experiment was repeated and the same results obtained. It was then the scientists learned that victims of type 3 pneumonia were recovering along with victims of types 1 and 2. Serum is available for the first two types, but medicine has never produced a treatment for the usually fatal type 3.

Later, in October, 1936, ten pneumonia patients at West Penn Hospital agreed to treatment with sulfanilamide. Ten others refused. Of the ten treated, eight lived. Eight of those who refused the drug died, the authors revealed.

Critics Are Answered

Although enthusiastic about the drug, the physicians warn that it must be used only at the direction of a physician because its use is a delicate, highly technical undertaking. They dismiss the drug's critics with these words:

"If only a reasonable percentage of sulfanilamide's claims prove valid, an enormous advance will have been made. If all that is promise is fulfilled, we shall indeed have embarked upon a new epoch in the history of chemical treatment of disease."

Describing immediate effects of sulfanilamide, Dr. Mellon and his co-authors explain that it sometimes causes mild toxic effects such as nausea, dizziness or hypersensitivity of the skin, but point out that these conditions disappear soon after treatment is stopped.

A German invented the drug in 1908, but its real value was not discovered until 1935 when two Germans found it could be used to cure streptococcal infections.

The tragedy of sulfanilamide is that it lay idle on laboratory shelves for 27 years, the Pittsburgh physicians write.

"It was as though the medical world had been hunting for its spectacles only to find them on its forehead 27 years later," Dr. Mellon said.

OIL DRILLS USE EXPENSIVE MUD

The special brand of mud operators use in drilling a deep well costs from $20,000 to $50,000.

It accounts, sometimes, for more than a third of the cost of drilling 10,000-foot wells.

Ordinary mud will not do, according to W. T. Burton, independent operator drilling a deep well off the short of Lake Ponchartrain. It must be "conditioned" or chemically treated to aid in preventing blow-outs at high pressure levels.

As the drill stem goes down, the constantly circulating mud clears out the hole and coats the walls to prevent caving. It forms a growing wall that enables the driller to check blow-outs when he strikes gas sand.

Even the gas sand blows out in spite of the mud, all of the chemically-treated supply is ruined in the well and in the slush pit. Then comes another $15,000 or $20,000 or $15,000 to operating costs, depending on how far down the hole was.

To prevent loss of the valuable mud, operators set surface casing at 2,000 feet or less and cement it in to consolidate loose gravel, sand and rock.

To withstand the tremendous gas pressure, Burton said, that is encountered at tremendous depths, most trouble comes near the surface.

Sometimes great pressure is encountered at a depth where mud pressure is not sufficient to hold back the gas. That often means a promising hole must be delayed, or restarted.

Discovers Stamp Worth $50,000

The dream of every kid who collects stamps and of every expert who deeply studies philately came true for Warren R. Du Bois of Los Angeles, top picture. In a collection he bought for $300 was the unnoticed blue 1-center of Civil War vintage, shown lower photo. Studying it more closely, Du Bois found the cancellation mark, Aug. 17, 1861, marked it as having been used the same day it was issued, giving it a collector's value of $50,000.

Root Of Shrub Is Called New Insulin Source

Devil's Club, a shrub that grows wild in abundance along the coast of British Columbia, may provide doctors with a new source of insulin for treatment of diabetes. The Canadian Medical Association Journal, official organ of the Canadian medical profession, discloses.

Discovery of the new source, the journal reveals, was made by chance by Dr. R. G. Large and Dr. H. N. Brocklesby.

"Our attention was brought to this material through the examination by one of us of a surgical patient who, on hospitalization, developed marked symptoms of diabetes" the doctors wrote.

"This person, it was learned, had kept in apparent good health for several years by oral doses of an infusion of this root, and in fact still leading a normal life with the aid of this infusion. Such a preparation has long been used by Pacific Coast Indians, though for what specific purpose is not clear."

Note In Bottle Down 3 Rivers For 1,000 Miles

A note sealed in a bottle and tossed into the Cumberland river has started a friendship between two boys more than 1,000 miles apart.

It began a year ago when Carl S. McMurray, Jr., sealed three identical notes in three bottles and dropped them off the Woodland Street bridge into the Cumberland river. The notes requested their finders to communicate with McMurray.

The bottles drifted down the river with the current. One of them navigated the Cumberland to the Ohio, and finally went down the Mississippi until it was washed ashore on the west bank of the stream at Plaquemine, La.

There it was picked up by Percy Herbert, who unsealed the bottle and answered the note.

Now the boys have struck up a friendship by exchanging letters. They hope to arrange a meeting some day.

McMurray isn't sure he'll hear from the other bottles. He figures at least one of them was broken.

TEETH DEFLECT BULLET

SOMERSWORTH, N. H. — Leo Vachon, high school football team option, is thankful he has strong teeth. A friend accidentally discharged a .22 calibre rifle. Though the bullet struck Vachon's teeth, knocking out three of them, it was deflected with no other injury to the youth.

"BUY CANADA" DRIVE IN BRITAIN

LONDON — Several thousand bright yellow, black and red posters on the sides of London buses and delivery vans in the Greater London area marked the opening of nine months intensive campaign to increase the sale of Canadian food products.

U. S. Air Arm By 1940 Seen As Matchless

The U. S. Army air corps, at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars, will be the most modern and powerful military striking force in the word by 1940, according to the consensus of foreign military observers here.

By June 30, 1940, the army is scheduled to have a total of 2,350 "first line" fighting and bombing planes. In addition there will be more than 700 other planes of the "second line' 'that could be advantangeously pressed into service in an emergency.

One of the outstanding features of the "first line" division will be its inclusion of at east 52 "flying fortresses" of the type which recently made a record one stop non-stop flight from Miami, Fla., to Buenos Aires—5,260 miles in 27 hours and 50 minutes flying time.

These streamlined, all-metal monoplanes, with a gross weight of more than 20 tons, a wing span of 105 feet and length of 70 feet, have established themselves as one of the most important cogs in the American defense machine. Military observers believe they are superior to any bombing planes possessed by foreign powers. They are powered by four 1,000-horsepower Wright "Cyclone" engines.

Super-Ship Envisioned

The army is experimenting with a much more powerful ship than the "flying fortress," known as the "super-flying fortress," but has not yet put it into production. Experiments have shown that the latter type—said to be the most powerful military plane ever constructed—needs some changes, but generally has proved satisfactory and will be produced in increasing numbers next year.

The war department recently placed an order for 13 additional "flying fortresses" of the B-17 type. Thirteen of these ships were delivered to the army in 1937 and 26 more are in process of production, with deliveries scheduled to begin early in 1939. Delivery of the 13 additional fortresses just ordered will follow completion of the present order of 26. The entire fleet is expected to be completed early in 1940.

However, in view of their outstanding performance on one flight to and return from Buenos Aires and many recent transcontinental flights, it is considered likely that President Roosevelt may ask the next session of Congress for funds to increase the "fortress" fleet above 52.

The recent record-breaking round-the-world flight of Howard W. Hughes, millionaire sportsman, may have an importance all its own on future military airplanes. Aeronautical information obtained by Hughes on that flight was made available to the war and navy departments and is expected to prove highly valuable.

The sportsman-aviator's "flying laboratory" was equipped with navigation direction-finding and other instruments which had never before been thoroughly tested. Also there were certain mechanical features of Hughes' plane that were completely new and may be incorporated in military bombing plane designs.

At present the army is giving special attention to a new type plane known as the "Aircuda," which is propelled by two "pusher" engines. The "Aircuda," although heavily armed with machine guns, is capable of tremendous speed—exceeding 300 miles an hour—and is said to be able to overtake any bombing plane now built.

A plane similar to the "Aircuda" is being thoroughly tested for stratosphere flying. This ship has a sealed cabin and when perfected, probably will have a speed of nearly 400 miles an hour.

85-Year-Old Man Enjoys His First Barber Haircut

Charles F. Cannon, 85, has had his first haircut by a barber.

As a boy and youth, his mother cut his hair, and after he was married his wife did the trimming.

"It must have been all those nice smells that weakened me," Cannon said after his first "store" haircut.

FACTS ABOUT MALARIA

"Chills and fever," "fever and ague," "marsh fever," "intermittent fever," "remittent fever," and "pernicious fever" are some of the local names for the disease doctors call malaria. Malaria fever is caused by parasites in the blood which feed upon the red blood cells. They are carried from the sick to the healthy by certain kinds of mosquitoes known as ANOPHELES.

This disease is one of the most debilitating afflictions of man." It is more or less prevalent in all warm climates and marshy regions where anophelene mosquitoes live. The three recognized methods of preventing malaria are (1) thoroughly screening all human habitations and, in summer, wearing veils and gloves out of doors after sundown; (2) destruction of anopheles mosquitoes in any or all of their different stages of growth; (3) systematic treatment of the population of a malarious locality with efefetive remedies.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
813—22nd Avenue
Offices in The Meridian City Lines Building
Phone 1141
Box 745

LETTER TO A MERIDIANITE

Dear Sir:

One day, during the early part of this month, you were standing in front of the Smack-Over Cafeteria. You were accosted by an elderly gentleman and his wife. The wife told you that they were traveling through the country; that their home was in South Carolina and they wanted to spend the day in Meridian and visit various points of interest. You were asked the question, "Are there any points of interest in and around Meridian?" To which question you replied, "No Ma'am." Now you have been living in Meridian for a good many years and for your benefit, read the following, memorize it, take it to heart, digest it and pray over it:

"Yes Ma'am, Meridian has a great many points of interest—historical, architectural, scenic, educational, recreational and otherwise. Right up the street from here is the Scottish Rite Cathedral, a replica of the temple erected to Osiris on the island of Philae in Egypt. As you probably know, the first and original mysteries were those of Isis and Osiris in Egypt. The Egyptians probably obtained these great truths from the Lost Atlantians and this 'ancient wisdom' has been preserved through the centuries in the symbols of Freemasonry. The only place in the world you can see a similar structure is for you to go to Egypt.

"The old lady you see driving that 1906 model Dodge is Mrs. Annie Chiles. She is a character in her own right and a personality, the like of which you seldom find. Due to her efforts there has been established an arboretum at Highland Park. There you will find the most unique collection of native plants in the South, including several varieties of terrestial orchids. By all means visit Highland Park, one of the loveliest spots this side of Heaven.

"A few blocks up the street lives Bandmaster Howard Lane. Howard has the most valuable private collection of Indian archaeological relics in America. In fact, his collection numbers some eight thousand items and range anywhere from the smallest of arrow heads for shooting birds to Indian skulls, clubs, tomahawks, vases, pattery, etc. Howard will be delighted to show you his collection.

"In the distance you can see Mt. Barton, the last of the foothills of the Alleghenies. Take Highway 45. It is one of the most beautiful scenic highways in America. From the crest of Mt. Barton you can get a bird's eye glimpse of Meridian, 'The Kindly City,' and a vista to the west that is unequalled this side of Lookout Mountain. There is nothing in South Carolina that can touch it for sheer breathtaking beauty.

"If you are artistically inclined visit St. Paul's Episcopal church, the First Baptist church and St. Patrick's Catholic church. There you will find some of the most beautiful stained glass memorial windows in the country. The grave to the side of St. Patrick's church is that of Father Valley, who, in 1878 did heroic service during the yellow fever epidemic in Meridian.

"The J. H. Gary house, 905 31st avenue, is where General Leonidas Polk established his headquarters during the Civil War and when the Confederates were retreating to Demopolis from old hell-raising Sherman.

At 1009 18th avenue you will see the site of the first home built in Meridian; the home of Meridian's first pioneer, Richard McLemore. This home is built around the original log cabin. You can't miss that.

"There are so many things in Meridian. Oh yes, be sure and go out to the state hospital. There you will find seven acres in flowers and the two largest Japanese magnolia trees in the world.

"By all means visit Key Field, Meridian's airport. It is named in honor of Colonels Al and Fred Key who, on June 27, 1935, broke the world's endurance record for sustained airplane flight. They remained aloft 653 hours and 34 minutes. Al and Fred are in charge of the field and will be most happy to make your acquaintance.

"There is Northwood County Club where you will see a replica of Mount Vernon and one of the most immaculately kept golf courses in the country.

"While you are on your way to the country club, you might pay a visit to our new Junior College and the new concrete stadium with a seating capacity of 14,000.

"At Rose Hill cemetery you will find the grave of Kelly Mitchell, who died in 1915 and was buried in a Romany dress strung with gold coins dating back to 1750. She was known as 'The Gypsy Queen' and was the wife of Emil Mitchell, king of all the gypsies in the United States.

"Be sure and take the scenic drive of four miles around the waterworks pond. There you will find a group of shimmering lakes as beautiful as Lake Louise in Canada or Lake George in New York.

"When you drive by the caretaker's home, you will see a most interesting sight—about a dozen old roosters in charge of several hundred little chicks. Foster Lawrence says these old roosters take care of the chicks far better than the hens themselves. The roosters have been trained by Foster especially for that purpose. He calls them 'Capons' —whatever that is.

"There goes Joe Naylor, 'The Sage of Marion,' philosopher, thinker, and humorist. He writes for The Courier-News, the 'Good-Will' paper, and the most up and coming weekly in the United States. Take this latest edition. Are there any points of interest around Meridian? 'Yes Ma'am.' Tell the folks in South Carolina that Meridian is the most interesting city in the South and tell 'em we said, 'Howdy.' Good-bye."

GOOD WORK

When the grand jury convened for this term of circuit court, each member was furnished with a list of the crimes committed in this county since the adjournment of the last grand jury. With this list was furnished a list of witnesses and a statement of what the testimony of each would be.

This information has been of untold benefit to the grand jury and the credit should go to our most efficient county attorney, Roscoe Nettles. Lauderdale county should be congratulated on having the good sense to elect such men as Roscoe and the Courier-News predicts that he will be elected next year without opposition.

SONG OF THE PRESS

"I am the Printing Press—Anarch of Christendom,
Breeder of discontent, fomentor of strife, destroyer of hopes and delusions:
I am the thunder and the flash bursting palls of sacred superstition—
The earthquake sundering anointed forms, the wind that topples reverent customs, the flood that drowns creeds and churches—
I am the sunlight in which men rear new temples, gain new illusions, fresh hopes, and large ideals.

"I am the Printing Press—Dooming Authority,
Unseating gods and kings, plotting revolutions, stirring to rebellion, revealing to slaves the chains that bind them:
I am the danger of a little knowledge which precedes more knowledge and ripens to wisdom:
I am the pain and the ecstacy of quickened growth, the bitterness of knowing, the pang of disillusions, the dregs at the bottom of the cup:
I am that which is clothing right with might.

"I am the Printing Press—Time's Analyst,
Sifting, dissecting, assorting, evading or hiding nothing;
Searching the dark corners, dragging into sunlight the dust of centuries, the slime of lust, the mold of weakness, the debris of ignorance;
Lending myself to all shams, shames and villainies, to all graces and divinities:
Culture and crudeness I blazon, faith and doubt unmask, hate and love mingle, pride and humility, prejudice and sympathy uncover—
I reveal man to himself.

"I am the Printing Press—The Silver Thread
That binds the human whole:
I am the Messiah foretold by the prophets;
Buddha and Jesus were my heralds:
I am the resurrection and the life, the cross and the circle, regeneration and destruction;
I am the trinity of pain, knowledge and growth;
I am the power to roll the stone from the tomb of death and reveal life:
I shall uncover the secret place of the Grail and cleanse all men
To drink from the golden chalice.

"I am the Printing Press—The Means and the End
Of external progression—the journey out and the return.
I shall marry the heart to the head of man—wed intellect and sympathy, care and art, purpose and genius, passion and reason, religion and logic, poetry and usefulness, morality and nature:
I am the wearing away the crudities and intensifying the realities—transmuting the primitive instincts to the finer perceptions:
I am fitting man for his new environment:
I am the prophet of that time when the written word shall be obsolete—
When men shall speak soul to soul."

THE COUNTRY LAWYER

It is high time that someone took up the cudgel on behalf of our muchly abused lawyers. Lawyers are men and prone to error, like all other men; but be it said to the everlasting credit of the lawyers of Meridian that the vast majority of them are highly intelligent and upright citizens and their contribution to this community has been definitely on the side of good and of such proportions that it would be impossible to enumerate them. For that reason we gladly publish this tribute: "The Country Lawyer," by Dillard S. Gardner of the Supreme Court of North Carolina:

All knowledge is the domain alike of philosopher and lawyer. The lawyer must indeed be a philosopher, for the world of people is his library, the relation of humanity and logic the equation which he seeks, the eccentricities of human nature the evasive formula upon which he ponders.

Human conduct of the past is brought to him for analysis and interpretation; human action of judge, jury, and witnesses must be forecast by him upon the basis of suppositions and hypothetical evidence as yet unknown. The lawyer's mind is the test-tube into which clients pour their fact situations. The lawyer, drawing upon his experience, adds to these the probable evidence of the opposition.

Then, applying legal reasoning as the catalytic, he advises the client. He advises wisely and successfully to the extent that he is a master of legal principles, a keen student of the practical operation of the machinery of law in the particular locality, and a sage in knowledge of the functioning of the minds and hearts of his fellowmen.

The philosopher divorces himself from the earth, retreating from the mundane reality of relative values to some higher sphere of fourth dimensional absolutes.

The lawyer realizing "the futility of reaching for the stars contents himself with catching fireflies"—but always with the gleam of star-dust in his eyes, even when his feet sink in the soggy clay. With a longing for the mountain tops he remains in the cities of the plains, for he draws his life from the breathing, struggling, barbaric contests of men.

Through his office runs, in a turgid stream, the life of his community—a puzzled workman seeking wages past due, a worried mill-owner threatened with a strike, a broken wretch seeking money for a body crushed under a truck, a selfish husband pleading freedom from a dull wife, a tearful mother frantic over the elopement of her baby girl.

Here is his life, here the only life that could ever satisfy him. At times he may gaze wistfully towards the mountain tops, but he does so knowing that he must leave the press of life. The sound of babbling brooks may be a poet's inspiration, but the half-sobbed thanks of a tortured woman is often the stipend he seeks.

The multihued glory of a mountain sunrise may be the source of an artist's ecstacy, but the stammering appreciation of a negro saved from the electric chair causes his heart to sing.

Dreams are for the poets.

Splendid syntheses are for the philosophers.

Humanity—crude, vulgar, raucous, tearful, joyful—is the life-blood of the lawyer.

Neither wholly sage nor fully man, he knows the murky darkness at his feet and the piercing brilliance overhead. He would not have it otherwise.

Mud-spattered saint.
Star-dusted sinner.
Country lawyer!

The last week's issues of The Courier-News very probably broke al records for circulation of a weekly newspaper. Five hundred copies were distributed to all parts of the civilized world—by friends and boosters in New York City.

"If Governor White would help the man who really needs help along the tax exemption line, he would change his homestead to automobile exemption, for people would rather let the tax gatherer take the house than the car."

STORY SO FAR: Stephen Holland, brilliant young lawyer, and his wife Cynthia have been divorced without rancor. She tried to hold him through her love for their little daughter, Ellen, but he has seen so clearly that her selfish and domineering nature makes their marriage a failure. In Washington he meets and marries Marie Kent. Mrs. Kingsley, intimate friend of Stephen's mother and next-door resident of Maplewood warns Marie she is going into "enemy territory." Cynthia stages a dramatic and embarrassing scene at the club when Marie makes her first appearance in Maplewood society.

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Chapter Nine

Marie made friends and she and Stephen had as many invitations as they cared to accept. She could not feel herself a pariah; yet, except in their own home when she was alone with Stephen she never felt that she really "belonged." After that one night at the club they never went again. They did not mention it — they just did not go. There was something else, more important. She never felt free to go to Stephen's mother unless they were invited or she had phoned to ask if she might drop in. She thought it rather fine of Mrs. Holland to go on living in the house with Cynthia, still; but she could not risk going in unexpectedly and finding Cynthia there.

In the late fall, Stephen and Marie thought they would go to Washington for the holidays, but that became impossible when Stephen was called in on an important case which required a great deal of preparation. Marie was disappointed. She wasn't exactly homesick, but she wanted to see her grandmother and her old friends.

An intimate friend of Cynthia's came up to Marie and apologized in behalf of the committee.

A few days before Christmas Mrs. Holland said she had decided to spend Christmas with her sister, who lived in Chicago. Marie had the feeling that she had changed her plans when Stephen and she changed theirs.

"Is anything wrong, Laura?" Marie asked the cook a few days before Christmas. "You don't look your usual cheerful self."

"I'se all right," said Laura. "You all planning a big dinner or anything for Christmas?"

Marie laughed.

"So that's it," Laura. I'm a woman of my word. I promised you that you could spend Christmas with your family and you can, just as if we were going to Washington."

"But, Mrs. Holland, can you—"

"I've had a brilliant idea, Laura. Going up to the lake for a real Northern Christmas I'll have this year."

That night, Stephen told Maris that he had had a note from Cynthia asking him to come to Christmas afternoon; Ellen had made a gift for him and of course wanted to present it in person. It would not interfere with anything Maris wanted to do, would it?

"Why, of course, dear," he said. "I think it is a good idea all around. Of course you want to spend part of the day with Ellen and will I be glad to have you out of the house!"

It was late afternoon which Cynthia had set for Stephen to visit Ellen. The maid who opened the door told him he was to go to the nursery.

Ellen handed him something — he didn't know what the piece of crude white clay was meant for until she told him it was an ash-tray. He said it was not only the nicest ash-try he had ever seen, but the very nicest present he had ever had in all his life.

"And it's got your name in it, too," said Ellen. "See — it says 'Daddy.'"

"Did you think of this all by yourself, my baby?" asked Stephen, stroking her curls.

"Of course, she did!" said Cynthia hurriedly.

"Why, mummy, have you forgotten," asked Ellen. "You said Daddy would like it in his other house."

Just then Ellen's nurse appeared and said it was time for Ellen's supper.

"Bye, Daddy," said Ellen. "Merry Christmas."

Before Stephen could answer, Cynthia spoke.

"And if you like to stay, Steve? Ellen might sit with us for dinner — if you care — "

"Thank you, I can't."

"I wonder why you must go," said Ellen.

"I must tonight, baby mine."

"Don't break your ash-tray, will you?"

"I certainly won't."

Cynthia walked down to the outer door with him.

"I wish you wouldn't do things like that, Cynthia," he said. "Ellen was a perfect little lady. She never questioned my going — or why — until you mentioned my staying for dinner."

"I'm sorry, Steve. I didn't think — It's Christmas, you know and I want Ellen —"

"We should both try to prevent her having to face any unnecessary problems. I know you didn't do it deliberately, Cynthia, and I don't mean to criticize you as a mother."

"Thank you, Steve," said Cynthia with a sad little smile.

Stephen did not tell Marie of what had happened. He did not want her, either, to have to face any unnecessary problems. It was while they were so gay over the dinner she had cooked, that he did not think of it again — for that night at least.

Cynthia did not tell Mrs. Holland of the Christmas day incident when she returned. She had something more important to say.

"But you can't, Cynthia, dear," Mrs. Holland almost gasped. "What would you do? You're as intelligent and smart as any woman could be, but it takes more than that to make a living these days. What on earth made you think of refusing to take alimony? Of course Steve wouldn't hear of it."

"He might be influenced. You know second wives —"

"You are all wrong, Cynthia, if you think Maris resents Steve's supporting his child."

"I hope you're right. But I've heard little things. She has friends here with whom she is a little more frank than she is with — others. It may be just gossip. Forget I told you, Mother, dear, now, it couldn't be true. No woman you like could be sh selfish and cruel."

Mrs. Holland did not believe what Cynthia said she had heard could be true of Maris, but it made her uneasy. She was glad as the weeks passed and Cynthia not only did not mention the subject again, but continued to accept the generous checks sent her by Stephen.

One day, Stephen asked Maris to meet him for luncheon at the club. It would be more convenient for him to pick her up there than come home for her. She dreaded going to the club, but remembering her grandmother said no Kent had ever been a coward, she agreed.

When Maris reached the club and walked toward the dining room, she saw that it was crowded with women and they were having their luncheon at card tables. The headwaiter seemed nervous as he explained there was a charity bridge on that day. An intimate friend of Cynthia's who had been introduced to Maris but had never called upon her nor shown any desire to be friendly, came up to her. Her voice was too sweet as she said she was sorry — the committee had not known Mrs. Holland played bridge; she came to the club so seldom.

Stephen's mother, sitting at a table with Cynthia, rose and came quickly toward Maris.

"If you'll have luncheon with me, dear," she said — "Alex can set a table for us, even if the room is crowded."

"Thank you," said Maris shaking her head.

"I wish you would, Marie."

"I'd rather not — really. I just stopped by — Steve is coming for me, soon. Please go back to your table. I'm sorry to have caused any trouble."

As Maris walked out, the woman tried to explain to Mrs. Holland but she was cut short.

"I don't like stupid cruelty," said Mrs. Holland. "She has every right to be asked here. I hope and I expect this sort of thing will never happen again."

When Stephen drove up, Maris was waiting for him under the portico. He was so interested in the surprise he had for her, he did not notice that she did not look happy. She smiled when she saw the reason for their drive — a beautiful house set in several acres of lovely land. It was just what they wanted and Stephen had taken an option on it. Suddenly the happiness faded from her face.

"What's wrong?" cried Stephen, alarmed.

"I can't live here—anywhere—until things are straightened out. I've been wondering if I shouldn't go to grandmother's for awhile."

"Maris, are you crazy? Are you talking of leaving me?"

"No, for always. I'm not complaining but — of course I had warning enough — I was coming into enemy territory. But I loved you and —"

"Don't you love me now?" Stephen's voice was strained as he asked the words.

"More every day. Knowing everything, I'd marry you again. But — I thought I married a man. I find I married a child. Stephen, I'm an outside here—with the town—with your mother — with you. Don't try to stop me. With me, too! You're still tied to Cynthia in a thousand ways. You can't break away. They won't let you."

Stephen took her in his arms.

"Would you really leave me, Maris — go someone — leave me, alone, to solve all the problems?"

She looked at him steadily for a moment, then laid her head on his shoulder and burst into sobs.

"No — no — I can't. I will never leave you, as long as you want me. But I don't know what to do — I don't know what to do."

Next Chapter: Mrs. Kingsley comes to Maris' aid. Cynthia makes a new thrust.

COURIER-NEWS ADVERTISEMENTS BRING RESULTS

HIGHLIGHTS ON THE LIFE OF LAUREL AND HARDY

The team of Laurel and Hardy, which spells fun around the world, was formed in 1927 at the Hal Roach studios in Hollywood, to which each comedian had drifted, although by widely diverse routes. "Block-Heads" is their eleventh feature.

Stan Laurel, the "dead-pan dummy," was born in England, the son of show people and he spent his early years in a trunk backstage. At seven, he was a full-fledged actor in London and at fifteen he launched out for himself in a dance and patter act booked in various English and continental Music Halls.

Subsequently, he joined a troupe of London comedians featuring Charlie Chaplin, and came with them to the United States in a cattle-boat. The troupe toured the country for three years, and when they disbanded, Laurel got a vaudeville engagement. He made his first picture in 1917 but decided he preferred the stage, and so it was not until 1926, when he found himself in California, that he entered pictures again, at the Hal Roach studios.

Oliver Hardy, the fat, irate member of the team, hails from Atlanta, Georgia. During his student years at the University of Georgia the stage bug bit him, and he responded promptly, by joining a troupe of minstrels touring the country. However, because of stern parental objection to his stage-struck proclivities, he returned to the University and got his degree; but he put his foot down firmly when the family wanted him to study law.

In fact, as soon as he could get a vaudeville booking, following commencement, he did, and for the next several years followed his great

HOW TO LOSE GIRL FRIENDS—AND INFURIATE WIVES!
As shown by Roger Converse and Doris Weston, stars of the M-G-M short musical, "It's In The Stars."

HORSE AND RAT ARE PALS

KALAMAZOO, Mich. — A strange friendship has sprung up here between a black horse and a white rat. Refusing to eat from a large oat bin, the white rat insists on joining Danny, the horse, in the feedbox when meal-time comes. The horse doesn't object.

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THE WRONG and the RIGHT OF IT

It is from this starting position that a person entering a car so often stumbles headlong into the seat. Note the awkward position of the entire body, the unlovely lines of the legs. Posed by Virginia Grey.

In entering an automobile, the body should always be facing toward the front of the car; the right foot should be the first on the running board, allowing the body to keep the graceful lines and to enter easily.

...sters
...Boom

...is seeking to be... shipping market ...om every country ...in transit, stored, ...shipped to foreign ...ty free. ...s itself gifted to ...le because of the ...aphical location ...the facilities which ...give it. ...ports could be ...gates to Central ...the Balkans, the ...as transit points ...ent and the Occi... on the northwest ...s to northern Eu...

...prospect has been ...e government for ...is because of such ...at a decree-law ...1927 creating free ...Italy's major ports. ...tly, however, that ...as given to the

...nse Involved
...e huge expense in... aside these free ...ll recently hesitat... because of a feel... to the success of ...ening and renewal ...accords in the in... Ethiopian conflict, ...hanged this doubt

...the 1927 decree, ...would be set aside ...orn, Naples, Pal... Syracuse, Brindisi, ...Ancona, Venice, ...nd Zara. ...e ports have had ...imited basis for a ...to serve Austria, ...Hungary. With the ...Anschluss, Italy ...new accord with ...edly assuring ...as a free zone ...special port fa... which is tanta... zone ...motivating the ...free zone is not ...ide areas where ...ended, stored and ...de the payment of ...give impetus to ...table industry — ...non-Italian ma... terstory by Ital... Italian labor.

offee Sought

...hat Italy has al... Brazil attempt... the South Ameri... ship all its coffee ...d Mediterranean ...este, unfinished ...ecording to the

proposition, Brazil could store, sort and pack coffee in the allotted free zone and reship it to the various points of destination.

Only recently Italy, in trade negotiations with South Africa, similarly offered to set aside a free zone in Genoa where the Boer nation could send frozen meats and fruits for storage, sorting and reshipment to the Continent. Italy also has approached Switzerland, offering the landlocked federation the use of Genoa as an outlet to the sea.

It is thus evident that Italy has offered similar facilities and advantages to many other nations.

Aside from the great prestige that Italy would certainly gain as an international center of exchange, there are six other sound reasons prompting fascists to create these zones.

Six Benefits Cited

They are:

1—Use of Italian Labor—Thousands of Italians would be employed as longshoremen, storehouse workers and clerks, laborers in the factories to finish and sort the goods and as train leaders. This would be an outlet for some of Italy's unemployed and parttime workers.

2—Use of Italian Equipment—Italian ships would carry additional traffic to and from these zones. Italian harbor equipment and harbor boats would also be used to load and unload the material to and from the ships. Italian trains presumably would get a great bulk of the traffic destined for many points on the Continent.

3—Defray Harbor Upkeep—Each of the 14 Italian ports mentioned has a certain amount of overhead to pay for the cost of operation. Additional traffic to these ports would help pay these operating expenses and in several cases put the ports on a paying basis.

4—Stimulate Banking Activity —Italian banks with branches abroad naturally would be asked to handle some of the banking activities for those firms doing business through the free zones.

5—Stimulate the Creation of Foreign Firms in Italy—Many of the firms doing business through the zones would find it convenient to open branch offices in the Italian ports.

6—Introduce Foreign Money to Italy — The opening of foreign branches in Italian cities, banking activity caused by the business exchanges and the coming of foreign merchants to Italy would bring foreign money into Italy. The presence of foreign merchants and their families would bring in still more additional cash to the lean fascist coffers.

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CAPITOL ACTIVITIES

by WALKER WOOD
SECRETARY OF STATE

The homestead exemption bill has passed both the House and the Senate. By accepting a conference report on August 10th, which excluded most city taxes, the house of representatives joined the senate in approving the homestead exemption measure. As the homestead exemption law stands Mississippi homes. Whether in city or country, will be exempt on the first $5,000 of valuation of all state property taxes, and of all county and district taxes levied for maintenance purposes. Municipalities were left out of the bill, with the exception of exemption from maintenance school taxes. School tax levies in municipalities in Mississippi range from five to fifteen mills. In some municipalities the tax is as much as sixty per cent of the total tax. So it will be seen, that, after all, the municipalities fare well under the homestead exemption law passed. As soon as the governor signs the bill it will be a Mississippi law.

The next matters now that will have to be disposed of before adjournment of the extraordinary session is that of providing additional revenue to offset that lost through the exemption law. Some of the means that will be brought before the legislative bodies to do this are; two-mill increase in ad valorem on property other than homesteads; increase in cigarettes tax from three to four cents per package; restoration of 20 per cent tax on cigars, increase of tax on beer from one-half to 2 cents per bottle.

The extraordinary session of the Mississippi legislature has been a busy one despite the fact that the Home Exemption Bill was the primary legislation for which the session was called. Up to August 11 there had been a total of 317 bills introduced in the house and senate. Of this number 58 house bills; 20 senate bills, and 6 house and senate concurrent resolutions, have been passed by both houses, and approved by the governor. Most of these measures are of a local and private nature, dealing with individuals municipalities and county affairs.

A bill was introduced at the regular 1938 session of the legislature, to discontinue the lime plant at Waynesboro Representative U. S. Large of Wayne county, succeeded in having the plant continued, therefore the federal government will pay $2.00 a ton to farmers using lime for cover crops, $1.50 an acre for planting such crops, and $1.50 per acre for plowing under. The lime will be furnished at a cost of $1.50 a ton at the plant. The G. M. & N. Railroad will transport this lime free along its routes. In an effort to aid the farmers of our state and cooperate with congress and President Roosevelt in the effort to raise the economic level of our agricultural interest Hon. G. P. Thames, Superintendent of the state penitentiary, sent convicts July 29th to the plant at Waynesboro, and preparations under the supervision of Mr. Coot McRea are being made to supply any amount of crushed lime to farmers who want it to place on land on which crops are to be planted.

The Mississippi Department of the American Legion will lead a National Legion parade again in 1938. For the second time in succession this honor has come to Mississippi, the only state to ever receive such an honor. This time the Mississippi Legionnaires will parade at the head of the parade at Los Angeles, Calif. The Mississippi legislature, at the extraordinary session, a few days ago, appropriated $25,000 for advertising Mississippi in the parade. It will be remembered that last year the Legionnaires from Mississippi advertised the state in a 4,000 mile trip overland, through many cities, to New York. This year the trip will cover more than 5,000 miles and go through states and cities not traversed by the caravan last year. The Henry Greaves Post of Jackson will bring back from Los Angeles convention a 50 foot Rosewood log, which they won in a membership contest with the Stockton, California Post.

Preliminary palns are being made for beginning the WPA project, sponsored by the State Planning Commission, to provide airway markers at various places throughout the state. Preliminary plans call for painting approximately 500 markers on the roofs of structures throughout the state which will serve as a guide to air commerce. This undertaking is being done in cooperation with the Bureau of Air Commerce of the government. A WPA project is in the process of being prepared by the State Planning Commission and will be submitted during this month to provide engineering to municipalities interested in determining sites for aviation fields.

Prizes Awarded For Big Tarpon

Ten states and one foreign country were represented among prizewinners in the 12th annual International Tarpon tournament, officials have announced.

Winners in the various classifications came from New York, Connecticut, Florida, North Carolina, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, Maine and Pennsylvania.

From the longest distance came Norman Blew-Jones, Exmouth, England. He landed an 85-pound tarpon and was awarded a prize.

Oldest man to catch a fish in the tournament was L. J. Jones, Muncie, Ind., 91. His catch weighed 55 pounds.

Capital prize for non-residents was awarded to C. W. Mills, Sodus, N. Y., whose fish tipped 147 pounds.

First prize awarded a local resident, for the largest fish, went to Joel T. Benefield, Sarasota, with a silver king tippiny 153 pounds.

Smallest tarpon caught weighed 20½ pounds, landed by Al Weiss, Tampa, Fla.

Prizes also were awarded for the largest tarpon caught by a boy under 16. Freddie Lytton, Sarasota, 11 years old. His fish weighed 66 pounds.

The girl under 16 with the largest catch was made by Jean Beebee, 14, of Indianapolis.

Many well-known persons competed, and prizes were won by some of them. Among the winners was Maj. Bob Neyland, head football coach at the University of Tennessee, who landed a 109-pound fish on medium tackle. Mrs. Potter Palmer III, of Chicago, landed a 115-pounder, also on medium tackle. Another witner was V. T. Hamlin, of Sarasota, the cartoonist. More than 500 fish were entered.

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HILLBILLY JAMBOREE
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THE TEXANS
JOAN BENNETT
Randolph SCOTT
—Plus—
Cartoon
News

—WED. AND THURS.—
"HOLIDAY"
Cary Grant
Katharine Hepburn

DIXIE PLANTERS GO TO SCHOOL

An ever-increasing number of persons who depend on cotton for a living are trying to learn more about the South's greatest cash crop.

Cotton classification schools, sponsored annually by extension service of various colleges of agriculture throughout Dixie, reported this year that classes in many instances were twice the size of last year.

In cotton classing schools, farmers, ginners, buyers and others interested in cotton are taught how to grade it and determine its value. Actual grading and stapling practices are held under supervision of government-licensed classers. A text issued by the Department of Agriculture is used as a guide.

Lecture programs, featuring prominent speakers who are authorities in their fields, are presented. Advice is given to farmers by agronomists on planting, cultivating, how to control soil-erosion and other means to make their land more productive.

Courses Are Free

The classes are open to persons past 16 and are free. Certificates are awarded at the close of each session, usually one week, to those who complete the course satisfactorily.

Students are told the causes of variation in cotton quality, which mainly are: Varieties planted, types of soil, rainfall, temperatures, tillage methods and manners of harvesting and ginning.

Cotton is classed because in its manufacture, uniformity in the raw material is essential. Since manufacturers require cotton which is uniform in respect to grade, staple length and character, it is necessary to select from bales produced by various plantations those that fall into the same class.

Quality Rules Outlined

Quality of cotton is determined by its usefulness. Principal physical properties and characteristics of cotton which affect its value are color, leaf and other foreign matter, ginning preparation, staple length, uniformity in length, fineness, strength and maturity.

Directions are outlined for handling samples in grading to ascertain its exact grade. Importance of lighting conditions while grading is emphasized.

Warnings are made in regard to cotton falsely packed, which means that a bale contains damaged cotton in its interior and no indication of damage is shown on the exterior.

Common errors in grading are pointed out and it is explained how they can be avoided. Errors made in determining staple of cotton are due principally to lack of familiarity with official staple types.

LAUNDERING RAYON GARMENTS

The directions for laundering garments made of rayon are similar to those for washing silks; lukewarm water, (100 degrees Farenhight), suds made from a neutral soap, rinse waters of the same temperature as the suds to avoid sharp changes which increase shrinkage. In addition there are certain special precautions to observe in laundering rayon because some types are weaker when wet. If submitted to strain or rough handling they may break or stretch, and the garment may not regain its natural shape after it is dry.

So rayon dresses and undergarments should not be rubbed or scrubbed, twisted or handled roughly. A good way to dry them is to roll them in a Turkish towel and knead out excessive moisture, then spread them flat on a dry towel, much as one dries a knitted suit or sweater. Clothespins tend to tear wet rayon articles and should never be used on them. Often the argument can be simply hung over the line or over a hanger, provided it is not pulled down out of shape by its own weight when wet.

Synthetics or rayons made of cellulose acetate are easily scorched by hot irons, and it is safest to use medium heat in ironing all synthetics or to try to iron on a portion that does not show. Pressing on the wrong side safeguards against a shiny look.

Farmers' Bulletin 1497-F, "Methods and Equipment for Home Laundering" gives special directions for laundering different fabrics, including rayon. It also includes the washing of such household articles as blankets, curtains, and pillows. While the supply lasts this publication may be obtained free from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Miss Katherine Raines, president of the Southern Business College, has returned from her business tour to the Pacific Coast and is now in full swing with her school work.

Political Announcements

FOR CHANCELLOR:
A. B. Amis, Sr.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE:
Jesse Graham
R. R. (Bob) Wallace
Frank K. Ethridge

Marshall Flower FLORIST
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STATEMENT TO THE PEOPLE BY CHANCELLOR AMIS

Since the campaign for Chancellor began I have been constantly engaged holding court, and for that reason have not had an opportunity to canvass the district or mingle with the people. Knowing in advance that such would be the case I prepared and mailed to each voter, whose name and correct address I could get, a little pamphlet stating briefly what I had done since I have been Chancellor, and what those who have observed me think of me and my service. Those persons, nearly two hundred of them, are witnesses for me to you. They say that my service merits approval and my re-election as Chancellor, and no one has contradicted them. Their testimony should be a guaranty that I will render good service in the future, for experience is the best of all teachers, and practice makes perfect.

I was reared in Newton County. Forty-five years ago I moved to Lauderdale County where I have lived ever since. During all those years I have been a part of the community life of the County. As a man, a lawyer and a judge I have walked among you and dealt with you. I have tried, as best I could, to live the life of an honest, sober and industrious man and useful citizen. How well I have succeeded I leave to your judgment.

I know nothing of the arts or guile of the politician. All I know in that regard, is hard work and honest, faithful service. I am deeply grateful for the honor of serving you in the past and in return I have given to your service all the mental, moral and physical powers I possess. I desire the honor of serving you another term, and to that end respectfully solicit your votes.

Very sincerely,

A. B. AMIS, Sr.

Meridian, Mississippi, August 17, 1938.

Submitted and Approved by A. B. Amis, Sr.

ROOKIE TAKES ROAD HERMAN TROD TO FAME

Reese, 18, Making Good As Shortstop For Louisville

William (Cap) Neal, the astute general manager of the Louisville Colonels of the American Association, is hoping history repeats itself.

In 1927, a 17-year-old youngster who had been playing amateur ball with the New Covenant Presbyterian church team, came to Neal and asked for a tryout.

"You're too young," Neal answered, "but we will take you to camp next spring and have a look at you."

The "kid" was Billy Herman, who four years later was sold to the Chicago Cubs for $50,000 cash and a player. Herman long has been recognized as the best second baseman in the National league.

In Same Footsteps

In the spring of 1937 another youngster off the New Covenant church team came to Neal and asked for a trial. He was given the same answer Herman had received a decade ago.

True to the promise Neal took Harold (Pewee) Reese south with the Louisville club this spring and the 18-year-old, 158 pound youngster, immediately stepped into the regular shortstop berth and has held it ever since.

Reese is a defensive marvel and his .295 batting average is creditably enough for a performer fresh from the sandlots and playing his first year of organized ball. He hit .428 in amateur circles last season.

"I do not see how he can possibly miss making the majors within a couple of years," Neal said. "He's a far better prospect today than Herman was when I sold him to the Cubs."

Praised By Manager

Bert Niehoff manager of the Louisville club, is enthusiastic over the youth's chances.

"He's a natural," Niehoff said. "he has baseball instincts which are just as natural to him as breathing. We do not have to tell him anything. He's a skinny kid now, but he'll put on about 15 pounds without trouble and when he does he'll have the power necessary to hit better. He has speed to spare and a great throwing arm.

Niehoff said the constant attention big league scouts have given Reese had caused him to "press" at times, but that as soon as he overcomes this tendency he would be "the best prospect in Double A ranks."

OTHER FAMOUS 4TH OF JULY FIGHTS:
1890: JIM WELCH KOD JIMMY CONNORS, 3 ROUNDS.
1901: TOMMY BURNS KOD BILL SQUIRES, 1 ROUND.
1910: JACK JOHNSON KOD JIM JEFFRIES, 15 ROUNDS.
1911: AD WOLGAST KOD FRANKIE BURNS, 15 ROUNDS.
1913: WILLIE RITCHIE KOD JOGE RIVERS, 11 RDS.
RAT NELSON BEAT JOE GANS FOR THE LIGHTWEIGHT TITLE, JULY 4TH 1906
TOM GIBBONS LASTED 12 ROUNDS AGAINST DEMPSEY ON INDEPENDENCE DAY 1923
JACK DEMPSEY KO'D JESS WILLARD FOR THE HEAVYWEIGHT TITLE ON THE 4TH OF JULY, 1919.
ALAN MAYER

1 A PITTSBURGH HURLER GETS CHASED TO THE SHOWERS—
2 A FIGURE COMES BOUNDING IN FROM THE BULL PEN—
3 IT'S MACE BROWN, LEADING RELIEF MAN, FIRST NATIONAL LEAGUE HURLER TO WIN TEN GAMES THIS YEAR!
PIRATES
ALAN MAYER

SORE ARMS ARE COSTLY

The Sore Arm Plague is costing the major clubs a fortune this year.

There is no accurate gauge for the loss of such stars as Dizzy and Paul Dean, Schoolboy Rowe and Van Mungo, but it is certain their absence from the firing line mounts up into important money at the gate to say nothing of games lost through their default.

The Cubs gave the Cardinals $185,000 for Dizzy and to date that stands as one of the best lemon buys of all time. If the Cubs had had in action the Dizzy they thought they were buying, they would now be breezing along in front of the National League, instead of struggling to stay near the top.

If the Tigers had had Rowe at his best, they would undoubtedly be battling the Tigers and Yanks for top ranking. And even the Dodgers would have been at least one and perhaps two spots higher in the standings if Mungo had been able to take his regular turn without the blight of a sore arm.

This epidemic of sore arms has the old timers puzzled. They simply cannot understand it. I've been talking to some of those coaching on various clubs about the situation and the consensus seemed to be that "it's all in their heads."

"We used to have sore armed pitchers in the old days," said one old timer disgustedly, "but we thought nothing of it. Everybody had a sore arm in the spring but we didn't go in for any rest cures or fancy hot lamps like they do now. We just kept on working until we pitched the soreness out. Any kid on a sandlot does the same thing now.

"Of course, I'll admit if a pitcher has a chipped bone in his elbow or has actually torn some muscles in his arm, he needs an operation and not a baking under a lamp. But most of these big sissies have just ordinary sore arms and they're afraid to use them. They think if they pitch when their arm is sore they'll ruin their careers.

"Most of these big lugs are just plain dumb and a dumb guy is usually so stubborn you can't tell him anything. They just sit around moaning and drawing their salaries and hoping the soreness will work out by mental telepathy or something.

"I've seen old Burleigh Grimes pitching good ball when he could hardly raise his arm. He just gritted his teeth and after a while the arm loosened up and the soreness disappeared. But that Grimes was a game bird. We could use a lot more like him now.

"The trouble is we pamper these fellows too much nowadays. If I had my way, I'd toss all those fancy lamps and other contraptions out the window, grab a bat and tell these sore armed birds to pitch or get their skulls cracked.

It wouldn't take me very long to make those fellows forget their sore arms."

There may be something in the old timer's idea at that, and the suggestion is hereby passed along to Messrs. Charley Grimm, Mickey Cochrane and Burleigh Grimes.

AMERICA'S LEGALIZED HIGHWAY ROBBERY

The "fee system" used by small towns in their traffic problems today is no more than legalized banditry. By this method out-of-town motorists are held up in the name of the law, according to Peter Cary, writing in The Commentator Magazine (August).

This system is one by which the constable, instead of receiving a salary, gets a fee for each arrest, the justice of the peace gets a fee for trying the case, the prosecutor gets a fee for acting as plaintiff, and the clerk gets a fee for filing an abstract of the case. The fine goes to the state. The poor out-of-town motorist (townsmen are rarely arrested) pays for everything.

Taking Connecticut as an example of what the fee system can do, The Commentator finds that arrests in the town of Milford, where the system is in effect, jumped 159 per cent during the first part of 1938 as compared with the corresponding months of 1937. In Orange, the next town, there were twice as many arrests in 1937 as in any other town in the state and all were out-of-town drivers, with the exception of one. North Branford and Trumbull, two other Connecticut "speed traps" accounted for 1,248 arrests, 419 of them out-of-state motorists. But of these 1,248 arrests only one local driver was included. One would assume that the local drivers were virtuous and skillful, but 40 citizens of Trumbull alone were arrested in the city of Bridgeport for traffic violations.

Do not conclude that Connecticut is the only state where the "fee system" causes this sort of situation. New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan, to mention a few, are just as bad, adds The Commentator.

A FORTUNE TO SPARE

A good way to judge the size of the fortune of a dissipated man is by the number of parasites that hang on to him.
—The Commentator Magazine

YARD FLAGPOLE STOLEN

QUINCY, Mass. — Add odd thefts: Mrs. Michael J. Walsh notified local police that a 25-foot flag pole had been stolen from her front yard.

There were no Christians among the early Gauls, they were mostly lawyers.

HARLEM EAGLE BUSY WEAVING MAGIC CARPET

Howard Hughes' round the world flight gave Col. Hubert Fauntleroy Julian an idea.

The "Black Eagle of Harlem" wants to do something big, too, something that will make the world more goggle-eyed than a Mississippi river catfish. Big headlines are his dream.

Julian is willing to let all who will listen in on his secret that his next flight—all of the way from New York to Karachi, India—is in the process of being planned mind you, not realized. And he dreams of a big splash on every front page in the country, something that will shave Joe Louis into second place as the hero of his race.

It's All Ssh-ssh

Like every good record-breaking flight this one is all ssh-ssh but the colonel demonstrated from atop a chair with arms spread out wing-like that this one is going to stop the farmers in Iowa from milking their cows and make the dancers in Harlem forget the Susie-Q while waiting for what is going to make flying history.

Records will be shattered in the new $75,000 Bellanca plane Uncle Doctor Brooks has planned to buy Julian for the flight, which will be made by London and Paris with at least Hafia as the first stop if he stops at all.

The former commander of the Ethiopian royal air force which never existed, is certain that he can take New York-Hafia like taking a new breath and that the world's greatest flights remain yet to be made.

No Foolin,' He Says

His reason for being here is to contact those great French fliers who have already made their names by flights and not in the press such as Costes, Codos and Rossi. The dark daredevil who fell with a flop in the sea a few minutes after he was going to make that momentous flight from New York to Ethiopia is not fooling this time. He didn't cross the ocean for his 23rd time to make idle talk about himself. He has something on the wing and before he finishes the world is going to know that the neo-aviator, diplomat and personally publicized pilot is going to reach right up there in the air and pull out records that have never before been extracted.

THAT TOURIST GOLD MINE

The American tourist who spends $5,000,000,000 each year is a virtual gold mine for practically every state in the Union, says George H. Copeland, travel authority, in the August issue of The Commentator.

Every year 50,000,000 Americans take vacation trips; 42,000,000 by motor, the rest by rail, ship, plane, or bus. Each spends an average of $100 which is divided thus—retail stores $25; transportation (which includes gas, oil, tires, and repairs to car) gets $20; hotels and overnight camps $20; food $21; amusements $8; and the last $6 is debited to "refreshments."

The tourist trade, The Commentator finds, it worth more to Maine than her potatoes; California's Sunkist oranges do not approach its value. In Michigan the motor industry alone tops tourist spendings, while Florida could hardly exist without it. To Canada the American visitors—some 18,000,000 of them yearly—is worth over twice as much as her entire gold productinon.

DOUBLES TRAIN FOR SULLIVAN, KILRAIN ROLES

Historic Fight Will Be Re-enacted In Cow Pasture

Mustaches and sideburns of the day when John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain fought barefisted in a cow pasture near here for the heavyweight championship of the world are growing on normally smooth-shaven faces in this vicinity.

Late in August—the exact date has not been set—the mustaches, resurreced derby hats, pre-1900 suits and gold-headed canes will go to a re-enactment of that famous fight.

It is almost half a century now since the two giants shed their shirts, clenched their bare fists, frowned upon the instructions of the referee and began the bloodiest heavyweight battle of their era.

Fought On July 8 ,1889

Sullivan whipped Kilrain in 75 rounds on July 8, 1889. The purse was small and the glory scant. Boxing was outlawed and that was the reason, mainly, why it was staged in a cow-pasture instead of a more suitable place.

It was the last fight held before the Marquis of Queensberry rules went into effect. No microphone carried the blow-by-blow description to an international radio audience. No reporters banged on their typewriters at the ringside and there couldn't have been more than one camera in the crowd.

Old Picture Found

"Pa" Stribling, father of a later heavyweight, Young Stribling, obtained a picture of the fight in Georgia. From it and the crowd in the background, he hopes to reconstruct a fairly authentic dramatization of the battle.

It will be a picnic day here. The pasture has been cleared and local heavyweights are in training for 75 rounds or less of boxing which will be a barefisted exhibition.

From attics and trunks, unopened for years, women have brought bonnets their grandmothers wore, long dresses and bustles.

This time, the people here want Sullivan and Kilrain to get the glory they missed the first time. Movie cameras, reporters and radio microphones will be strange supplements.

The only thing missing will be Kilrain and Sullivan.

Minister: "And what does your mother do for you when you've been a good girl?"

Little Girl: "She lets me stay home from church."

A senator is half horse and half man.

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To The People of the Second Chancery Court District of Mississippi:

I wish to thank the people of our district for the many courtesies extended me during my weeks of campaigning among you for the office of Chancery Judge.

As you know our Chancery district is composed of seven counties, and it takes time and much mileage to cover the district. I have not been able to see each voter of the district personally and I want to ask you to accept this letter through the newspaper as a personal solicitation from me for your valuable support and your vote on next Tuesday, August 23. I was not financially able to mail to each one of the 35,000 voters of the district a booklet or letter, as I am making this race on my own. I have not solicited, and have not received, contributions from any one, and am, therefore, not obligated to any one.

However, to each voter in our district, I make this appeal. I shall appreciate and be grateful for your support and your vote on next Tuesday, August 23. I am qualified to serve as Chancery Judge, and I pledge to the people of the district courteous, efficient and faithful service for the next four years.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

FRANK F. MIZE

Submitted to, approved and subscribed by F. F. Mize.

r Boat old Cup se Built

Ciell Perry has lived and lake town. He s more about boats ther person within

y Herb Mendelson. ber of the Detroit ained him to design. re the new hydro- ll defend twol na- oat championships t few months. ys Perry will be on f the St. Clair river edition of the Miss the Mendelson boat e to victory last year Cup and President's tarting with blue- ll after Miss Notre d the nation's two speedboat prizes. ked 10 months on on.

t click again this my guess by a mile.

Hull Shorter

over to the nearly ft and patted the ides. The hull of the e has been scrapped e was built a short- r more durable boat. which represents taking work, was cylinder Duesenberg wered the old one- nd has been over- conditioned.

raft which will de- Cup on the Detroit or day in a 90-mile deem domestic and Then in October it to Washington on ident's regatta on r.

t the headlines last drove the old boat n both races. With Perry's long ex- he water and his Mendelson turned e job or building a er.

ere sweet music to

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uggage Department on the Balcony)

Perry's ears. He loves boats. More than that, he loves to create them. And his latest specimen is a trib ute to his engineering genius. He has trimmed two feet from the old Notre Dame's length to make the new craft 24 feet long. The new boat is a half-foot narrower, cov ering 7½ feet, and is 1,000 pounds lighter, weighing approximately 3,600 pounds.

Boat Lighter and Stronger

A new gear box reduced the weight by 120 pounds and airplane construction will make the boat lighter and stronger. Perry said that the construction was inspect ed inch by inch to make the craft perfect as possible. Where wood was necessary, mahogany plywood was used. It was encased with thin sheets of duraluminum.

The boat's bottom contains a lot of Perry's own ideas on how to make it ride the top of the water with the least possible resistance. Two adjustable "skids" on either side of the bottom will enable Perry to get the maximum speed out of the boat.

"These skids are something new, I guess," Perry said. "I got the idea from watching ducks land on the water—the way they handle their feet. They will vary the air cushion under the hull."

Lined up against the champion Notre Dame in the Gold Cup race will be some of the world's fastest sydroplanes. Count Theo Rossi of Turin, Italy, will be back with another boat. Horace Dodge of Detroit has two entries ready for trials. Ernie Wilson of Ingersoll, Ont., will make another attempt to bring honors to his Miss Canada, a rebuilt boat. Three entries are promised from the West coast.

THE WORLD AROUND

* SURVEYED BY *

* * * GAULT MacGOWAN

Forecasts in this column of an upswing in national confidence this summer have been abundantly justified. Even that hardened financial commentator, The J. Morrach, has been led to write: "Songs of the passing of the Bear Market are growing in number and positiveness."

He is, of course, writing about Wall Street. But whether you have any stock or bonds of your own does not matter. Any financial center has a way of influencing the fates and fortunes of the rest of us. Theoretically it should not do this. The market is supposed to be a thermometer of our prosperity. But the fact is that if the thermometer is high, we may convince ourselves that it is warm, even though the sun be not shining.

* * *

When the stockbroker expresses fear to the banker, the banker advises caution to the borrower and investor. And these people between them may scare the farmer and the industrialist, despite fields full of crops and workers beseiging the factory gates. Such a chain of events cannot influence Nature but it does seem to influence the human mind. Therefore if that old bogey-man, the stock exchange, is smiling, better times look like coming for all of us.

* * *

CRUSADING HELPS BUSINESS

According to the United States Department of Commerce, selling crusades and advertising campaigns are potent factors in bringing about business upturns.

In Kansas City, sales crusade activity improved conditions about eighteen per cent; in Dallas, a crusade enabled the Texas employment service to place an average of 139 employees a day, against a previous average of 74, a day; New Orleans reported a ten to 20 per cent increase in sales; and in Springfield, Ohio, a crusade aroused such enthusiasm that it was necessary to place notices on certain homes: "ILLNESS. Crusaders will please not disturb the occupants of this house."

* * *

A "Sales Mean Jobs" campaign sponsored by the National Salesmen's Crusade in Chicago produced the following striking editorial comment: "One of the most remarkable occurrences of recent weeks was sharp reversion from fear psychology to a feeling of confidence that made itself felt in Chicago. It came as swiftly and strongly as the recession began last Fall. Part of it can be credited to factual reports brought here by major business executives of success in beating the recession elgwhere. Part of it may be due to the breaking of the dam of doubt that had kept people from buying things they wanted—and needed."

From California came news of the people of Oakland rushing to withdraw money from the savings banks to buy something new. The contagion has spread to more than 500 cities. Confidence is on its way in!

* * *

INSULATION AGAINST EVIL

Frances Gordon Welsh, author of "Can We Live Forever?" believes that we can insulate the body by right thinking. She is convinced that an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty shortens life unnecessarily.

In this scientists agree with her, for there have been numerous testimonies that anxieties about wars, business, politics and labor struggles have been causative factors in such common ailments as high blood pressure, ulcers—and even our old friend the common cold.

* * *

"Everything pertaining to one's body, mind or outer condition" she writes "is affected by the atmosphere. But this does not leave one helpless in the matter, for he can produce for himself any atmosphere he wishes by thinking. If he thinks in terms of age and decrepitude, his thoughts are crystallized into bodily weaknesses. If he is filled with fear and worry, disease will manifest in the body. On the other hand right thinking acts as a powerful and effective serum. It inoculates the human body against disease even though the atmosphere in charged with it."

The Hindu mystics of course, have been telling us this for a long time. Wise men have always taught that through the control and mastery of the mind, bodily health, material supply and peace of consciousness can be attained. All you need is their technic.

ROSE CHANGES ITS NAME

Despite many suggested solutions nobody has yet definitely and finally settled the origin of the term "O. K." and "cocktail." And now I forecast historians of the future are going to quarrel about the origin of the term "Good Neighbour" applied to Foreign policy.

To Americans, of course, there is no question about it. But the French have translated it into "bon voisinage" and as French is the language of European diplomacy, the name has stuck! Crossing the channel in its new form it has been used in English parliamentary debates.

* * *

Neville Chamberlain, Britain's prime minister, canonized Bon Voisinage when he explained his new Mediterranean policy.

"The agreement deals" he said "with bon visinage between the Government of the United Kingdom, the Egyptian Government and Italian Government.

The term was immediately seized upon by commentators and the agreement, which was signed in Rome was dubbed the Bon Voisinage agreement.

So that's that, Mr. Roosevelt—a rose by another name!

HUNTING IN A HAYSTACK

An ancient historian once wrote of the Greeks that they made gentle the life of the world. Can there be any nobler ambition for a statesman than to win this tribute for his own country?

So isn't it provocative to discover that for the first time in history two great English speaking nations are on the same track—the foreign policy of the Good Neighbor.

And maybe it is a smart idea to call it Bon Voisinage—that brings the French along with us.

* * *

England has adapted another ideal of American statesmanship, the idea that aloofness from the rest of the world brings with it responsibilities as conciliator and mediator.

"Whatever differences there may may be between us and other nations" says Mr. Chamberlain" let us not forget that we are all members of the human race and subject to the like passions and affections and fears and desires. There must be something in common between us if only we can find it."

Something in common? That's the needle in the haystack. If any reader finds it please write to the editor about it.

* * *

PAX BRITANNICA

Neville Chamberlain has been criticised for his European policy ever since the resignation of his foreign minister, Anthony Eden. While his loyal followers have dubbed him "Prime Minister of Peace" his enemies have labelled him "Prime Minister of Peace at any Price."

So I have been interested to hear from a friend who has just returned from London, the exact definition of the Chamberlain position. In the British statesman's own words it is this: "The object of the policy is to give confidence to all people that peace will be maintained so that they may all go about their occupations free from a sense of menace lurking in the background."

Does this imply a surrender to dictators? "No, emphatically not," he says. "Yet there they are. You cannot remove them. We have to live with them! But we should take any and every opportunity to try to remove any genuine and legitimate grievance that may exist."

Does rearmament help? "Yes," says Mr. Chamberlain, "in an armed world you must be armed yourself. We must see to it that nobody will be tempted to attack us and that when we raise our voice for peace, it will be listened to with respect."

GAULT MacGOWAN.

KUDZU

The use of both manure and phosphate has been found desirable in establishing permanent strips of kudzu and lespedeza sericea on severely eroded land in the Meridian erosion control demonstration area, Soil Conservation Service officials report.

In a few cases, plantings of kudzu were made in 1936 without fertilizing or cultivation. These plantings have made very poor growth. Virtually all the plantings made this year were in definite strips and were fertilized and are being cultivated. Plants in their second and third growing seasons are making satisfactory growth wherever sail conditions are favorable.

A small amount of manure will stimulate early growth of kudzu and result in complete ground cover one or two years sooner than may be expected where manure is not used, project technicians report.

It has been found absolutely necessary to fertilize lespedeza sericea rather heavily with manure and phosphate, or with a complete fertilizer before a satisfactory stand can be established on some of the severely eroded areas.

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It's Never Too Early to Get Into Politics

Bobby Dies, son of Representative Martin Dies of Texas, was one of the most interested spectators as his father examined witnesses in his committee's investigation of un-American activities in Washington. Looks as if Bobby might be a cross-examiner himself one of these days, doesn't it?

Head Hunters As Greatly Worried By Child Training As Intellectuals

The problems of child training and behavior are not confined to the civilized world.

Dr. John Whiting, Yale graduate student, who lived for seven months with the head-hunting Waskuks in a mountain range on the Island of New Guinea, reported savage mothers and fathers struggled with the same perplexing questions as to the best methods of rearing children.

Dr. Whiting, a sociologist, was accompanied by Stephen W. Reed, another graduate student, and conducted the study with the idea of contrasting primitive and modern means of training.

They found that the system of reward and punishments played basic roles and that while physical punishment often was inflicted, a sound scolding occasionally was substituted for a spanking. Likewise, a word of praise effectively replaced a caress.

Training Begins Early

The Waskuks children were taught from childhood concerning food taboos and cleanliness habits. Sex teachings came during the period of adolescense, and even later.

"The rules of behavior inculcated early in life are seldom broken, while those taught later are less effective," said Dr. Whiting. "An adult, therefore, is almost never lax with regard to habits of cleanliness, but quite often disregards the restrictions on philandering."

The tribe clings to its primitive customs and still hunts heads, having come under nominal government control only within the last 10 years. Waskuks have had little contact with Europeans and no attempts have been made to convert them from their pagan beliefs.

Dr. Whiting and Reed participated in a spear dance, which the natives perform before raiding a neighboring tribe. A warrior, he said, is not considered fully adult until he has speared an enemy and returned with his head as a trophy.

Their food consists mainly of yams and roasted wild pig. Snakes and lizards also are eaten, and roasted white grubs are considered a delicacy.

Both Dr. Whiting and Reed were served roasted grubs which they said, tasted with some misgivings but found them "indeed excellent."

Few of the savages, they said, wore clothing. Their code of etiquette demanded that no one stare at a member of the opposite sex and when men and women visited socially, they sat facing in opposite directions and carried on conversation over their shoulders.

Use Jungle Telegraph

The Waskuks employed the common system of jungle telegraph—a code beaten out on a huge wooden gong. Dr. Whiting recalled that on one occasion while he was entertaining several male members of the tribe, a gong was heard beating down the mountainside.

"One of the men," he said, "rose with a sigh and trudged off—his wife was crately demanding why he was out so late."

Sickness and death are attributed by the tribesmen to black magic. As a result, Dr. Whiting reported, the natives spend much of their time ferreting out sorcerers and punishing them.

Bat Mills Hum Over Louisiana For Sluggers

The swish of the baseball bat over home plates throughout the land is causing Louisiana's mills to hum. With the advent of the baseball season and the demand for good bat making timber, the portable bat mills have spread out all over the Louisiana forests.

Working overtime the cutters, who must supply the rush demand of the short season, are out hunting the best trees. Husky Negroes are operating bat lathes under tarpaulin-covered "mills," turning out the bats and selling them out for seasoning.

There's only a certain time when good bat lumber may be cut. For instance, old mill hands say no timber may be made into bats when the sap has started to rise. The bugs get into the timber then, and a weakened bat might ruin a potential home run club for Joe DiMaggio, Lou Gehrig or some other slugger.

A scarce and desirable wood is that of the bitter pecan tree of North Louisiana. Bitter pecan bats are popular now and the roaming bat mill that is fortunate enough to pitch tents near a grove of the scrub trees has hit a Louisiana bonanza.

Often the portable mills finds saleable one half the bats shaped down because inspectors are exacting in their requirements.

The rounded bats are stacked for seasoning after inspection and later sent to the shaping mill and seasoning plant where they are varnished, classified, minutely examined and then made available to sluggers obscure and famous the nation over.

SOAP AND HOT WATER PREVENTS IVY POISON

Ivy poisoning may often be prevented by washing the hands or other parts of the skin which have been exposed to the plant with strong soap and hot water, says the Mississippi Extension Service. If this is done promptly it will often remove the volatile acid oil which the poison ivy plant gives off before the oil has time to penetrate the skin and set up an irritation.

Careless washing may spread the poison to other parts of the body but two or three thorough applications of laundry or kitchen soap containing free alkali followed by rinsing in hot running water should carry off the poison oil before it has time to act. This is a good safety measure for anyone to use as soon as possible after exposure. Give special attention to washing the finger nails and the tender skin between the fingers. Avoid hard scrubbing with a brush, which may rub in the poison.

Thorough washing is also helpful even after the inflamation has started since it helps remove all traces of the poison still on the surface of the skin.

Other simple remedies for ivy poisoning are described in Farmers' Bulletin 1166, "Poison Ivy and Poison Sumac," of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

NEW LEAFLET SUMS UP LATE INFORMATION ON COLD STORAGE LOCKER

In a little more than 5 years the idea of cold storage lockers for fruits, meats, and vegetables has grown until community units are in operation in about half the states. Many families using the lockers prefer them to canning or curing.

Farm families where cold storage lockers are available have found this method of food preservation an excellent way to provide an adequate year-around diet.

Fresh foods may be held over a long period in the near zero temperature of the locker.

The Mississippi Extension Service has received a new leaflet, "Cold Storage Lockers for Preserving Farm-Dressed Meat," by K. F. Warner, extension meat specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Warner has made a study of cold storage lockers and discusses plans for organizing community lockers, their financing, plans for building, and equipment.

The leaflet also tells how to prepare meat for freezing and storing, how to thaw and cook it, and discusses the effects freezing has upon the meat. The leaflet, A. H. D. No. 16, revised, may be had from the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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YOU BELIEVE IN PROMOTION!

To the Democrats of the Tenth Circuit Court District of Mississippi:

You do believe in promotion. You recognize it as the incentive for effort. You regard it as basic in progress. You favor it for those whom you love. You want it, as you are ambitious and hope to do better.

The giving of merited promotions has sustained our Democratic Party, has made it great. As far back as you can remember, you will recall that deputy-clerks have been made clerks, deputy-sheriffs have been made sheriffs, lieutenant-governors have been made governors, vice-presidents have been made presidents, and so all up and down our Party's political line. In all branches of public service, those who have deserved promotion have usually received it—a recognition by our great Democratic Party.

Reverently, I quote: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

It is a promotion that I am asking for. My merit is written in the service that I have rendered.

The primary election to select the nominee of our Democratic Party to be our next Circuit Judge will be held next Tuesday. I want very much to be that nominee.

For nearly eight years I have served as judge of the County Court of Lauderdale County. My second term in that office is now drawing to a close. I have lived up to the oath of office that I have twice taken. Impartially and faithfulness to my trust have constantly been my guiding star.

Now, after nearly eight years of hard work, of faithful service in the office that I now hold, I feel that I should try to grow. I like the office that I hold; but I believe that I have gone just as far in that office as I can go, consistent with my ambition to render a bigger, better, and more important service. Growth in capacity goes hand in hand with growth in opportunity.

Promote me, my friends, and I will exert my every effort and all of my ability toward making you proud that you gave me the opportunity!

It has been impossible for me to see very voter. I have tried. Those of you whom I have not been able to see, I am sure, will understand that I have tried, and will consider this a personal appeal for your support. It will be my purpose to try to see you all in the future, so that I might know you more intimately.

Regrettably, near the end of political campaigns, sometimes misrepresentations are made about candidates by over-zealous people. I do not mean by this to reflect upon anyone. I merely bring it to mind as a predicate for stating a truth that we all recognize, which is, that anything that is worthy of belief is said in the open, with an opportunity and ample time given for it to be answered. I have lived in an honest effort to do right and be a good citizen. I have worked for the common good; and I have been devoted to my family, my friends, my church, and my lodges.

Next Monday, at eight o'clock P. M., I will speak over Radio Station WCOC. Your listening will be a favor to me. I thank you for it.

Your vote on next Tuesday and your influence with your friends in my behalf will help me to realize my ambition to serve more effectively. As your Circuit Judge, I shall not feel under personal obligation to anyone. Justice, under my oath, will be my constant guide.

For all that you do for me, I shall be lastingly grateful.

Sincerely,

A. M. BYRD

Submitted and Approved by A. M. Byrd.

Peroxide As Milk Preservative Offered By Two Du Pont Chemists

Milk said to keep sterile and fresh at room temperature without spoiling for as long as three and four months has been developed in the laboratories of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co. of Wilmington, Del. This is the claim in a patent (No. 2,125,388) granted to Joseph S. Reichert and Robert W. McAllister of Niagara Falls, du Pont research chemists.

The new method of sterilizing and preserving whole milk eliminates the need of high temperatures in pasteurization to kill bacteria. It kills any bacteria that may be "missed" by pasteurization.

According to the patent, the process involves adding a small amount of hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide to the milk. The milk then is heated from fifteen minutes to an hour at a temperature of about 131 degrees Fahrenheit. As little as one hundredth per cent of hydrogen peroxide and one thousandth per cent of potassium iodide are used.

There is no change in the taste of the milk, the inventors say, and after the treatment no trace of hydrogen peroxide can be found in the milk.

The potassium iodide permits the use of smaller quantities of hydrogen peroxide. At the same time it supplies iodine to the milk. The iodized milk thus becomes a valuable source of iodine for persons suffering from an iodine deficiency, it is said.

A Swiss physician, Dr. F. E. Stupnicki of Burgdorf, has invented a sealing composition which will keep poison gas out of rooms during gas attacks and at the same time neutralize their poisonous action. This is revealed in a patent (No. 191,039).

It is said that the sealing composition has been tested and approved by the Swiss military authorities.

In rooms already designed in some foreign countries sealing is effected by pasting strips along window sashes and door frames. However, mustard gas really gets through these strips, and if it does it lingers around for a long time and becomes a prolonged source of danger.

When Dr. Stupnicki's sealing composition is used as the glue to attach canvas sealing strips, not only are gases kept out, but they are converted into harmless compounds.

His composition contains rubber chloride, a plastic, sticky, moldable material which adheres to any surface, yet readily strips off clean. Mixed with the rubber chloride are a fat or oil and powdered asbestos and three types of anti-gas or neutralizing agents. They are separated into layers divided by the rubber chloride.

Simon Lake Offers Sea Auto

Simon Lake of Milford, Conn., inventor of the modern submarine, has been granted another patent (No. 2,125,301) for a "surf automobile," really a "water auto" with huge wheels designed to roll along on river or ocean beds to carry out "alvaging operations."

If a ship were stranded along shore this water auto would roll out to the disabled ship. On its mobile platform, outfitted with salvaging devices, repairs could be made to the ship or passengers could be taken off.

Other uses for this marine auto are enumerated by Mr. Lake. It can systematically harvest swimming fish or shellfish lying on the water bed, or it can be used in working gold or placer mines which form the water beds of many rivers, he points out.

Hulks and cargoes of ships buried under silt, mud and sand can be rapidly located, particularly those lying close to shore in coastal waters, where the surf is rough, making it impractical for divers to descend from boats anchored on the surface, contends the inventor.

The vehicle is provided with a platform that may be raised higher and higher as it is driven into deeper water. On the platform is a boom to which is attached an inspection tube. Sitting in the tube is an observer who can thus inspect conditions below the surface of the water when the tube is lowered to the waterbed.

Also attached to the automobile is a "wreck finder," which magnetically detects submerged ships if they contain iron or steel in any part of their structure.

The water automobile carries a dredge for scooping up oysters and other shellfish and a seine for catching swimming fish.

An acid treatment for opening up the sealed "pores" of oil wells so that yield of oil obtained is greatly increased is disclosed in a patent (No. 2,125,429) granted to Frank A. Denker of Hobbs, N. M. The patent is assigned to the Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich.

Wells that apparently have run dry may still contain much oil locked up in cells or pores in the limestone rock formations, Mr. Denker has discovered that if to the hydrochloric acid usually used to release entrapped oil is added a small amount of carbolic acid, sludge formation is prevented.

The rock cells are dissolved away, the entrapped oil is released and flows readily so that it can be pumped out.

Novel Patents Of The Week

The United States Patent Office granted 600 patents this week among which are the following:

From Japan comes the invention of a castor oil fizz, as pleasant to drink as any soda. In this drink, to the castor oil is added bicarbonate and citric acid. When the mixture is added to a little water, it effervesces. Thus the unpleasant taste of the castor oil is masked, asserts the inventor. The patent was granted to Akiyoshi Matsumae of Kumamoto, Japan.

A combination bracelet and knitting yarn holder won a patent for Alida M. Bekan of New York City. To the bracelet is pivotally attached a spherical container in which the ball of yarn is held.

An "anti-cannibalism muzzle" which fits around a chicken's beak and which is designed to prevent hens from pecking at one another is described in a patent to Tito Morelli of Kirkland, Wash.

A hand camera with built-in developing apparatus, so that immediately after the photo is snapped it can be developed on the spot is the invention which won a patent for Paul Baumgarten of Berlin-Halensee, Germany.

A throttle "jiggler" which automatically closes and opens the throttle at the same time the engine is being started is described in a patent to John Hays Hammond Jr. of Gloucester, Mass. The inventor calls the device on "auto starter facilitator."

To keep noise out of the house or office, yet permit air to come through the window, Ernest Thomas Fisk of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, has patented a "sound excluding ventilating window." A series of baffled window panes keep noise out.

To keep static electricity from being generated on the tanks of gasoline trucks, Michael Kadas of Farmington, Minn., has invented an "inverted trolley pole" which conducts the electricity as fast as it is formed to the earth. One end of the flexible "pole" is attached to the tank. The other end is provided with a "trolley" wheel that rolls on and makes contact with the road. The device is designed to eliminate the use of dragging chains.

"Last night I was kissed twenty times in twenty minutes."
"By the same man?"
"No. He was a changed man after the first kiss."

What is the future of "he drinks?"
"He is drunk."

Future Co-Eds Tour Colleges

The Olmstead Travel-Camp—a group of pre-college girls — has completed its seventh annual summer tour to various college campuses.

The purpose of the tour is to permit the girls to inspect different schools so they may make a wise selection of a college.

The group made the Lake Erie College campus, of Painesville, their last stop on this year's tour.

They sat out on their trip from Oberlin, O., under the leadership of Mrs. Louis H. Olmstead. After Erie campus they returned to Oberlin.

The girls comprising the group this year came from widely separated sections of the United States. One was from Omaha, Neb., and another from Chicago. The Middle West and Ohio were well represented.

At night, instead of staying in hotels, they pitched camp, with each commissary car carried tents, cots, camp stools, sleeping-bag rolls and other camp equipment. It also carried a fully equipped kitchen. A cook prepared the meals.

The girls traveled in automobiles. Each car held 16 or more girls and chaperons. They were open cars equipped with waterproofs curtains in case of rain. Individual lockers under the seats provided space for cameras, bathing suits, mess kit and wind-breakers. Large lockers at the rear of the cars held camp suitcases.

The pre-college "tourists" visited about 30 campuses.

"The Texans" shows South's tragic era Temple Monday and Tuesday stars Joan Bennett and Randolph Scott.

Robert E. Lee made a great mistake when he surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox! The South, not the North, really won the War Between the states!

That, at least, is the decision of Hollywood, which in a long line of motion pictures, beginning with the sensational Birth of a "Nation" back in 1915, has almost never failed to adopt a pro-Southern attitude in dealing with this period of American history. The latest example of it is "The Texans," Paramount's epic production of the Reconstruction period, starring Joan Bennett and Randolph Scott which plays at the Temple Theatre Monday and Tuesday.

Just as the South appeared in a sympathetic light in such famous productions as "So Red the Rose," "Wells Fargo" and "Jezebel," to name only a few, it does so once more as "The Texans" tells the pathetic and moving story of a typical Texas family caught in the whirl-pool of the post-war years. Here the worst aspects of the Reconstruction are vividly brought into play—the corrupt carpet-baggers and scalawags, the unbearable taxation, the interference with private lives and property, the formerly-aristocratic families brought to ruin.

The story of "The Texans" concerns the romance between a spitfire Southern belle, played by Miss Bennett, who wants to detach Texas from the Union, and a homecoming Dixie soldier, Scott who pleads with the Texans to forget their past hatreds and build a new life for themselves in the great cattle empire of the Southwest. Scott's triumph is pictured in the thousand-mile trek across the famous Chisholm Trail, across Texas and Oklahoma, into Kansas, where the newly-completed railway provides a market for their steers.

Although it has often been California boast that any kind of scenic background can be found within her borders, Director James Hogan insured the realism of his production by moving his cast of thousands to the thirty-five-thousand-acre La Mota Ranch, between San Antonio and Laredo, Tex., the exact locale of the original story. Here he called upon several oldtimers, who clearly recall the Reconstruction days, and were able to supply excellent technical advice. For his herd of cattle, Hogan tapped a hundred neighboring ranches and assembled twenty-five hundred steers, which the authorities say is the largest number ever gathered in one spot since the roaring cattle days of the 1880's.

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	Coupons
TULIP PITCHERS, Roseville Pottery, 3/4 Gallon	46
PITCHERS, Glass 1/2 Gal., Pink, Green Crystal	9
PITCHERS, Glass, 1 Quart, Pink	7
PITCHERS, Glass, 2 1/2 Quart, Pink	12
PITCHERS, Glass, 3 1/4 Gal., Pink, Green, Crystal	17
ICED TEA SETS, 80-Oz. Pitcher and 6—12-Oz. Glasses	70
WATER SETS, Decorated, 80-Oz. Pitcher and 6—10-Oz. Glasses	43
WATER SETS, Cobalt Blue, 60-Oz. Pitcher and 6—12-Oz. Glasses	87
WATER PITCHERS, 2-Qt., Enamel	46
WATER PITCHERS, 3-Qt., Enamel	56
MIXING BOWLS, Large, Enamel, Blue	19
MIXING BOWLS, Large, Enamel, Orange	19
DIPPERS, Enamel	10
PANS, 1 1/4 Qt., Enamel	9
PANS, 1 3/4 Qt., Enamel	10
PANS, 2 1/2 Qt., Enamel	11
PANS, 2 3/4 Qt., Enamel	14
PANS, 4 1/4 Qt., Enamel	20
WASH BASINS, 4-Qt., Enamel	17
WASH BASINS, 5-Qt., Enamel	21
DISH PANS, 11-Qt., Enamel	29
TEA KETTLES, 5-Qt., Enamel	53
BOILERS, Without Cover, 1 1/2 Qt., Enamel	14
BOILERS, Without Cover, 2-Qt., Enamel	16
BOILERS, With Cover, 3-Qt., Enamel	23
BOILERS, With Cover, 3-Qt., Enamel	27
BOILERS, With Cover, 4-Qt., Enamel	31
KETTLES, With Cover, 5-Qt., Enamel	32
KETTLES, With Cover, 7-Qt., Enamel	42
KETTLES, With Cover, 9-Qt., Enamel	52
KETTLES, With Cover, 11-Qt., Enamel	62
RICE OR MILK DOUBLE BOILER, 1 1/2 Qt., Enamel	28
RICE OR MILK DOUBLE BOILER, 1 3/4 Qt., Enamel	44
RICE OR MILK DOUBLE BOILER, 2 3/4 Qt., Enamel	49
RICE OR MILK DOUBLE BOILER, 3 1/2 Qt., Enamel	55
HANGING BASKETS, Glass, Crystal, with Chain	16
BUCKETS, 12-Qt., Gray Enamel	41
BUCKETS, 14-Qt., White or Ivory Enamel	61
DISH PANS, 15-Qt., Oval, White Enamel	78
BUCKETS, 12-Qt., Galvanized	21
NO. 2 TUBS, Galvanized	58
SCRUB OR FOOT TUBS, Galvanized	27
FRY PANS, Steel, Small	6
FRY PANS, Steel, Medium	17
FRY PANS, Steel, Large	23
PIE PANS, Aluminum	25
PIE PANS, Enamelware	9
COLANDERS, Enamel, 11 1/2 Inches	29
PANS, 1 1/4 Qt., Aluminum	10
PANS, 1 3/4 Qt., Aluminum	13
PANS, 2 1/2 Qt., Aluminum	17
PANS, 2 3/4 Qt., Aluminum	19
DOUBLE BOILERS, Aluminum, 1 3/4 Qt.	39
TEA KETTLES, Aluminum, 5-Qt.	49
BOILERS, Aluminum, 2-Qt., with Handle and Cover	32
FRY PANS, Aluminum	19
SAUCERS, Plain White	2
SALAD BOWLS, Large, Decorated	17
SALAD BOWLS, Medium, Decorated	8
CEREAL BOWLS, Decorated	6
CEREAL BOWLS, Plain White	3
DEEP BOWLS, 9 In., Plain White	13
DEEP BOWLS, 8 In., Gold Band	11
DEEP BOWLS, 9 In., Gold Band	14
OVAL SHAPE BOWLS, 8 In., Decorated	15
OVAL SHAPE BOWLS, 9 In., Decorated	18
OVAL SHAPE BOWLS, 9 In., Gold Band	16
BABY BATHS, 33-Qt., 3-Coat White Enamel	229
SHERBETS, Crystal	3-4-7
SHERBETS, Pink	4
SHERBETS, Blue	4

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No. 38 MERIDIAN, MISS., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1938 PRICE 5 CENTS

OPE FEARS TROUBLE WHEN CHOSLOVAKIAN MINORITIES TUTE IS FINALLY EVOLVED

in an atmosphere of regarded as a harbin- to come, the so-called Statute evolved in ndify Sudeten German autonomy has a fair ing greeted at birth unwanted child of a h.

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Trouble Source

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LABS REWARD

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'Flying Governor' Off on Aerial Tour

Alternating at the controls with his co-pilot, Capt. A. M. Banks of the state motor police, Gov. George H. Earle, left above, waited only two days after getting his pilot's license before hopping off for a tour of Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Colombia. The Earles, who formerly flew only in separate planes to avoid the possibility of orphaning their four children, are shown above with Banks just before leaving Harrisburg.

Ford Steps Up Soy Bean Processing For Use In Auto Parts And Paint

The lowly soy bean, once considered a nonentity by the farmer but now used extensively in manufacturing, has its great champion in Henry Ford.

A third soy bean processing plant has been started by the automobile manufacturer a half mile from Saline, augmenting the output now being furnished by plants at Tecumseh and Halden Mills, Mich.

The by-products of the soy bean are used in manufacture of instrument panels, steering wheels, door handles, precision gears and paint by the Ford Motor company. Flaky solids are pressed in molds and the oil is used for body finishing.

Ford, staunch advocate of farm chemurgy, believes that cornstalks and other farm by-products which now usually become waste material, will be utilized in the plastics industry. Recently he said that a large part of the future automobile probably will be manufactured from such materials.

He demonstrated by jumping and twisting a piece of plastic board that it is stronger than steel when correctly manufactured.

The new Saline soy bean plant will give the three Ford processing units a total output of 300,000 bushels a year. Approximately 400 farmers within a 200-mile radius of the Saline plant are growing soy beans on 23,000 acres from seed furnished by the Ford Motor company. The company also has an additional 15,000 acres seeded under contract. The total yield for the season is expected to be about 20 bushels to the acre, or approximately 312,480 bushels.

An old grist mill was converted into a processing plant for this area. Another building is used for cleaning and storage. Power is supplied by a hydro-electric plant fed by the Saline river.

The oil extracted from the bean comprises 17 per cent of the whole. The meal, from which the oil has been extracted, is bagged for shipment to the Ford River Rouge plant at Dearborn.

A fourth soy bean plant will be in operation within a few months at Monroe, Mich. It is under construction.

High Readings Favor Fishing

A new theory which is designed to take the guesswork out of fishing has been developed by Brainard C. Snider, veteran newspaper editor and amateur sportsman.

Tests all over the nation, in mountain streams, lowland lakes and the Atlantic ocean indicate the discovery may the the greatest boon ever offered to America's Izaak Waltons.

It's all a matter of atmospheric pressure, according to Snider.

"Barometer readings on 115 days last season established the fact that 94 times out of 100 fish bite best under high atmospheric pressure and least under low pressure," he declared.

Tried Off Florida Coast

"Salt water amber-jack off the Florida coast as well as mountain trout in the Rockies were found to bite best on a high or rising barometer and least on a low."

Snider's theory was tested by members of the Lincoln Sportsmen's club, who threw barometers into their tackle boxes on vacation trips. They quickly discovered they could eliminate poor fishing hours from their vacation schedule and once they learned by a glance at the barometer the odds were in their favor, their catches depended on luck or individual skill, he said.

"There have been hundreds of theories since men started to fish and this one was more or less an accident," Snider said. "Some- there was an line quoting the Ontario Indians near Winnipeg as saying, 'Ugh, storm coming—fish go down deep.'"

Worked Out Backward

"The storm comes, but the Indians had things twisted. They used the fish actions as a barometer rather than the barometer as a key to the fish actions. Naturally when they go down deep they won't bite."

In the absence of scientific explanation for his findings, Snider evolved his own: When atmospheric pressure is low, fish go deep to equalize the pressure of air and water. They must even up their own bodily inward pressure with the outward pressure created by the air and water. When the pressure is high, they must rise to relieve the strain on their air bladders.

"We found that sensitive mountain trout responded to the tests 100 per cent," he said. "Invariably they refused to rise under low barometric conditions, yet a sudden rise would bring catches of 20 to 30 trout within an hour."

WORLD'S WOES DUE TO MEN WOMEN INSIST

The world is in a mess today because men, mismanaging it, have refused to recognize the equality of women.

This strong indictment of the dominant male is contained in the annual report for 127 of the British National Union of Women Teachers.

The direct cause of world chaos, the report states, is in man's attitude to the status, education and rights of the women in the family circle.

As it was in the family circle that human relationships first went askew, the report adds, it is there that improvement must begin, and until that is done the brotherhood of man will be meaningless.

"Only a free people," the report declares, "where men and women are equals, not one dominant and the other subject, can be called a democracy.

"Democracy has not failed in some places. The fact is that it has never yet been tried there."

Asked by International News Service to elucidate on this strong attack on the male sex, Miss B. M. Pearson, of the Central Council of the National Union of Women Teachers said:

"Man has always been the hero, and women the worshipper. Until that attitude is abolished I have not much hopes for a happy world.

Demands Recognition

"Woman must be recognized as a person in herself, and not as a necessary relative of man. The very fact that women are dismissed from their employment when they marry illustrates this point.

"Men have been the governing force and the law-makers since history began, but as bearers of children women should have an equal say in the governing of the world.

"Even from the age of five children are taught to look up to man as the person in authority. Consequently girls think that they have no right to demand equality.

"I cannot see why women should not have equal rights with men. They should not become dependents on men after marriage, but become partners, sharing decisions and responsibilities. And until this comes about there will never be true freedom for everyone."

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

There is some fellows been goin' around talkin' about some other fellow "whose heart," he says, "don't beat in unison with that of the common people." There are some people who know so much about how somebody else's heart is beatin', I always have been scared of them folks whose hearts is always bleedin' for the common people. I always noticed that them guys is always wantin' something he couldn't be talkin' about nobody but you and me and I'm tellin' you right now, we ain't common.

Most of us on the WPA and some of us don't have two-bits left when we pay up after our check gets in. Either that—we are not common. Some of us owe a lot of bills and can't pay up and some are behind in our installments. That's tomobile and a whole lot of us would like to take a vacation, but can't, and the whole bundle of us is going to have to quit smoking (about the only pleasure we got left) when the home-grown exemption will go into effect—but dammit, I say we are not common—never was and never will be. The Southern people never have been common. Wasn't grandpa at Gettysburg and Cold Harbor, and wasn't we all raised right? What's that you're laughin' at, I'm tellin' you, the next time some would-be savior of the "great unwashed masses" comes around with his heart a-bleedin and beatin' in unison—just get you a ellem club and knock the livin' hell out of him.

There was a old boy up there at Marion hangin' around the general store on Saturday night and he said, "Mr. He had a mule named "Sam." Now Sam always saw to it that he got home all right when he got drunk. But this one mule was eatin' some corn out of the feed trough in front of the store and the old boy decided it was time to go home and Sam didn't get to finish his corn. So he got on Sam and started down the big road toward home. He was a wobblin'. The old mule just made a big circle around the back of Jim Hopgood's place and came right on back to finish up that corn. The old boy kinder waked up and blinked at the kerosene lamps a-burnin' in the store and he said, "By Gad, the lights of the city. DeKalb, already."

Planet Shows Corrigan Trait

Douglas Corrigan has got the planets "going that way" now, according to an announcement from the Carnegie Institution's Mount Wilson observatory.

A new minor planet, just discovered by Dr. Seth B. Nicholson, noted astronomer at the institution, is declared to be going the "wrong way."

The new planet is believed to be an asteroid quite close to the eighth satellite of Jupiter, and like both the eighth and ninth satellites, it appears to have to compass "set wrong" for it is revolving about Jupiter "backwards."

This, the astronomer explains, means that whereas the first seven satellites of Jupiter revolve about it in the same direction as the earth about the sun, the eighth and ninth as well as the newly discovered "wrong way" planet move in a "retrograde," or opposite direction.

The discovery of the new "wrong way" planet was made by Dr. Nicholson while studying a photographic plate of Jupiter's eighth satellite. The institution's 100-inch telescope was used in getting this photographic record.

It was Dr. Nicholson who discovered Jupiter's eighth satellite in 1914 while doing graduate work at the University of California's Lick Observatory.

He said that it is possible still other satellites will yet be discovered but refuses to predict in what direction they may be going.

Now They're Slinging Mud at Lillian Gish

As a treatment for neuralgia, Lillian Gish, well-known stage and screen actress of a decade ago, is being daily blanketed with warm volcanic mud at Pistany Spa, Czechoslovakia. The dainty actress, idol of a whole generation of moviegoers, is shown with directors and attendants of the famous spa.

SOUTH CALLED OVERCROWDED

The whole South has three times too many people for its land to support with a decent standard of living, according to C. C. Randall, extension director of the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture.

Randall declared there are only two ways to raise the standard of living on Dixie farms. One way, he believes, is through the higher prices for farm products. The other is to increase size of each family's farming business.

"We are laboring over mere details when we attempt to adjust landlord-tenant contracts, lengthen tenure of the tenant, or even to achieve farm ownership in the belief that we are striking at the heart of the problem of poverty among our farm people," Randall said. "Actually, the real fundamental problem facing landowners and tenants alike is that we are trying to make one acre do the work of three.

"We are dividing our loaf of bread among three times too many people, and then wondering why no one gets a full meal."

The agronomist said that during recent years much had been said about fair division of crops and profits from the land. He asserted that the landowner of the South had been the target of criticism throughout the nation because of the system of distribution.

"Class feeling has been stirred up," he said, "and charges have been made from both sides. Radical reforms have been proposed, and some have been attempted. But the system still stands, standards of living have not been raised materially, simply because it is useless to quibble about how to divide the profits when there are not enough profits to go around."

If prices a farmer has to pay for commodities were on par with what he receives from his products, Randall declared the longest step toward solution of the problem would be made.

"Until Southern farmers get to the point where they are using more land and making grass, livestock and timber work for them, the problem of low standards of living will still be with us," he said. "The present system of row crop farming with intensive labor on a few acres will not provide enough income to provide adequately for the man power it demands."

Dies Committee's Mystery Witness

What Margaret Kerr, above, said about C. I. O. Leader Harry Bridges before the Dies House Committee investigating "un-American" activities must remain a mystery until certain unidentified documents to back up her testimony are obtained. Miss Kerr, spokesman for the Los Angeles Better America League, appeared before the committee in executive session.

THIS WAY TO A JOB

Jobs, like gold, must be dug for today. But there are jobs, writes Loire Brophy, New York City's foremost employment counsellor, in the Commentator (August issue).

If your business record is good and you are valuable timber, not all the forces of depression and recession combined can keep you out of a job.

But, continues The Commentator, constructive efforts on one's own part are necessary. No one can help you so much as you can help yourself, by delving into the recesses of your own soul and bringing out the qualities of resistance and capacity that you possess. Give them recognition and allow them to do a job for you. The man who reaches within himself and plans his attack on the inertia of any economic period comes out of the experience that much richer in personal equipment.

Getting away from mass hypnotism, the following steps carefully taken, watching that there be no slip-up on the personal side (the selling side), a job should be landed within a month, believes The Commentator:

1. Write fifty letters to the executives in your field, detailing your experience in brief, concise terms, and suggesting the contribution you could make to their organization.

2. Write, if necessary, fifty more letters to executives in fields allied to yours, interpreting your experience to some one angle or phase of their work.

3. Telephone for an appointment—never drop in on friends or business acquaintances. The reception that is accorded you will depend upon your consideration of the other fellow.

4. Place an advertisement, aptly worded and to the point, in two or three of the trade journals in your field.

RAMIE CLOTHES WOVEN AS IDEA

Southern farmers may turn to raising weeds instead of cotton if a machine developed by Roland French, Hammond engineer, is successful.

The machine was designed to take the porous fiber from the heart of ramie stalks—a fiber once used in spinning fine cloth for the Egyptian kings. Slaves tediously separated the fiber from the tough weed stalks for the pharaohs. French has developed a machine he hopes will do the task.

Nobody has ever stopped to figure out what would happen to the market if ramie went on sale in competition with cotton, wool and silk. Anything could happen because experimental shirts have been worn five years without showing a trace of wear, not even on the collar.

An experimental pair of overalls looks so good its makers believe they won't need patches in the knees for the next 40 years.

Grows 6 Feet High

Ramie grows in clumps, sometimes six or eight feet high. It has broad, heart-shaped leaves, a center core of pith, a thin layer of wood, bundles of fiber and a thin layer of wood.

The trouble thus far has been that it is impossible to separate the fiber from the wood and bark on a commercial scale. Chinese, the Japanese and the Indians can do it because labor is so cheap in the Far East.

French is confident his machine will work. He has bundles of long, white fiber he has processed and an acre of weed in his garden on which to practice.

Dr. W. G. Taggert, of the Louisiana State University agricultural school, said:

"It's like the cotton picker. Every now and then, somebody comes along with a story about a shirt that will last forever and a new machine. Sometimes they look pretty good but that is about all."

Vast Possibilities Foreseen

Boll weevils and other insects do not bother ramie. A plot in Audubon Park, New Orleans, has grown since 1890 from the same planting.

It has produced 20 to 45 tons of green stalks an acre in experiments prove it cost about $27.50 to plant an acre of ramie and about $12 an acre a year to keep it growing thereafter. Three tons of stalks will produce 1,200 pounds of fiber.

So if French's idea becomes a reality, the Southern farmer dressed in home-grown overalls that will last 40 years, may sit in the shade and watch his ramie crop grow almost unaided, with one planting lasting half a lifetime.

MILITARY

At this time the United States Army is below authorized strength, and is in need of young men to fill up the ranks.

The army in general, as well as myself, will greatly appreciate it if you will have the following article published in your paper:

"Many desirable vacancies now exist in the United States Army, for domestic and foreign service. Applicants applying for enlistment will have their choice of branch of service and station. To qualify for enlistment applicants must be white, single and without dependents, be between 18 and 35 years of age, if under 21 the written consent of parents or guardian is required, must be in good physical condition, must be able to pass the prescribed intelligence test, must be a citizen of the United States, and furnish references from reputable citizens as to character. Applications should be made in person or by letter or post card to the U. S. Army Recruiting Station, 305 Post Office Building, Meridian, Miss."

"F. D. SANDERS,
"Staff Sergeant, DEML (RS),
"Sub-station Commander."

Akron To Open 9-Day Aviation Show Aug. 28

The eyes of Northern Ohio will be turned skyward the last week in August to witness a great array of aviation events—a swooping, diving parade of the biggest names and fastest ships in modern flying.

Beginning with Akron's Aviation Day Show at Akron airport Sunday, August 28, there will be nine days of air racing, stunt flying, parachute jumping, glider exhibitons, acrobats and military formation flying, culminating on Monday, September 5, when the last bomb signals the final event of the National Air Races in Cleveland.

Famous flyers from all parts of the world, high aviation and government officials, and thousands of aviation enthusiasts will witness these spectacles.

Sham Battle On Program

This Ohio parade of the air will begin with the arrival of Major Al Williams, who will return from his aviation survey of Europe to participate in the show and headline a series of events that includes a military sham battle by members of the Ohio National Guard, the latest in military maneuvers by fliers from the Naval Reserve unit at Grosse Ile, Mich., exhibition flying and stunting by leaders in their field.

A feature of the show will be a "human" from air to ground by a parachute jumper as he descends. The jumper will be Jimmy Steward, of Akron, who has perfected a broadcasting set light enough to carry on his back.

Bat-Wing Man Booked

There also will be air to ground communication from the plane of Al Williams while he flies through his difficult paces. Such famous parachuters as Gretchen Reighard and Merle Auker, the bat-wing man, also are scheduled on the classic.

Close to 750 young airplane model builders from all parts of the United States will assemble here from August 20 to September 5 to compete in the Skyline-Howard Junior National Air Race events. More than 2,500 in prizes and trophies have been posted for the winners of these rubber-powered and gas-powered model plane competitions, in addition to a trip to Hollywood and a week's stay there.

A Famous Flyers banquet, at which Major Williams and C. H. Smith, president of American Airlines, will be the principal speakers, and headline names of aviation's greatest leaders, a score of model builders obtain the prizes they have won by their Junior Aviator exploits.

Scene To Shift to Cleveland

Then the aviation show will shift from Akron to Cleveland for the National Air Races which this year will offer a total of $102,600 in prize money.

The famous speed flyers will race with comparatively unknowns for the $30,000 Vincent Bendix Trophy Race, the $25,000 which will be awarded the winner of the Greve Trophy race and the $45,000 which goes to the winners of the Thompson Trophy event.

The Bendix race starts again at Los Angeles and officially ends in Cleveland. An additional leg to Bendix, N. J., however, will bring more prize money.

The Greve race is a 200-mile event over a 10-mile course at Cleveland and calls for a minimum qualifying speed of 200 miles per hour.

The Thompson race on Labor Day is, of course, the classic of closed course racing. It is a 300-mile event.

Col. Roscoe Turner, Earl Ortman, the famous Count Otto Hagenberg, German acrobatic ace, Frank Fuller, wealthy West Coast sportsman-pilot, in addition to the outstanding women pilots of the world, will bring to a climax, nine days of spectacular flying.

ROOSEVELT VS. THE PRESS

President Roosevelts' relationship with the press—the newspapermen who psychoanlyze him 365 days in the year—measures him more accurately than a checkup with any other group of men and women in the United States, writes Ray Tucker, Washington correspondent for The Commentator Magazine of The Commentator Magazine.

Franklin D. Roosevelt hates newspapermen, hates them utterly, but he seeks to conceal his true feelings. He tries to convince them that he loves reporters praonally, but detests their editors and publishers. It has become such an obsession with him that what was once a fair and frank press conference has become a daily wrassling match with no holds barred, until the President makes the rules.

"When a reporter requests matter?of-fact comment on a European news event of vital moment to us and our children, he dismisses it with the airy answer, 'Oh! it depends on what newspaper you read!' When we try to pin him down on facts he eludes us and evades the issue."

Such is the opinion of many of the Capital's 500 correspondents, reports The Commentator, over 90 per cent of whom probably supported and voted for President Roosevelt in 1936. Less than 50 per cent now retain their old feelinr for him.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

G. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
813—22nd Avenue
Offices in The Meridian City Lines Building
Phone 1141
Box 745

ALL THINGS CONSIDERED

By HOWARD VINCENT O'BRIEN

Pity the poor German!

If he has heart disease he can't use digitalis, because it was discovered by a Jew, Ludwig Taube.

If his tooth aches he cannot have the comfort of cocaine, for that would be utilizing the work of a Jew, Solomon Stricker.

He will find it hard to avoid typhus unless he takes advantage of what two Jews, Widal and Weill, learned about this disease.

If he has diabetes, the aid of insulin is not for him, for a Jew, Mikowsky, had a hand in its discovery.

If he has a headache he must shun pyramidon and antipyrin, discovered by the Jews, Spiro and Eilege.

If his child has convulsions he must avoid chloral hydrate, the discovery of a Jew, Oscar Liebreich.

MISERICORDIA

Pity the poor German!

If he has syphilis he cannot allow himself to be cured by salvarsan, because that was discovered by the Jew, Erlich.

He must not even try to find out whether he has syphilis, because the Wassermann reaction used for that purpose is the discovery of a Jew.

If he suspects he has gonorrhea he must not investigate, because the method used is the discovery of a Jew, Neisser.

If he has a mental screw loose he must not attempt to tighten it by psychoanalysis, because the father of that technique is a Jew, Sigmund Freud.

Pity the poor German!

If he has ear trouble he can't go to Heinrich Neumann, the specialist who treated the Duke of Windsor. Prof. Neumann is a Jew.

PITY THE POOR GERMAN!

If he has cancer he can get no help from the great specialist, Ferdinand Blumenthal. Prof. Blumenthal has been forced to leave Germany.

If his wife needs the services of a gynecologist, she will have to consult somebody besides Drs. Nobl and Oscar Frankl. They have committed suicide. So has Dr. Knopfelmacher of Vienna. Well past 70, this eminent scientist was "treated" with castor oil by patriotic Hitlerites.

Pity the poor German!

He may like music, but he can't listen to Toscanini because Toscanini's daughter is married to a Jew, Horowitz.

He may like modern music, but he may not listen to the works of Arnold Schoenberg, who has been proscribed as an exponent of "cultural bolshevism."

He may like the music of the past, but there will be no more performances of Goldmark, Mahler, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer and Offenbach.

Pity the poor German!

POVERTY-STRICKEN

The poor German may like to read. But the list of authors whose works must not be read grows constantly longer. To the list of forbidden German writers has now been added a list of Austrian writers.

He may like to travel. The list of available places to visit has now been shortened. Vienna, once one of his favorite cities, no longer exists. The coffeehouses have been closed. Gemuethlichkeit has disappeared. There is no laughter in the beerijerts of Grinsing. Theaters are dark. There is no music in the air.

Pity the poor German!

His world shrinks ever smaller. More and more cramped, he tries to be comfortable in the iron strait-jacket of the psychology that a madman has given him. Each day he cuts himself a little more adrift from everything that we have learned to call civilization.

Pity the poor German!

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AMERICA IN PROPHECY (1856)

George Berkeley, Madame Helena P. Blavatsky, and many other seers have marked America as the theatre of the next great development of th human race.

One prophet foretold, not only the ultimate spiritualization of America, but also that this spiritualization would come about by virtue of leisure owing to numerous mechanical and labor-saving devices. That man was Andrew Jackson Davis, born in New York state in 1826, of parents so poor he had only five months of schooling in the village. He was a born clairvoyant. He could see into the interior of bodies and objects, and though untutored in medicine, he diagnosed diseases. Edgar Allen Poe regularly attended his lectures.

In 1856 he predicted: "Yes; there is to be great improvement in motive force; also a method of traveling upon land and through the air . . . instead of the present gallery-cars we will have . . . almost portable dwellings, moving with such speed that perhaps there will be advertisements—'Through to California in four days!'"

And carriages will be moved by a strange and beautiful and simple admixture of aqueous and atmospheric gases—so easily condensed, so simply ignited, and so imparted by a machine somewhat resembling our engines, as to be entirely concealed and assageable between the forward wheels."

And he wrote: "These improvements and discoveries will refresh the soul, give it leisure and prepare it for a natural voyage to post-minute climes. A glorious period is before mankind. It will be a kind of material Heaven."

CONGRATULATIONS

The Farley company, in a few more days, will complete another worth while remodeling program in Meridian.

As many other concerns in Meridian have looked forward to doing those things which would make of this city a more attractive place in which to live, so do we see the Farley program a tangible example of civic interest translated into concrete fact.

We commend the Farley company and its manager in Meridian.

We wish for the concern continued success and—may other firms follow remodeling suit.

AMERICA IN PROPHECY CONTINUED (1938)

"Ken magazine predicts that a million cotton pickers in Mississippi will be thrown out of work on account of the cotton-picking machine."

Inventive genius continues to fill the world with more and better machinery and a smaller and smaller number of people is required to produce all that the race can possibly consume. Those who are now employed can produce as much with the improved machinery as all who are now working, plus all who are now idle, could produce a few years ago. The trend not only will but MUST continue with ever-increasing speed. The time will come when the employed will be in the minority and the unemployed will constitute the majority.

Great changes come about gradually and the race manages, after a fashion, to adjust itself to them in time to avoid disaster. The trend and the ultimate result are a certainty. We had just as well face the facts now and begin to think. Our universities, colleges and high schools turned out one million, two hundred twenty-two thousand, five hundred graduates in 1938. Of course, there are a certain number of deaths and vacancies in jobs but these vacancies are exceeded by the number of applicants to the extent of about five hundred thousand each year. To this excess we must add the increased thousands whose work is displaced by improved machinery. A survey of eighty-one colleges and universities shows that the chances of their graduates for employment is from 10 to 75 per cent less than last year. The colleges of the East and Middle West report the chances for employment are about one-half as good as in 1937. In the South it is worse.

What next?

H. G. Wells, who has made a thorough study of the situation, says that there will be a struggle between what he calls "The Man of Good Will" and the "Smart Alec." "Smart Alec"—"he comes into the game of life with the idea, not of serving, but of beating the community." The machine is a mighty asset. "The Man of Good Will, himself by no means perfect, thinks and plans to serve and save the civilization that in his mind has come to be something more significant than himself. He is part of that once unconscious conspiracy that now becomes conscious, the conspiracy of constructive service to sustain and continue civilization. He has no ambition to flare across the heavens as the richest man in the world. He has his own conception of satisfaction and his less obvious and deeper standards of success and failure." Through the Man of Good Will, will humanity, with the aid of the machine, work out its final enfranchisement. As Andrew Jackson Davis prophecied in 1856.

"A glorious period is before mankind, it will be a kind of material Heaven."

THE SALESMAN'S PRAYER

"Oh Lord, look with a forgiving eye, we beseech Thee, if Thou canst,—on the buyers who lie to us about the low prices our competitors give them. Lord, soften the hearts of those who as soon as they see a salesman, get as busy as a hen with one chicken, keep us standing around until our feet warp, and then buy as much as two dollars and sixty-five cents' worth—and want that billed out the first of next month. Good Lord, curb our tendency to flirt with the married women; the single ones don't count, and they expect it. Teach us, we pray Thee, not to complain at the roller towels that the multitude has used before we get there. Lord, give us digestions like alligators, that we may thrive on the loin steaks cut from the neck where the yoke worked. Help us to be thankful for the stump-water served us and called coffee, dear Lord. Toughen our hides, that we may sleep soundly in hotel beds already inhabited. Cause us to look with charitable eye on our competitors,—who are a sorry lot anyway. Lord, soften the hearts of our employers, that they may render us what little commission is due us in full. Oh Lord, overlook our absentmindedness when we get away from home and forget about being married; and in conclusion, we beg Thee, when we have made our last trip, please don't send us below. We have had our share of that place on earth. Amen."

IT'S THE RIGHT THING

A visitor to The Courier-News offices is quoted as follows:

"The safety record of The Meridian City Lines, Inc., should be commended as many times as possible."

You are quite correct, Mr. Visitor—

Since 1937, The Meridian City Lines employes have set up one of the most marvelous safety records in the history of American transportation. The company has efficiently and economically served the residents of Meridian with fast, safe bus transportation.

It is our firm belief the residents of this city appreciate the operators of this company more than any now in Meridian. This belief is based on the fact—all employes of the Meridian City Lines continually keep in mind the necessity and the inspiration for safety, courtesy and service.

Meridian enjoys—today—the lowest bus rate we know anything about, the safest transportation facilities in the world and it is made possible by the finest bunch of drivers in the nation.

Like you, Mr. Visitor, we're proud of the Meridian City Lines.

In transportation facilities, at least, Meridian leads all the rest of Mississippi communities.

TAXI WAR

The 630 Taxi company carries 5 for 1.

In no sense of criticism, we point out the fact the city of Meridian passed an ordinance some years ago which "fixed" charges of taxis in this community. Any reduction in rates is a violation of that ordinance.

And, still in no sense of criticism, but rather with a view of pointing out sensible action, we believe study might be given the said ordinance which contains the "fixed" rate clause.

It will save trouble in the future.

"Who has not known those fragile, mystic interludes when all the world seems good, and hope is bright? They are a real and deepening part of life. And music, of all the arts, can best evoke such moods. A clear voice singing . . . some dark and haunting air . . . a passionate crescendo . . . these have an unexampled power to stir the heart . . . music belongs to every age and every temperatment. It is instinctive in the child. It fires the gaiety of youth. In later life, it is a constant inspiration and delight. And to all, even the least accomplished, music offers solace, joy, escape . . . moments of enchantment which nothing can dispel."

"The unfairness in the Northern critics of the Southern people, is that they compare all of the South with the thriftless class. Suppose the North and East try comparing all the people of those sections with their soup kitchen crowds?"

WOMAN Against WOMAN
Adapted from the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture by
LUCY HUFFAKER
Based on a story by MARGARET CULKIN BANNING

STORY SO FAR: *Cynthia Holland is beautiful, charming and clever, but so selfish and domineering that Stephen, brilliant young lawyer, sees their marriage is a failure. She tries to hold him through his love for their little daughter Ellen, but fails and they are divorced without scandal. In Washington, Stephen meets and marries Maris Kent. When they return to Maplewood, Cynthia is vindictive and causes to make life almost impossible for the bride.*

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Chapter Ten

The first word that Stephen and Maris or anyone in Maplewood had that Senator and Mrs. Kingsley were coming back for a visit was when they received invitations for a supper-dance they were giving at the club, the evening of their arrival.

Maris had vowed to herself that because of the unpleasant experience she had had on the two occasions she had appeared at the club, she would not go there again. But she did not hesitate when the invitation came. She would go anywhere to see Mrs. Kingsley, in her, she knew, she had an ally. And the older woman had understood and helped without being told—had she not warned Maris lovingly that she was going into "enemy territory."

"Oh, Mrs. Kingsley," said Maris, as the older woman put her arms around her and kissed her, "it's so altogether good to see you again."

"Then suppose you call me Aunt Ezzie, too—I'm not Steve's aunt, really, but I like to be called that. How goes it, dear?"

"Why should I lie to you, Aunt Ezzie? Shall we leave too?"

"We will not. Come on, let's catch this dance."

When Stephen and Maris returned home late that night, the telephone was ringing. He hurried to answer it.

"Mother! Anything wrong?" he asked anxiously. "Now? At this hour. But why? What can I do? Bother! Anything wrong?" he asked anxiously. "Now? At this hour. But why? What can I do? I'll only make things worse. Surely you—" he listened for a moment, then cried: "Oh no, no! She can't do that. I'll be right over."

Maris, who had started up the stairs, turned at the head as Stephen called to her that he was going to his mother's; he'd be back as soon as possible.

"At this hour, Steve? Is some one ill?"

"No. Cynthia's there."

"Oh! Then you must go, of course."

Mrs. Holland met Stephen at the door. She told him Cynthia had been almost hysterical, but was calmer now. She entreated Stephen to be patient and kind. He meant to be—he knew he must remain calm no matter what happened. Then he saw Cynthia. She had posed effectively by the mantel, looking into the fire, and was twisting a handkerchief into shreds. She turned as they entered the room. His good resolutions dissertation.

"Cynthia," he said, "I thought you had more pride."

"I don't know what you mean, Steve," said Cynthia humbly, "I feel shabby and humiliated."

"I'm sorry, Cynthia, really I am sorry if you are unhappy, but to keep the record straight, I must say you brought this on yourself."

"I don't see how I can ever hold my head up in this town again—ever. I who was born here, who have lived here all my life, have no place here any more. You had a perfect right to marry again, Steve. But I—I, who did not want the divorce at all, who agreed to it only because you insisted—I do not see why I must always step aside for your new wife."

"You don't have to," said Stephen. "As at matter of fact, you don't step aside. It is not you who is forced into the background, Cynthia, and if you'd be honest with yourself for just one moment, you'd admit it."

"Perhaps no man can understand," said Cynthia in a sad voice. "But any discarded woman would. Mother, here, I'm sure although she was never supplanted in her husband's life, can imagine how terrible my position is. So, knowing it is better for all of us, Steve, I'm taking Ellen and leaving Maplewood forever. We're going to New York. Perhaps I'll marry."

"You can't do that. I see little enough of Ellen as it is, but to have her so far away—to see her by good luck, once or twice a year —no! Can't we all live like intelligent, decent people?"

Cynthia shook her head slowly.

"Cynthia, please," begged Stephen. "We can't settle our lives now. I ask, tonight, just one thing of you. Wait a little while. I've a case in court—it's going hot one. I'm all snarled up in it; stole time for it tonight to go to the party. You owe it to me to wait until I've finished with it. Then we can be calm and reasonable. Ellen is my child, too. I've an idea—why don't you take her to the lake for a little while? It will do you both good. Then as soon as I'm clear of this case, we can come to a decision."

Mrs. Holland came to Stephen's aid, by telling Cynthia she thought the suggestion a good one.

Maris had gone to bed but not to sleep when Stephen returned home. He told her what had happened.

"I'm glad you persuaded her not to go now," said Maris. "Best go to bed; you have a hard day ahead."

"I've got it into her head we'd be happier if she went away," he said.

"We would."

"You don't mean that."

"She doesn't mean it," said Maris. "Don't worry—she hasn't the slightest intention of leaving Maplewood. She is clever enough to know we'd worry about her—that she is the important person in this house she never enters. I want to be sympathetic, I understand why you feel a certain responsibility. But—" she stopped a moment, not wanting to say more, yet know she would—"but, what about me, Steve? Is all your responsibility toward her? I am, your wife, you know. I'm sorry—I didn't want to say that, but I had to. You see, I can rob me of my peace, by the same kind of scenes with both of us."

"My responsibility toward her is because of Ellen, nothing else. Cynthia's only importance is that she can rob me of my baby. I'm tired, Maris dear, in mind and spirit more than body. Help me."

"Of course, I will" said Maris softly. "Now go to bed. Tomorrow will be another day."

Next Chapter: The effects of Cynthia's scheming and Maris' determination reach a climax.

"You staged this very same act before," said Maris. "What's the point?"

Emma," said Marie gravely. "You were perfectly right in warning me. You and your husband are the only people here, except Steve, who want me, who don't resent me."

"Well, what are you doing about it? Crouching in your cell—peering through the bars at them—feeling sorry for yourself? I thought better of you than that. Many people have to fight for their happiness. Why shouldn't you? Get up! Get up on your hind legs! Show them you're not down you."

Maris was just moving on to join Steve and the Senator who were a few feet away, when she heard Mrs. Kingsley speak to a new arrival.

"Cynthia! I don't need to ask how you are—you are looking blushing than ever. And how is Ellen?"

"She makes me keep on living," said Cynthia. "I have nothing else, now, you know."

"No, I don't know" said Mrs. Kingsley, and wondered at the ugly look which fleeted across the younger woman's face at the statement. She was not to be ignorant, long.

"Please forgive me for going right now," said Cynthia, raising her voice a little, "and I can't stay."

"I certainly will not let you go."

Stephen's mother was coming toward them.

"Really, Mrs. Kingsley" said Cynthia, "you should know — but here is Mother — she keeps her loyalty through everything—she will explain."

But it was Maris who made the matter clear. She came directly to them. It was to Cynthia she spoke.

"You aren't really going, are you? Please don't. I wish you wouldn't. You would oblige me a great favor if you would stay."

"Sorry" said Cynthia in a tone which was anything but regretful, as she turned away.

"But you staged this very same act before," said Maris. "What's the point? There's no reason why you and I should hurt each other. Can't we act like civilized human beings?"

Cynthia's answer was in her blazing eyes.

Stephen's mother took Cynthia's arm. Together they left the club.

"Well, Maris," said Mrs. Kingsley in a low voice, "I suggested getting up on your hind legs, not going through the circus. You don't need any coaching. But I love you for it."

Stephen had come up to them.

"You shouldn't have done that, Maris," he said in a low tone. "It doesn't help matters any."

Mrs. Kingsley slipped away, but she was glad to hear Maris say it had helped her a lot.

"Cynthia's position may not be as simple as you think," said Stephen.

"She could make it so. Why all the malicious gossiping and talking? The list of guests was in the paper—she knew perfectly well we'd be here."

"You're right, but she is sensitive to what people say and—"

"Sensitive!" said Maris scornfully. "Everyone is watching us and we're quarrelling about Cynthia — our first real quarrel. She's got what she wants, all right! Shall we make the scandal a per-

Life is for everybody, just as sunshine is for everybody. To assert that you live your own life is like asserting that the sun sends out special rays for your own private benefit.

SUGGESTS AID IN HAY PLANS

STATE COLLEGE—The importance of cutting hay crops at the right stage to obtain the best quality and highest feeding value is emphasized by L. A. Higgins, extension dairy specialist, who says that most of the hay harvested in the state is cut two to three weeks late.

The stage at which grass and legume hays are cut affects the composition, digestibility, palatability, feeding value and ease of curing the hay. As the plants approach maturity the percentage of protein and carbohydrates diminishes and the percentage of woody fiber increases. Late cutting not only results in loss of protein but the hay becomes less palatable and more difficult to digest, says Higgins.

Even with perfect curing weather it is impossible to make high quality hay from over-ripe grass and legume hay crops. Fine stems, a high percentage of leaves and a pea-green color are essentials of the best hay.

Tests show that legumes should be cut from the time the plants are in full bloom until the first pods begin to set. Grass hays should be cut from the time the heads begin to appear until full bloom.

Higgins says raking should start as soon as wilting is well under way to preserve the leaves—the most valuable part of the plant and to aid in securing the pea-green color. A side delivery rake that leaves the hay loose in windrows is recommended. The length of time the hay should be left in the windrows depends on the crop, weather conditions and temperature. The hay should be cured enough to prevent molding but care should be exercised to prevent over-curing, excessive drying, shattering and loss of leaves.

DEFINITIONS

From examination papers in a girls' school:

A myth is a female moth.

A brunette is a young bear.

A blizzard is the inside of a fowl.

Ambiguity means telling the truth when you don't mean it.

Immortality is running away with another man's wife.

An optimist is a man who looks after your eyes; a pessimist looks after your feet.

Rhubard is a kind of celery gone bloodshot.

The inhabitants of Paris are called parasites.

The population of London is a bit too thick.

A quack doctor is one who looks after ducks.

A grass widow is the wife of a dead vegetarian.

A lie is an abomination to the Lord, but a very present help in time of trouble.

Parraffin is the next order of angels above seraphims.

Kashmir, more than 84,000 square miles in area, is the largest independent state in India.

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...gh Wil Pitch ...kes For Pros ...ar Grid Game

...Sammy Baugh, the boy ...ies football's the way ...e handle oranges, may ...nce Labor Day evening ...beyond question the ...is Texas fans that he ...test player ever to don ...skins.

...gh, under contract for ...e with the Washington ...will take part in the ...me here that night as ...al! Last fall, as a mem... all-stars who opposed ...champions of the profes...ue, the Chicago Bears, ...later Sweethearts passed ...illery and put the ball ...position for Art Guepe, ... University star, to ...ame's only touchdown. ...passing held back the ...e professionals' power ...s year he can put that ...the other side of the line—and if the Redskins manage to break the jinx of the first two years the game has been played here, and win from southwestern talent. Baugh will probably get most of the credit.

The erstwhile Texas Christian University star will be bucking up against some of the same players he met when he was wearing the Purple and Gold.

Already signed up are Quarterback Jim Robbins, whose tossing ability was eclipsed only by Baugh himself while Sammy was at T. C. U. and Robbins at Arkansas; End Jim Benton, who is rumored to carry a pot of glue to enable those wizard-like catches of Robbins' passes; Hugh Wolfe, the buckin'est line plunger in the southwest conference last year, according to some estimates; and Joe Routt, all-American guard of the Texas Aggies and self-styled "toughest man in Texas." Other players are being signed up almost every day.

An off-the-record story relates that last year a Dallas "Pressure man" and an envoy from Gotham progressed from harsh words to harsher blows before they were finally pulled apart—and all because of a player who, already signed up for the game here, was being seduced by the smooth talking of the Easterner. The rumor further states that the Texas representative needed a new pair of eyeglasses when the set-to was finally brought to a halt by bystanders—and the New Yorker needed a new upper plate.

The player finally came to Dallas, the story goes on, and did very well in helping to beat the Chicago Bears, 6-0—for a measley $200 and all expenses. Who says football doesn't pay.

. Gantt
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THE WORLD AROUND
SURVEYED BY
GAULT MacGOWAN

It is little use trying to soft-pedal the fact that west of the Alleghanies the name of Wall Street rarely produces a rush of incense-swingers. And all too often, New York has been suspected of an occult influence over the monetary interests of the other forty-seven states.

Time was, when Wall Street business men, who by and large were only trying to earn their living like the rest of us, threw back bricks as fast as they fell and thrilled with a pleasant glow of virtue when evidence of crazy finance in some other city made nation-wide headlines.

The scandal of the Whitney case has, however, produced an unprecedented re-action in the street. Instead of its hands sitting back and waiting for a break somewhere else, they have let bygones be bygones, called off name calling campaigns and tried the virtues of the soft word that turneth away wrath.

Foremost advocate of the recognition of the public stake in the good name of the Stock Exchange is forty-one year old Kenneth C. Hogate, president of a concern that operates a coast to coast chain of financial news tickers. For years, he has been a sort of liason oficer between Wall Street and the rest of the nation and he has developed an uncanny touch in sensing the ebb and flow of public sentiment and sympathy.

So it is to him that there is a rush of Wall Streets pedagogues for advice these days. Now he's a Hoosier, a graduate of De Pauw University. From West of the Alleghanies has come New York's financial ambassador of good will.

• • •

NEW ALSACE-LORRAINES

What the world is suffering from today is an overdose of Alsace-Lorraines. We never stop to think that every time a piece of territory is filched from somebody else, ill-will is stored up on earth.

The Alsace-Lorraine issue in the World War was principally what brought France into it. The attempted rape of Belgium brought Great Britain in.

The Irish made a similar issue in their country, and the problem of the North still remains an Alsace-Lorraine for the Irish in the British Empire.

Great Britain was sensible enough to settle the problem of the Boer Alsace-Lorraines in South Africa by forming a Union rule and appeasement of India is proceeding in the same method. But ever since the World War, the Arabs have been busy in making an Alsace-Lorraine out of Palestine. What will be the end of that we cannot see.

• • •

What we can see however is that Alsace-Lorraine abscesses take some time to come to a head. Japan's present troubles in the Orient trace back to their first invasions of Manchuria. Russians have brooded for years over their rebuffs there and the present Soviet strategy, which has led to yet another undeclared war, is in no small measure due to the Alsace-Lorraine feeling.

The more deeply involved that Japan becomes in China, the better pleased will the Muscovities be. The present incidents on the Manchukuo frontier are but pin-pricks to test the reflexes of Nippon.

The United States has been lucky in avoiding the accumulation of Alsace-Lorraines though we have come dongerously near it at times. Every now and again someone gets up and suggests the cession of slices of the British Empire to us in payment of war debts. Heaven forbid! Shuffled allegiances cause half the trouble in the world and the mad scramble for power after the shuffle causes the other half. If we want to remake the world over, we have got to invent the technic for doing it peacefully.

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FEAR WEIGHS THE SCALES

The visit to Prague of Lord Runciman, British adviser in the minorities dispute, had one immediate re-action. War talk stopped as if by magic and for the first time this summer, sightseeing buses were seen with British and American tourists.

It was a welcome relief to harrassed hotel-owners and the shopkeepers who look for added income in the exchange of visitors with other nations. What with about twenty per cent more Czechs than usual taking holidays abroad because of fear at home, and at least a fifty per cent drop in visitors, the summer outlook was very black indeed. In May alone, visitors spent 100,000 fewer days in the country.

• • •

No kindness has been done to Czechoslovakia by advertisement as the next goal of German aggression and there has been no reason for visitors to stay away. Not only has nothing dire and irrevocable happened but events are progressing as President Benes said they would in the spring, along peaceful diplomatic channels without menace of armed conflict.

Exaggerated sympathy for Czechoslovakia's fate has been the reverse of helpful. Besides the serious blow to such holiday resorts as Marienbad, the railroads, industry and the government's financial position have all been injured by the alarmists.

The price of many leading stocks slumped with false reports of invasion plans; now new investors are slow in coming forward again. The world's currency is obliged to depreciate the currency as exchange fell against Prague and there is now a quest for new sources of revenue and consequent new taxes. And all this because of a failure to maintain confidence that commonsense would eventually triumph.

• • •

RECRUITING FOR FURY

Recent recruiting posters for our army, it seems to me, stress the wrong thing . . . aggression instead of defence.

Posters displayed at the corner of New York's Forty-second street and Sixth avenue carry pictures of our boys in bayonet charges, big guns, machine gun teams galloping into action, grim tanks spitting death and bombers ready for the Hell-div.

The desire of the artist to get action into his pictures does disservice and not service, to recruiting.

• • •

In the first place, such scenes are not typical of American army life. A recruit may join up and never become involved in such maneuvers. In the second place, the emphasis of national service today is on defense and not offense.

Why not stress the friendships a man makes in the army, the comradeship he learns, the team work he develops at army sports, the opportunity he has to visit other lands, and the big chance to represent his nation as an ambassador of good will.

Just as strangers often judge a city by the behaviour of its cops, so a nation is judged by its soldiers. Most men would be proud to defen their decountry against an aggressor but the sentiment of the country—despite efforts to shake it—is still predominantly against an gesture that approaches menace. Would Mr. Kellogg have endorsed such posters?

• • •

GENEVAS OF WILD LIFE

On the Regis Roof in Manhattan, the other night Prince Serge Obolensky was telling me tales of remote lands that convinced me that the story of the Fall of Man is no legend. He has been near enough to primitive conditions to see what the Garden of Eden might have been like if we had let it alone.

"In Galapogos Island" he said "I felt very close to Paradise. When I would sit in my boat fishing, big birds would float lazily past me unafraid and made no protest when I caught them by the legs. Big seals basked in the sunshine and did not move when I approached them. Man had not taught bird or beast to fear him."

...idiot mouth ... ...stones...
...ndersea, the Prince told me, there is more friendliness than we think. The Gulf stream, he says, covers a sort of Utopia where creatures from the Seven Seas set up housekeeping. Both the European eels, and the American eels, make their homes there and bring up their families. Later on, they turn up in cooking pots in districts as far apart as Florida and Aberdeen.

GAULT MACGOWAN

"Wohud you like to have this column come to you every Week". The decision is up to you. Send us a letter or postal card telling us to."

LOVER OF MUSIC

Aside from the dramatic roles, on which Luise Rainer concentrates, she likes all kinds of music, and her taste ranges from Beethoven's symphonies to modern jazz. Miss Rainer has just completed the role of "Poldi" in "The Great Waltz" opposite Fernand Gravet.

A LINE ON HOLLYWOOD

Wallace Beery flying 1500 miles to Utah and back to enjoy one day of fishing . . . Lewis Stone back from Arrowhead to prepare for the new picture, "Out West with the Hardys" . . . Mickey Rooney choosing the twelve dogs which will occupy the kennel at his new home . . . Virginia Bruce using a candid camera to record the construction of her brand new home . . . Robert Taylor letting a beard grow for his role in "Northwest Passage" . . . Robert Benchley attempting to master the art of cooking . . . Nelson Eddy shopping for gifts for the cast and crew of "Sweethearts" . . . Judy Garland enjoying her favorite menu, chocolate cake and ice cream . . . Jeanette MacDonald the envy of all the girls in the beach ensemble designed by Adrian for her to wear in her new picture . . . Director W. S. Van Dyke giving a surprise party, in honor of his wife's birthday . . . Freddie Bartholomew celebrating the fourth anniversary of his arrival in Hollywood . . . Ray Bolger having a lot of fun supervising the building of a swimming pool . . . Frank Morgan spending the week-ends deep-sea fishing . . . Clark Gable receiving an invitation to hunt in Mexico from General Federico Montes, Chief of Police who visited the star on the "Too Hot to Handle" set . . . Myrna Loy presented with rare wood carvings, handiwork of Bush Negroes of South America . . . Eleanor Powell rushing the season by starting to shop for her Fall wardrobe . . . Maureen O'Sullivan receiving a card of thanks from the riding academy near her home. Maureen installed a drinking trough for the horses following the bridle path directly in front of her house.

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NECESSITIES FOR RECOVERY

Despite the gloom which has settled down like a pall over the country, there are plenty of sensible people who believe that an economic advance, or recovery, is entirely possible if the necessary steps are taken.

Such a person is Albert W. Atwood, editorial and financial writer, who itemizes ten necessities for recovery in an article in The Commentator Magazine (August). In the main Mr. Atwood stresses the importance of settling down and deciding where we really want to go, instead of going in all directions at once. The basic ne... essities for recovery he lists as follows:

1. Keep cool and avoid hysteria. Man has lived through calamities before, and he will do so again.

2. Excesive pessimism, gloom, and fatalism must be avoided. The integrity of one's own convictions and one's own soul are more than economic and political conditions and tendencies.

3. Be patient. Time may not cure all things, but it cures a great many. Economic fluctuations are more violent nowadays than formerly; the upturn may be sudden.

4. Put a stop to the discreditting of business men; but, on the other hand, business men need to mend their ways.

5. Business must defend itself more forcibly in the future than in the past; individual attention, and that of professional lobbyists, is needed.

6. Rid ourselves of the punitive attitude in American life.

7. Government competition with private business must be dealt with.

8. Check government activities causing increasing tax burdens.

9. Lean less on the president of the country (and the memory of all presidents), and do not expect so much from him; rather build up a higher, competent civil service.

10. Pay greater attention to the thinking through of our larger national policies.

Trained rat catchers, who work on ships in London docks, must estimate the number of rats in a ship before beginning their work of extermination.

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Cardinals Manager On Spot

Will Frankie Frisch, once one of the greatest second basemen in the major leagues, be retained as manager of the St. Louis Cardinals in 1939?

This question is being asked by fans here as the Cardinals wind up one of the most disastrous seasons they have had in many years.

Sam Breadon, owner of the club, declines to discuss Frisch's case, averting all questions pertaining to the Cardinals' manager for next season. It is known, however, that Frisch is held in high esteem by Breadon.

But the "know-it-all" group of fans believe that Frisch will not be the leader of the Cardinals in 1939. Rumors have it that Burt Shotten, current pilot of the Columbus team of the American Association, will succeed Frisch.

Shotten acted as Sunday manager for Branch Rickey when the latter managed the Cardinals from 1919 to 1925. It is reported that Rickey, now general manager of the Cardinals, has been trying to sell Shotten to Breadon for the past several years.

As the Cardinals flounder in the second division fans recall, ironically, a pep talk delivered by Rickey before the Chamber of Commerce banquet here last April. On that occasion, Rickey said:

"This is the best ball club our organization has ever placed on the field—with the possible exception of the pitching staff."

These rumors regarding the future status of Frisch have spread chiefly because the Cardinals collapsed as a pennant contender this season.

It's an old story—oust the manager when the team fails into the second division.

Frisch has been manager of the Cardinals since July, 1933, when he replaced Gabby Street, current pilot of the St. Louis Browns. Frisch's club won the pennant in 1933, tied with the Cubs for second in 1936 and wound up fourth last year.

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WHERE GOOD FRIENDS MEET FOR BETTER FOUNTAIN DRINKS
Albright & Wood DRUG STORE

FARLEY STORE BEAUTIFIED; WILL AID CITY'S PROGRAM

The Farley store, in Meridian, has been completely remodeled and modernized as a part of the firm's program to cooperate with local plans to make the city's downtown district more attractive.

A formal announcement, incident to the remodeling program, was made several weeks ago by L. C. Hutchins, who indicated it was the wish of the concern to do it's part toward consummating into actual fact some of the general plans to re-create the community's business district.

An entirely new front has been added to the firm's location. The interior has been completed in simple modernistic lines, similar to other outstanding architectual programs in the larger cities of the South.. Observers say the remodeling program given the Farley concern one of the most attractive stores in Mississippi.

The following formal statement, relative to the remodeling program, is given as follows by the management:

As a part of the present civic effort to make our city a more attractive place in which to reside and as a part of the present program to modernize our downtown shopping areas, we are remodeling our store location at 2203 Fifth Street so as to make it one of the genuinely attractive structures in the city.

We take pride in being a part of Meridian and feel our remodeling program will be accepted as a sincere effort on our part to participate in those programs which may produce positive results for our community.

We invite you to watch for formal announcements concerning our program and to visit us when we move into our new home.

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Do you believe in real service and the use of better auto repair parts?
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Do you believe in a firm with a reputation for right dealing and expert services?
IF YOU DO—VISIT US AT ANY TIME FOR BETTER AUTO REPAIR WORK.

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You can ride our busses in the city for only five cents. Why use your automobile to and from your work? Ride a bus, save your money and help solve our traffic problem.

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• NEWBERRY'S has all the answers to . . . "what to wear back to school" . . . and we know how to do it most thriftily, too!

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• Tubbable, of course, are these solid color and print dresses with light brim.
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WORLD NEWS FEATURE PICTURES

President Assures Canada of U. S. Help If Attacked—Hines Trial State Witness Ja

U. S. WILL AID CANADA—Good-neighbor policy was extended to Canada when President Roosevelt electrified his hearers at historic Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., by assuring Canadians of United States help if the Dominion were attacked. Above, the President receives an honorary LL.D. degree from Chancellor James Richardson of the University.

OPEN BRIDGE—Each with a hand on the scissors, here are President Roosevelt, left, and Premier Mackenzie King of Canada, as together they cut the ribbon at Ivy Lea, Ont., opening the new Thousand Islands bridge. The "good-will" bridge—five bridges in all, that connect various islands in the St. Lawrence river—extends from Collins Landing, N. Y., to Ivy Lea.

ANGRY—Assistant District Attorney Sol Gelb became angry, during the Hines trial in New York, when Julius Williams, witness for the prosecution, turned defiant and retracted a statement to the grand jury that Hines had given him a job in the policy racket.

PRESIDES AT HINES TRIAL—Ferdinand I. Pecora, Ju New York Supreme Court, presiding at the trial of Tam tain James J. Hines, in New York City. Mr. Pecora w Nicosia, Italy, and came to the United States when he was graduated from New York Law School. Both De Republicans nominated him for the Supreme Court.

PRETTIEST ON THE BLOCK—James J. Hines, Tammany chieftain on trial in New York on a charge of using his political influence to aid the Dutch Schultz racketeers, said his wife was the "prettiest girl on the block," when he married her. He is shown, above, with Mrs. Hines, striking silver-haired matron of 52, who has been a constant attendant during the trial.

TO JAIL—Julius Williams, red-haired Negro, taken to jail in New York after he had accused the office of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of duress, when he testified in the Hines trial. He renounced a statement made to the grand jury that Hines had obtained a racket job for him. Justice Pecora raised his bond from $500 to $10,000.

VACATION ABROAD—Senator Alben W. Barkley, who recently won the Democratic nomination for re-election in Kentucky, as he left New York with Mrs. Barkley to attend Inter-Parliamentary Union sessions at The Hague and for a vacation.

CANDIDATE—William H. J. Ely, who has resigned as New Jersey WPA administrator to seek the Democratic nomination to the United States Senate. He hopes to succeed Senator John Milton, who has withdrawn. Primary is Sept. 20. Ely is a "100 per cent New Dealer."

SAVED FROM DEATH LEAP—Thousands waited a Noreen Leonard Macy teetered for more than half an tenth-floor ledge of a hotel in San Diego, Cal., threa to death. Two men eventually got through a windo her to safety. Then she was arrested by police a intoxication and disturbing the peace.

NO RECORD THIS TIME—Sir Malcolm Campbell's speedboat Bluebird leaps to life on Lake Leman, at Geneva, Switzerland, in an effort to set a new world record. The attempt was unsuccessful this time, however. Rain and a strong wind prevented Sir Malcolm, former automobile racing king, from doing more than 100 miles an hour. His record is 129.5 miles an hour.

SIMULATED LOAD OF DEATH—Wearing gas masks to make the conditions more realistic, here are members of the British Royal Air Force loading a plane with bombs for a simulated air attack over the Westland section of England. Recent maneuvers by the force, practicing home defense, were the most extensive ever held in that section by the Royal airmen.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE—No arguments are necessary about the size of the fish caught during the President's recent fishing cruise in the Pacific. The evidence was brought back and here the fish are being prepared for permanent preservation and scientific study by Dr. L. P. Schultz, center, curator of fishes at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, and his aides.

HELPER—Mrs. Elmer F. Andrews, wife of the new administrator of the Wage-Hour law, who has entered her husband's office in Washington to assist him. Her service will be without remuneration. Back in World War days Mrs. Andrews learned about government workings while serving in the purchasing department of the Chemical Welfare Service. Beginning work for her husband, she started organizing the office force and sorting thousands of letters that swamped the staff in the opening days.

AUSSIES TAKE CUP LEAD—Australia's young Adrian Quist and Jack Bromwich, shut the Mass., on Germany's hopes for the Davis Cup by Henkel and Georg von Metaxa. Above, von Metax Quist, just before their match in which Quist beat three straight sets, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.

FRITZI RITZ

BY ERNIE BUSHMILLER

OH, SLUBSO----I'M SO PROUD OF YOU---SITTING TO THAT RUNAWAY HORSE MADE YOU A HERO!
THE POLICE CHIEF TOLD ME TO DROP IN AN' SEE HIM TODAY---WONDER WHAT HE WANTS!
---AND AS A REWARD FOR YOUR BRAVERY, I'M APPOINTING YOU AN HONORARY JUNIOR POLICEMAN---HERE'S YOUR BADGE!!
WOW!
I'LL GIVE HIM ONE OF MY OLD CAPS TOO!
HEY!---WHERE'S YER LICENSE FER DAT POOCH?
?
ERNIE BUSHMILLER--NEA-8-

LOOY

BY BERNARD DIBBLE

A MOST TRYING DAY INDEED!
WHAT THOSE NEWSMEN WANTED WITH PITY MUG IS MORE THAN I CAN FIGURE! ALL I DO KNOW IS THAT
"TALKING WITH THAT SILLY SYBYL MAKES ME APPRECIATE MY OWN SENSIBLE WIFE!"
GOOD OLD MA! BLESS YOUR HEART
CAME NIGHT TO
AND HE NEVER ASKED FOR A PENNY EITHER! I ALMOST THINK HE MEANT IT!

BRONCHO BILL

BY HARRY F. O'NEILL

MEANWHILE THE ROUNDUP OF LANNIN'S CATTLE BY DOYLE AND BARNES IS OVER--
READY TO TRAVEL, TRIGGER!
THEN TAKE THAT KID RANGER ALONG!
I WON'T BE SAFE TILL HE'S OUT O THIS COUNTRY!
BILL HAS DISCHARGED THE GUN FIVE TIMES BUT THE WEAPON HOLDS ONE MORE SLUG--
BUT IN BILL'S STRUGGLE HIS FOOT KICKS LOOSE A PROP, SERVING FOR A BROKEN LEG OF A HEAVY CUPBOARD

FRANKIE DOODLE

BY BEN BATSFORD

I HOPE ELMER PIFFLE DON'T SUSPICION THET I FOLLIED HIM DOWN HERE TO TH' LAKE-
SAKES ALIVE!--LOOKS LIKE ELMER WUZ'T FER A SWIM 'STEAD O GOIN' FISHIN'?
MERSER I BETTER GIT AWAY FROM HERE QUICK--AFORE HE COMES OUTSA TH' WATER--?!
WELL'S CRACK MY BOBBIES! WHAT'RE YOU DOIN' DOWN HERE, SUSIE BANKS?!
I WAS UP PICKIN' SOME BERRIES, ELMER--

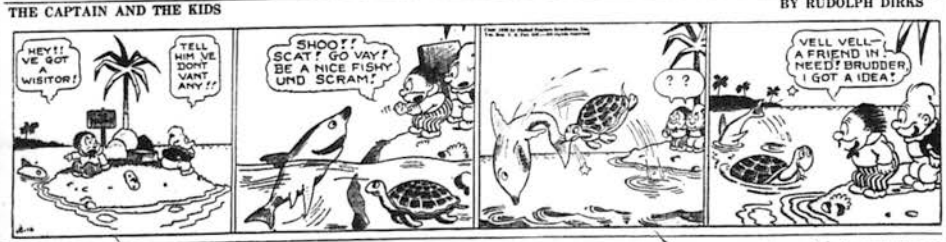
LITTLE MARY MIXUP

BY R. M. BRINKERHOFF

MARY!--HERE'S A BOX FOR YOU--IT LOOKS LIKE CAKE AND COOKIES FROM HOME!
HEY, TUBBY! COME ON OVER! I JUST GOT A BOX FROM MOM!
SURE
OPEN IT UP! UM-M--I CAN TASTE THAT CAKE ALREADY--
HEH-HEH-HEH
AW!--IT ISN'T CAKE--ONLY UNDERWEAR AND STUFF--
DARN

THE CAPTAIN AND THE KIDS

BY RUDOLPH DIRKS


HEY!! I'VE GOT A VISITOR!
TELL HIM I'VE DON'T WANT ANY!!
SHOO!! SCAT! GO VAY! BE A NICE FISHY UND SCRAM!
? ?
VELL VELL--A FRIEND IN NEED! BRUDDER, I GOT A IDEA!

SLAPSIE MAXIE IN THE MOVIES

For an example of pitiful frustration, you can take the case of Maxie Rosenbloom, former light heavyweight champion of the world, who has been dreaming through all the years of the day when he finally could settle down to a nice peaceful life as a taxicab driven in New York. Instead, he winds up doing all right as a bit player in the movies and as proprietor of an exclusive tavern in Hollywood. Tariff at the latter includes a 10 cent cover charge to keep the riff-raff out.

He's not exactly terrific in the movies. He certainly isn't a star, but he has come in for more and more praise from the reviewers for his naturalness on the screen and is getting better parts all the time. When they want a real looking guy, with curly ears and a husky voice that they can call Snake or some such, they give the part to Maxie and he fits it perfectly.

But that and his tavern are interfering with his ambition, unless by this time he has changed his mind and no longer is interested in driving a cab. It may be that the tavern leaves him content, for he has spent most of his life in night spots and ought to be right at home there in the surroundings he loves best.

In fact, when he was in the chips on one or two occasions before he could get around to breaking himself in extreme haste—his house boy, they say, used to prepare for his occasional home-coming by pulling down all the windows, overturning the furniture, filling the joint with cigaret smoke and capturing insofar as possible all the atmosphere of a night club.

His West Coast Tavern is known as "Slapsie-Maxie's," which was the name they pinned on him long ago, long, long before he ever became light heavyweight champion, for he had a style all his own which consisted largely of wide swings with the open glove, or the inside of the glove anyway. And he never was a soft touch.

He was razzed as much as any fighter before or since, for the public didn't think a great deal of his ability. As a matter of fact, he was a pretty good fighter, in his own cleverly awkward, sometimes amusing and tantalizing way. He couldn't punch a lick, because he didn't try. He was content to go on to decisions.

An opponent of his, long since forgiven, described him almost perfectly, with this:

"He can't hit, but he can monkey you around so much that you wish you'd never seen him, and all the time he is slapping you silly."

Another fallacy built around Rosenbloom was that he constantly was out of condition. While he spent most of his time around night spots he didn't dissipate as much as many thought, and he generally got his sleep in, sooner or later, unlike some of the other fighters who were known for their antics along the Gay White Ways all over the country.

Anytime he went out in an important match he was ready, and he generally won. Perhaps he didn't look too hot doing it, and often the customers stayed away in large numbers, but nevertheless he usually had what it took when the chips were down.

In fact, he still fights occasionally and wins besides.

But that no longer is his career. It's the movies now and that tavern, with the result that the cab drivers are missing a capable addition to their ranks.

The first successful night landing on an aircraft carrier was made by Lieut.-Com. John D. Price of the navy bureau of aeronautics in April, 1925.

A skeleton is a man with his insides out and his outside off.

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Britain Ready To Convert Merchant Vessels Into Warships On Short Notice

Preparations to convert British merchant vessels into warships at a moment's notice in the event of war are being carried out under sealed order of the British Admiralty.

Gangs of men are working night and day making alterations to merchant vessels docked here, reinforcing the decks ready for the mounting of gun turrets in an emergency.

Under the terms of the Washington Naval Treaty the carrying of guns on merchant ships is forbidden, but everything is being made ready for the immediate conversion at a moment's notice of these ships into formidable warvessels.

Extensive structural alterations are necessary to make the ships ready for the instant mounting of guns.

In some cases steel girders have been sunk through three decks so that gear can be provided to cut the moorings of submerged mines.

While these ships are being prepared in this way, the designs of big vessels under construction are also being altered to make the mounting of gun turrets easier.

Officers of these merchant vessels are undergoing intensive gunnery courses to prepare them for the handling of the guns.

In the event of war these armed merchant vessels will probably guard transports and convoys, thus freeing for more important duties the cruisers and destroyers that would otherwise have to be used for the task.

Dr Pepper
Good Per Ufe!

mills; in counties having an assessed valuation of twenty million dollars and less than twenty-five million dollars 5 mills; and in counties having an assessed valuation of twenty-five million and in excess of twenty-five million dollars 6 mills. Counties having an assessed valuation of less than eight million dollars and having no bonded indebtedness shall be allowed to levy one additional mill for the purpose of maintaining a full time health unit.

In addition to above, counties may levy a county-wide levy for maintenance and construction of roads and bridges not to exceed seven mills in any one year; they may also levy a county-wide tax for maintenance of schools not to exceed ten mills in any one year (except upon property in a separate school district); may levy an annual tax upon all property in any consolidated, special consolidated, or common school district not to exceed ten mills; and if the county-wide levy is less than ten mills the levy for any consolidated, or common school district may be increased to the same extent as the county-wide levy is decreased, but the levy for any such school district when added to the county-wide levy is decreased, but the levy for any such school district when added to the county-wide levy shall in no event exceed twenty mills; and the county wide levy shall have precedence over any levy for a consolidated, special consolidated, or common school district; and the board of supervisors may in addition impose a levy not to exceed three mills in one year upon all taxable property in the county for the maintenance and support of an agricultural high school, or junior college or county high school.

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SAVANT BUILDS IDEA OF DEVICE TO READ MIND

A man whose life has been devoted to three things—a campaign against liquor and tobacco, teaching physics so that students could understand it, and experimenting with scientific devices for commercial use—has retired from active service.

He is Anthony Zeleny, a professor of physics at the University of Minnesota until the end of this college year. He hopes to devote more time now to his theory that thought impulses can be perfected.

He argues that if one person can read the thoughts of another, the mind reading occurs because the brain gives off thought waves which a peculiarly adjusted mind can record.

Insulated Room Required

Now he hopes to obtain a completely insulated test room, immune to earth vibrations, magnetic and electrical impulses, and other disturbing elements. He wants to isolate a subject in this room, with a transmitting apparatus attached to his head connected to a sensitive recording instrument.

He believes he'll work on this now.

Teaching physics, however, was subsidiary in his lecture courses. For nearly every day he delivered some sort of a sermonette, on varied subjects, but chiefly against liquor and tobacco.

His campaign was so important, in his eyes, that he provided a large house, at low cost, for nearly 30 students to live cooperatively and his major qualification for joining the select little circle that enabled a student to live very comfortably for approximately $3.50 a week was that the prospect did not use tobacco or liquor.

No Smoking Rule Enforced

And the physics building in Zeleny's regime, was virtually a sanctum sanctorum from tobacco smoke, or alcoholic breaths. Students often muttered before entering the building; and a few often muttered more loudly when they were called down by Zeleny for smoking inside the building.

But Zeleny didn't devote his entire professional career to his drive against the twin vices. He found time to experiment frequently and he produced numerous devices that are now in general use throughout the country.

Devices Save Labor

At one time it was the custom for large terminal grain elevators to probe their storage tanks to discover the temperature of the grain. But now the checker merely goes to an instrument on the office wall, turns a few handles, and pushes a few buttons and then reads the temperature of the grain, foot by foot, right up the tank.

Zeleny invented that instrument.

Another of his inventions widely used at present is an electric moisture-meter, likewise used in grain elevators. This measures moisture content in lumber, dried fruit, gravel, and has been employed to determine the moisture of living weevils which attack flour, as well.

Another Zeleny invention is the moving coil galvanometer, used in electrical work.

ROUTE AROUND GULF VISIONED

A 4,000-mile "highway" encircling the Gulf of Mexico by way of Florida, Cuba and Mexico is envisioned by E. W. James, chief of the division of highway transport of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

"This road may be a dream today, but tomorrow it may be a reality," the engineer said.

James first put forward the idea in an address at the opening of the Overseas Highway connecting the Florida mainland to Key West, and later explained it further to the United Press.

"It has perhaps been the good fortune of road authorities of Florida to have hit upon a project in the Overseas Highway which may constitute the critical part of a highway that will be different from anything ever before attempted in this line," he said.

"This mere fact that the highway from the Florida mainland to Key West literally goes to sea makes it unique among highways of the world.

Connections By Ferry

"The fact that there are possible connections by ferry first to the island of Cuba and then between Cuba and the peninsula of Yucatan furnishes food for the imagination in visualizing this project that is certainly not present in any other undertaking now in the field of public works," he said.

The water distance on the entire proposed route would total only 280 miles. About 600 miles of new highway would have to be built through Yucatan. Good roads exist along all the rest of the route.

Roughly, the highway would follow a large circular route around the Gulf. Starting at Key West, the traveler would ferry across to Havana, a distance of about 100 miles. Taking to the land again, he would traverse about one-fifth the length of the island to a point on Guadiana Bay.

Boarding another ferry, he would journey 180 miles across the Yucatan Channel to the Mexican mainland. During his brief voyage he would cross the path of the Spanish discoverers, conquistadores and buccaneers.

"Unfortunately this country has few roads, although roads could easily be built, and today the easiest way and the only modern way of travel from the rest of Mexico to Yucatan is by steamer or airplane," James said.

"A road through this region passing up the Gulf to Vera Cruz would make it possible to visit only Chichen Itza but Palenque and the ruins in southeastern Oaxaca and western Chiapas.

Through Ancient Maya

"Tulum, "Tulum, Uxmal and Mayapan of ancient Maya would be brought within reach of the interested traveler by short conecting roads, and a rich and almost virgin field would be open to the archaeologist and to the historians.

"Most of these places are today practically inaccessible except to the explorer," he said.

"A few miles below Vera Cruz, the present constructed highway terminates. From this point it is possible to drive nto that port, established by Cortez as the first Spanish settlement in Mexico. From Vera Cruz, the road is open to Pueblo and Mexico City.

Arriving in Texas, the traveler would journey east over the old Spanish Trail, passing the Spanish missions of San Anntonio, part of the old Texas Republic and its battlefields, the Acadian lands of Louisiana and other historic points along the route.

Across To Jacksonville

Finally, he would arrive back in Florida at Jacksonville. Since the Overseas Highway was completed, the traveler can journey over excellent roads all the way to Key West, thus completing the circuit.

James pointed out that persons

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LEO says:
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BOYS TOWN, NEBRASKA HAS ITS OWN MAYOR, COUNCIL & VOTING CITIZENS
WE'LL GET YOUR BROTHER OUT OF TROUBLE, SKINNY!
MYRNA LOY GOT "SKINNY" (MARTIN SPEELMAN) HIS SCREEN TEST.
SPENCER TRACY
AS FATHER FLANAGAN, THE CLERGY MAN WHO BORROWED $200 TO START BOYS TOWN, WHICH TODAY IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE COUNTRY FOR HOMELESS BOYS.
Micky Rooney IS PLANNING TO BUY A FARM AND BUILD A HOUSE FOR HIS MOTHER and HIMSELF . IT IS TO BE ON THE ORDER OF A RAMBLING RANCH HOUSE.

New York, N. Y.—"IT'S TRUE! that Mickey Rooney's latest interest is a racing car he expects to do better than 100 miles an hour," says Wiley Padan.

"Mickey recently purchased an old flivver With the help of fellow-actor Douglas McPhail, he hopped up the motor and streamlined the body so that the car did 97 miles per hour on its first test at Muroc Dry Lake last week. They are now working on the car for the second run, in which they feel sure they'll do more than 100 miles per hour.

"The youthful Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer players take turns driving the car, with Mickey slated to drive in the comine test."

HIGHLIGHTS IN THE CAREER OF NORMA SHEARER

In a star-laden Hollywood, Norma Shearer is unique in at least one respect—she alone dares essay the roles made famous by the Olympians of the stage.

While the talk of Art rises to a din over the film city, she already has brought to the screen six contemporary masterpieces of the stage.

Lynn Fontanne, Jane Cowl, Ina Claire, Ann Harding, and now Katherine Cornell—she has matched footprints with them all.

Cornell, rated by critics the premiere dramatic actress of the theatre, is the latest addition to the scintillating list. Her recent "Barretts of Wimpole Street," which started the vogue for costume plays, was reborn at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios, with Norma Shearer playing the same part of Elizabeth.

Miss Shearer began filming stage masterpieces with her first talking picture, "The Trial of Mary Dugan."

Ann Harding had just scored a tremendous success with the play in New York. Hollywood was in a commotion, having been newly wired for sound. The outcome of even an ordinary picture, following conventional lines, was dubious.

Then it was announced the star would appear in "The Trial of Mary Dugan." Producers and critics took a deep breath and waited. But the results were more than gratifying. This single picture launched Miss Shearer as a talking picture star to be reckoned with.

She was asked recently if the fear of comparison in these famous roles ever frightened her.

"Afraid?" she repeated. "Yes, always. I can't remember beginning a picture and not being afraid. And in pictures made from fine, time-tested plays I naturally feel a greater sense of responsibility.

"Following great stage actresses in parts they created and made famous is always difficult . . . but the inspiration gained by having seen them in these parts more than furnishes the balance.

"Sometimes, though, this makes it difficult to refrain from copying their style . . . a temptation which would prove fatal if gratified. Every actress must interpret a role and play it her own way. She must do it in a manner natural to herself, otherwise it becomes a bad and unconvincing imitation. Nothing is so easily detected on the screen as falseness."

It took nerve to essay next Ina Claire's celebrated role in "The Last of Mrs. Cheney." It was an experiment closely watched. But instead of derogatory criticism the picture carried her several degrees toward the title of "First Lady of the Screen."

"Strange Interlude," her favorite play, was third and most advanced of the intellectual films. The sombre O'Neill trilogy had caused a deep artistic stir even when it was produced in New York. Few stage actresses would have dared attempt it. But Lynn Fontanne had set a new level of artistry and made it world famous.

When the film emerged, with Norma Shearer in the great Fontanne's role, its success upset all the prognostications of screen critics and added greatly to the star's interest as an actress. M-G-M had concentrated its vast resources on its production and the results spoke for themselves.

"Smilin' Through" was next. Her most successful picture, it won Miss Shearer the Photoplay Gold Medal Award for 1932.

Although Jane Cowl had played it in New York, Miss Shearer's reputation as a dramatic actress had by that time reached a point where critical comparison was forestalled. The subtly delineated sentiment of the ripe story touched a responding chord in public approval.

"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," her fifth, was a step forward for two reasons. Katherine Cornell created the role; and it was Miss Shearer's first thrust at historical parts.

"Marie Antoinette," in which she plays the title role, is Miss Shearer's first vehicle following an absence of several years. It is a part amply designed to show new subtlety in her work. Its pageantry is a setting for her loveliness and its drama is calculated to show her gift for restrained intensity.

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JUDGE HARDY'S FAMILY BACK IN NEW HAPPENINGS

An intimate inside view of the life of an average American family is blazoned on the screen in "Love Finds Andy Hardy," fourth in the series of Judge Hardy family pictures which plays at the Temple theatre Monday and Tuesday.

The story, a simple relation of domestic entanglements, tells of the young man of the family who not only braves his father's wrath by buying a second-hand car without permission, but also becomes entangled with three girls at the same time.

Lewis Stone again is the kindly, discerning judge, head of a typical family of five. This marks his third appearance in the role of Judge Hardy. Mickey Rooney is given the biggest role he has played so far in the series, providing the maelstrom around which the plot revolves. His rapidly increasing popularity makes him an ideal representative of the typical American boy.

Judy Garland has been added to the "family group." Playing a girl of twelve, she is allowed by her mother, a musical comedy star, to dress up for one night and pretend to be grown-up. During this entertainment she steals the spotlight at the big dance given by the younger set of a small Mid-Western city. Judy sings three songs in this picture. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer also introduces a new screen find, Lana Turner, as the spoiled, willful, charmer of the town. Others include Cecelia Parker as the family daughter, Ann Rutherford as Ross Clarke, and

Why not a
Strozzi Lante
The Strozzi lantern is a lighting device used in the 15th century—a development of the ancient fire basket using burning pieces of wood as a light source. It is one of a long series of lighting methods which mark the progress of illumination, including torches, candles, and more modern mechanical devices.
Each one of this long line of devices is available today in competition with electric lamps. Why then does the average family use electric lighting and accept it almost as unconsciously as the air we breathe. Why not instead a Strozzi lantern.
Perhaps few of us have ever thought of it in just this way but fundamentally we use electric lighting because it's worth the money—it's a fair buy—it's a better value!
So with all electric service, a moment's thought will show that it has made its way by being "worth the cost."
IN 192
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AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE TEMPLE MANAGEME

The management of the Temple Theatre invites you on behalf o Stone, Cecilia Parker, Mickey Rooney, and Fay Holden to see t est picture, "LOVE FINDS ANDY HARDY," another episode adventures of the Hardy family, showing at the Temple Theat day and Tuesday. "LOVE FINDS ANDY HARDY" is not co one of the truly great pictures of the current production season accepted as one of the most entertaining ever produced. You Mickey Rooney; you will appreciate Lewis Stone; you will neve the portrayal of Judy Garland, and you'll love Cecilia Parker; long remember "LOVE FINDS ANDY HARDY." It is a mag leaf taken from the book of life as we know it. Come to the Monday and Tuesday. We invite you to witness one of the fi of entertainment it has ever been our pleasure and opportunity residents of Meridian.

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L REARMAMENT RACE IS IERING MOMENTUM FOR CTACULAR CLIMAX IN 1939

a million tons of costly warships are at present under construction in the the Great Powers but this peak, unequalled since the World War, will 1939 when the additional naval programs of the United States and F tive.

hips remain the backbone of modern navies despite the fact that lighter els now dominate the building yards due in part to restrictions up to 1936 ington agreement. The balance of power at sea still stays with Britain but tates, Japan, Italy and France are catching up gradually.

her facts come out detailed review of ilding issued in a marized report of for Business Re- rs that the Great ng Germany, have 00 tons of complet- vessels of the first only 600,000 tons 4.

Costs Jump

s have increased n at the beginning to $500 per ton in ding the war and on at present ow- ted technical con- nded by modern ish battleship now 40,000,000. The re- ives the following of the world naval

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al Tonnage

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Still Vital

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Reduced

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is making rap- eedy production onstruction in ayed in some year through in delivery of age of person-

of completed d 1938 is inter- val powers in ave more than ompleted, not half of the Page 3.)

Pilots Will Defy Death In Thompson Trophy Air Races

She Does Display An Air of Youth

Until a short time ago, Margaret Mary O'Grady, above, had never been more than 75 miles from her Chicago home, and had never traveled by boat or train. Today she has flown 110,000 miles. Not yet 22 years old, she is the world's youngest air stewardess. Her flying career is only seven months old, during which time she has shuttled on the Newark-Chicago run of American Airlines.

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

They had a "Is it true?" party in Meridian the other evening. One question was, "Is it true that Mrs. Fred Hughes has a beautiful fence around her place out on the Meehan road?" And all the ladies wrote down, "Of course Mrs. Hughes has a beautiful fence around her place out on the Meehan road." That just goes to show how observant we are. They ain't a rustler looking fence in Lauderdale county. It needs whitewashing and if I'm not mistaken the place belongs to Mr. Fred Hughes. We all come along there the other night and the lights was a 'burnin' as bright as day-light over the fish pond and somebody wanted to know, "How come?" Mr. Hughes told somebody that when he did that he didn't have to feed the fish. All the bugs just saw them lights a' burning and come along and flop—and a trout had 'em before you could say Jack Robinson. He said the fish growed twice as fast.

Then we come along by one of them coug houses and the lights was a' burnin' and the bugs was a sittin' out there in their automobiles attracted by them lights a whoopin' and a hollerin' and they what havin' a good time just like all them bugs out there at Mr. Fred Hughes' flyin' around and a' buzzin' and the women was a' cacklin' (fend-le bugs and they didn't know what was goin' on or what it was all about, but where they couldn't see 'em was the big fish, hid off somewhere, just waitin' to gobble 'em up. Most of us think we are so smart when we are just playin' the devil and don't know it.

One time a Jewish friend of mine in Meridian bought some limberger cheese for his delicatessen. The cheese spoiled before it could come from St. Louis. So Dr. Houston, the health officer got after him, and he went down to the colored undertaker and bought a five dollar pine coffin and he put the limberger in the coffin and bought a ticket for the body back to St. Louis and got in the baggage car with it. It was winter time and the steam heat was a goin' and the cheese was a bubblin and (O My Lord) the bagagge master fainted at Tupelo and the colored porter came in to see what was the matter with a bandana over his nose. And he looked at my Jewish friend and he looked at the coffin and he said, "Boss, Is dat a relative of yourn?" And my Jewish friend said, "Yes, he's my brother." And the porter said, "Dere's one thing. He's sho Lord dead." That baggage master thought it was a corpse that throwed him when t. was plain old limberger. And there is many a one of them bugs that blames it on the lights when he gets gobbled when he ain't got nobody to blame but himself for flying around them lights in the first place.

The Thompson Trophy, America's "Kentucky Derby of the Air," and the grossest man-killer of racing airplane pilots in the Grand Sky Circuit, has been stretched out again this year, to a distance of 300 miles, thus making this feature of the National Air Races almost a dead-sure bet to be marred by crashes—and possibly deaths.

The nation's leading air racing pilots already are grumbling about the difficulty of leading a racing ship with enough gasoline to feed wide-open motors over a 300-mile stretch. When, on top of the increased distance, the field was widened to admit 12 starters, their grumblings reached a crescendo.

"Boy, the air is sure going to be full of airplanes—and airplanes going awfully fast and awfully far," was the reaction of Roscoe Turner, veteran of half a dozen Thompsons, and winner of one.

Race Steadily Lengthened

The Thompson, when it was originated, was flown over a 100-mile closed course. It has been gradually lengthened, through distances of 150, 200 and 250 miles, until this year's 300-mile distance, with four sharp pylon turns, will present the most perilous layout ever laid out for racing planes.

The Thompson each year has seen crashes, near crashes, and fatalities, as the intrepid flyers placed every conceivable strain and stress on their motors, all in the cause of refinement and advancement of American aviation.

Among those who have lost their lives while flying the Thompson were Speed Holman, Lowell Bayles and Doug Davis, all aces in their own right.

Other Fatalities

Other Thompson veterans who met their ends shortly after registering victories in the classic were the popular and soft-spoken Jimmy Wedell and Rudy Kling, last year's winner.

Speeds in this gruelling grind of the airways have been slowly pushed higher and higher, until Michel Detroyat, the French ace, hung up an average of nearly 265 miles an hour over the 150 miles distance year before last.

The ebullient Turner, who nearly met disaster in the Thompson when his plane caught fire aloft in 1935, is always a threat to take first money, which usually amounts to about $10,000. This year, he says, "they'll all have to go some" to beat him in his old, trusty racing ship, on which he has made improvements—"secret improvements."

Corrigan To Attend

This year's races, Sept. 3, 4 and 5, are confidently expected to be the most colorful and thrilling in the meet's nine-year history. Douglas Corrigan, the "wrong way" trans-Atlantic flyer, will be on hand with his infectious grin. Bernarr MacFadden, the 70-year-old physical culturist and millionaire sportsman, has declared his intention of competing in the Los Angeles - Cleveland Bendix Trophy race.

The usual frills and flippery, of course, will be supplied throughout the three days. Stunt flyers from many nations, the parachute jumpers, the lady flyers, the trick airplanes, the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps in their breath-taking formation exhibitions—all will be on hand.

Cliff Henderson, dapper race director, says he expects the total attendance to equal or top last year's record mark of 300,000, even through the length of the meet has been cut by one day.

WELCOME HOME, HERO

Floyd Bennett Field over near the Rockaway Flats beyond Brooklyn. Crowds fenced beside and before the tapestried administration building flanked by huge brick hangars. Eyes peeling there for the return of Howard Hughes and his four companions in the "World's Fair 1939"—the plane that—made the so-called non-stop world record, beating the late Wiley Post's amazing feat by cutting his seven-day time in half.

"Here he is!" a lookout yells, and the batteries of press photographers and newsreel men stop making "phonies" of the crowd, and start on the real thing. The big ship circles, then drops, and in from Moscow in two days.

The Mayor of New York and the great greeter, Grover Whalen of the handsome smile, must have their innings first.

The fever spreads—the crowd goes picture-mad to be photo-

(Continued On Page 3.)

Georgia's Race To Be Decided By Unit Votes

The Geo- imary campaign of th- versus the sov- states to the free will be settled Sept. 14 by rural areas, with the populous centers having little voice in the decision.

Under Georgia's unique election laws the county unit system is used—the popular statewide vote of a candidate has no bearing on the results. A candidate must carry a county to receive its unit vote.

The state has 159 counties divided into unit votes as follows: eight of the largest counties have six votes each; the next 30 counties have four votes each and the 121 smaller counties have two votes each.

Therefore the candidates, Sen. Walter F. George, Lawrence Camp, Eugene Talmadge and William G. McRae have literally "taken to the woods" seeking the rural vote.

Camp Relies On New Deal

Camp, endorsed by President Roosevelt and an ardent New Dealer, bases his campaign solely on what the New Deal will do for Georgia.

George, whom the president virtually read out of the party when he asked for his defeat at Barnesville, Ga., contends the issue is now the "right of states to the free ballot."

Talmadge, former governor and anti-New Dealer, promises the voters free homesteads in Georgia if elected.

McRae, old-age Townsend plan advocate, argues the voters should put a "little man" in the senate once in a while.

Political observers believe that it will be a neck and neck race between Camp, George and Talmadge with McRae running far behind. All four candidates, however, have their eyes on the rural vote.

Comparison Of Population

Of the 159 counties, 117 have a population of less than 20,000 each; 61 have a population of less than 10,000 and eight counties have fewer than 5,000 residents each.

The County Unit system, product of the "agrarian revolt" which swept the South and West during the latter part of the 19th century was designed originally to balance the voting strength of Georgia's urban centers and the farming districts. Today, the result of the system is that residents of the state's more populous counties have little voice in state elections.

For example, a candidate can carry three small counties having a combined population of less than 15,000 and completely nullify an opposite vote in Fulton County (Atlanta) which has six nominating votes and a population of 350,000.

Loser May Have Most Votes

The unit system makes it possible for a candidate to receive the most votes cast in the state—and yet lose the election.

Therefore the candidates are spending the final stage of the campaign in the agricultural, sparsely populated small counties talking about farm problems and local legislation.

An exemplary quirk of the unit system is found by comparing Fulton county with Echols county. Fulton has a population 122 times as large as Echols' 2,744 residents. Yet Fulton county has only six unit votes to Echols' two votes. Thus one vote in Echols can match equally the votes of 40 people in Fulton.

Talmadge said once during the campaign he didn't expect to carry a single county where there are trolley cars.

George, Camp and McRae have each declared the farmer is the man to woo for the vote.

SELF-HELP BUREAU BEATS THE DOLE

A Self-Help Bureau in the State of Pennsylvania is reported by the Septemberher Commentator to be making sharp in roads on the relief list. The town of Oxford, Pa., for example, got all its able-bodied workers off relief and into jobs other than three months after it adopted the method, according to The Commentator.

The bureau is equipped to give advice on any personal problem. While money or material things are what people always ask for first, Mrs. Ruth G. K. Strawbridge of Philadelphia, founder of the bureau, finds that what is usually really need is a sense of self-confidence. Sometimes a man is set to doing some simple, useful job for the community, like painting a fence or cleaning up rubbish. Like Henry Ford, the bureau believes that useful work is never a waste of effort and never goes unpaid for in one way or another.

If we tell a man of a case more desperate than his own he immediately wants to help the other fellow, and that gives him perspective, continues Mrs. Strawbridge. And a man going out to find a job for another man is likely to find employers trying to hire him.

One of the most effective measures used by the bureau, adds The Commentator, is finding people's real interest. Repeatedly hobbies have turned into commercial assets.

Death Misses Its Mark in Fire

Dramatic picture of danger encountered in the line of duty is the photo above of a fireman fleeing for his life just as a fire-damaged wall topples into the street. The picture was taken during a spectacular three-alarm fire in a wood-and-rag warehouse in New York's East Side. Water soaked bales of wool expanded till their pressure burst out the front of the building. A veteran fire-chief, sensing the danger, warned his men out of the building a few minutes before the collapse. One fireman was injured. Five hundred families were forced to flee from surrounding buildings.

HELPS FOR HOME BUILDERS

For those who are thinking of building or modernizing a home the U. S. Department of Agriculture has a number of helpful publications. Some of them suggest economical house plans, practical materials, mistakes to be avoided, others tell how to mix concrete, build a chimney, reroof the house, and so on. The Department's Bureau of Agricultural Engineering has prepared a list of these bulletins and it also suggests other reliable sources of information. This list will be sent to anyone on request.

Among the titles are "Planning the Farmstead" and "Beautifying the Farmstead," both of which deal with the whole area covered by the farm and home buildings. There are also a number of bulletins about construction, such as "Farmhouse Plans," "Modernizing Old Farmhouses," "Construction of Chimneys and Fireplaces," "Making Cellars Dry," "The Use of Logs and Poles in Farm Construction," "Adobe or Sun-Dried Brick for Farm Building," "Rat-Proofing Buildings and Premises," "Roof Coverings and Their Repair," "Selection of Lumber," "Injury to Buildings by Termites," and several others.

Sewerage and plumbing problems and the farmstead water supply are discussed in four other publications, using concrete on the farm, and painting farm buildings are subjects of other bulletins. Very valuable are three that describe safeguards against fire, and two on heating systems. Of special interest to the housewife are "Floors and Floor Coverings," "Window Curtaining," and "Convenient Kitchens."

WHAT AMERICA EATS

A recent survey of the American diet made by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Toledo, O., brought out a lot of interesting facts.

At breakfast three out of four men and seven out of eight women demand fruit juices, and their preference is orange juice. More than a third want a cooked cereal. But 64 per cent of the men and 89 per cent of the women (with an eye on that figure) eat light breakfasts. Coffee is the favorite American drink, but the women give second- choice to tea while men vote for milk.

For an ideal heavy meal the American public voted overwhelmingly for rare, roast beef, mashed potatoes and gravy, lettuce and tomato salad, another vegetable, and good old-fashioned apple pie. If soup is served with the meal, they prefer it to be vegetable.

When it comes to liquids at the table, 67 per cent of the men prefer to have a bowl of soup to a cocktail, but 56 per cent of the women want cocktails with their luncheon or dinner—which doesn't look so good for the W. C. T. U.

—The Commentator Magazine.

France Says She Will Fight To Oust Italy From Majorca At End Of Spanish Civil War

By KENNETH T. DOWNS

(International News Service Staff Correspondent)

If Italy attempts to retain control of Majorca after conclusion of the Spanish Civil War, it will mean an international war.

In language almost this plain, Premier Daladier and Foreign Minister Bonnet stated the case of France to Lord Halifax during their conversations at the time of the visit in Paris of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, International News Service learns from excellent diplomatic sources.

Not long before the royal visit, the "etat-major" of the French army made a secret and forceful report to the government. This report, based on the results of an exhaustive survey of military aspects of the exterior situation, said that France cannot under any circumstances allow occupation of any of the Balearics by a foreign power.

Sees France In Jeopardy

To permit continued occupation of Majorca by the Italians would be to place the French Empire and France herself in jeopardy, the Army chiefs stated.

No matter which government happens to be "in" in France, when the Etat Major speaks it receives respectful consideration.

Thus, Daladier and Bonnet minced no words in stating their position to Lord Halifax. The British Foreign Minister expressed agreement with their views, pointing out that no real rapprochement between Italy and England can be envisaged before the withdrawal of Italy from Spain and the Balearics.

Italian Stand Uncertain

During recent weeks there have been the most disquieting rumors in both Paris and London that Mussolini has no intention of withdrawing from Spain, let alone the Balearics, after Farnce's victory.

A story has persisted on both sides that an important Italian statesman, close to the Duce, let this slip to Lord Perth during a recent conversation.

If there is any truth in this story, it paints a gloomy picture for Europe during the coming year, in view of the firm position taken by representatives of the British and French governments. The French are not fooling about their lines of communication to Africa. If the day comes when they are believed seriously menaced, something is going to blow up.

IRON HORSE NAMES

Of the 711 named passenger trains in the United States, Canada, and Mexico 6 are Owls, 5 are Night Expresses, 3 are Midnight Specials, 1 is a Twilight Limited, and 1 is a Twilight Express. Apparently all that is lacking is a good old Toot Owl.

The first train in the world to bear the name "limited" was the Pennsylvania Limited which commenced as the New York and Chicago Limited in 1881 and was re-christened in 1891.

To Prevent Decay In Frame Houses

A good frame house that is dry and well built is in practically no danger of decay. This information comes from the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., wood research organization of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

To prevent decay in a frame house, the Forest Products Laboratory suggests that the householder observe half a dozen precautions.

Build the house on a site that is well drained.

Buy well seasoned lumber from a yard that does not tolerate rot in foundations and lumber piles.

Do not use lumber that is starting to decay.

Do not allow the lumber to lie on the ground after delivery on the job, and do not let untreated lumber come in contact with the soil or with foundations or walls likely to be damp.

Unseasoned wood should not be embedded in concrete or masonry without leaving ventilation around the ends of the timbers.

Unless wood flooring has been chemically treated, never lay it directly on the soil or on concrete in contact with the soil. Provide plenty of ventilation so that free circulation of air around the wood will keep it dry.

HAIR-RAISING EXPERIENCE NOT WANTED

In Rockford, Ill., two women called at the city dog pound and asked to see what dogs there were to be given away. The left without selecting any pet. Their explanation: "We don't see any dogs which match our rugs."

—The Commentator Magazine.

Animal lovers are starting a crusade to abolish the use of the horse in warfare. So now all we need is that lovers of men shall start a crusade too.

Drouth Cycle Seems Broken After 7 Years

The generally dry cycle that lasted from 1930 through 1936 may be at an end, according to J. B. Kincer of the U. S. Weather Bureau. He bases his prediction on plentiful rains this year following those in 1937.

"This suggests the possibility," Kincer said, "that the long drouth has spent itself and that the years immediately ahead may bring more adequate rainfall to the country."

He compared the 1930-36 drouth with the one that extended from about 1886 through 1895. Following that period of deficient moisture came a series of years—1896 through 1909—when rainfall was generally abundant.

The first half of 1938 was outstanding for its precipitation. About 80 per cent of the United States had more than normal rainfall. The country as a whole averaged 12 per cent above normal. All states, excepting the tier extending from New York to Florida, and Louisiana and North Dakota, and Washington had above normal rainfall.

Floods In East

The eastern tier of states, comparatively dry until about the middle of July, had abundant to excessive rainfall, with damaging floods in the latter part of July. The South also had heavy rainfall with more or less local flood damage. This condition, described by the Weather Bureau as rare in the history of America, and the abundant moisture last year, were in marked contrast with conditions in 1934 and 1936, with their widespread deficiencies in rain.

From January to June, 1936, the great central part of the country did not have normal precipitation. Missouri and Arkansas, for example, had only 49 and 43 per cent, respectively, of normal rainfall. This great dry belt covered 25 states.

In the same period in 1938 only 10 states were without normal rainfall, as follows: New York Pennsylvania, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, North Dakota and Washington.

Last Year Equally Wet

For the same period in 1937 a like number of states lacked normal precipitation. They were: Michigan, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Montana and Nevada.

In comparison with the wet years following the drouth of the 1890s, only six states were recorded with below-normal precipitation. They were: Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Arizona, New Mexico and California.

The dry states in the drouth of 1886-1895 were: West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa Nebraska, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico Arizona and Wyoming

Inoculation Aid To Crop

One of the important factors to be considered by farmers who plan to seed winter legumes this fall is inoculation of the seed with nitrogen-fixing bacteria, according to Mississippi Extension specialists.

Since winter legumes, such as Austrian peas, vetch and bur clover, have not grown as widely and as generally over the state as summer legumes inoculation is usually necessary.

Commercial cultures, which have proved successful, are available, with directions for using on the package, but farmers may also inoculate seed by the use of soil from a field that has recently grow in the crop which it is desired to inoculate.

In some cases inoculation has meant the difference between a good stand and crop failure.

Fertilizers induce inoculation and good subsequent growth of winter legumes, but care should be taken in their use. Commercial fertilizer should not come in contact with the inoculated seed as it might injure the inoculating organism. However, a general sprinkling of fertilizer preceding or at the time of seeding is desirable. Barnyard manure also increases the growth of winter legumes and greatly aids in getting the plants inoculated.

Planting of legumes is encouraged under the Agricultural Conservation Program, because they not only increase the physical condition of the soil by the addition of organic matter, but protect it from erosion. They also increase yields of the regular farm crops which follow, like cotton and corn.

WOLD'S GRETSEST TALKERS

Washington, D. C., has the most telephones per 100 population (with about 38) of any large city in the world. San Francisco is second, Stockholm, Sweden, is third. Lowest on the list is Peiping, China, with approximately two telephones per 100 inhabitants. The United States has roughly one-half of all the world's telephones; Germany is next in line with about one-tenth; Great Britain is not even a close third, and France is a bad fourth. Nearly 40 per cent of the world's phones are government owned.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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SUCCESS

While we are spending thousands of dollars on the education of our children in order that they might go out in life and make a success, it might be well to incorporate a course on what constitutes success. One young man in Meridian, fired with the idea that success and money are synonomous terms, went to work in a bank with the hope of becoming president and accumulating a fortune so that when he died people could stand around on the front gallery and marvel that one man could accumulate so much in such a short span. The cards are against him. He is about forty now and just as far from being president as he was when he started out. He thinks his life is a failure.

One young man set out about twenty years ago to make a success in his chosen profession. He made money, he rides in his new automobile, he owns his own home, he has gained power and influence; but people say of him, "He's crooked." He thinks he's a success.

Once there were five brothers, born and reared in a nearby county. Three are old men now; the other two have long since passed to their reward. They made their own way in the world, and all went into business and the professions. Presently two of the brothers began to be successful. The family was very proud of them. They began to make money, while the other brothers were succeeding only in an ordinary and moderate way. It was, however, observable that when the two brothers who were successful came to be about thirty years old they began to be fat and sick. They would not take exercise. They indulged in rich food, and too much of it. By some mental cleverness they achieved business success. By the age of forty both brothers had been in the doctor's hands for five years, and at the age of forty-five they were gone. And everybody was talking about how bad it was that the other three brothers were failures in life and one old lady said, "What a pity that the best should have been taken first." They took themselves away unquestionably, having talent in certain directions, but no inward strength and power, no inward success and mastery of themselves.

So many of us instead of possessing our possessions and possessed by them. Only the man who has inward success will be master of his possessions, will have outward success. Many an otherwise good man has been ruined by being elected to public office because he did not have that inward success necessary to outward success. And after all, the wise man accepts the materials of life that are available, and works with those. He does not stop to wish, either that circumstances should be different, or that his own powers should be greater than they are. It is better to take the opportunities that we have, however small, than to wait for others, remembering that character begins where necessity leaves off. We salute the three old men in the adjoining county who are still living as howling successes.

WRONG TRACK

Robin Weaver, editor of the Neshoba Democrat, seems to have developed a habit of taking personal pot-shots at the president of the United States.

That sort of thing isn't worth while; in fact, almost ridiculous.

We have too many problems in East Mississippi at this time to allow ourselves to become involved in meaningless platitudes. No better example may be found than in the one fact our state legislature refused to grant sufficient funds to begin work on the Chunky river project.

If Robin and other East Mississippi editors would content themselves with seeking the development of this, our own section, we might move farther ahead in the future.

After all, the president can't be blamed for all foolish congressional action.

MISUNDERSTOOD

In last week's editions of The Courier-News, reference was made to the fact the G30 Taxi company is carrying five passengers for the price of one.

We, then, took the position such a policy violates the first principle of an ordinance passed by the city administration. Apparently our position was either misunderstood, or ignored.

For the benefit of all we again make mention of the various laws governing the transportation facilities in this community, in one of which all Meridian citizens have a "vested" interest.

This, however, is a matter for consideration by the city attorney, not one which should be straightened out by a publication of this kind.

COTTON

Herewith a few truths—

"Cotton thou art my Shepherd and I am in want. Thou hast caused me to bud into dry pastures. Thou hast led me into the paths of poverty, lawsuits and near nakedness. Thou hast destroyed my soil and happiness. Thou hast caused me to go to the banker with my hat under my arm and mortgage the muscle and produce of my farm.

"Thou hast caused me to live in a rented house in full view of the moon while stars came twinkling through the cracks. Thou preparest my head with ignorance and poverty and unpaid accounts. How can I trust thee, thou hast kept my children out of school, church and society, thereby robbing them of all that is good and noble, elevating and refining. Thou hast caused me to go to the barn, bringing out the old fertilizer sacks for my wife to maketh me a shirt. Now behold me as I stand in the midst of my friends in my new shirt with this inscription in full view:

"'Eighty per cent acid phosphate on the breast and 12-4-4 on the tail.'"

There is just as much honey in the flowers this year as there ever was. The soil will produce abundantly when fertilized well with elbow grease and good sense.

Nothing splendid has ever been achieved except by those who dared believe that something inside themselves was superior to circumstance.

It's better to make new mistakes than to repeat the old ones over and over again.

ALL TOO TRUE

A very learned gentleman from North Carolina takes time out to state the South and North are engaged in conflict of economic nature.

The gentleman from North Carolina is quite correct in his statement and in another statement in which he says the final exploitation of this section will come only through that progress which is sought by ourselves.

This is and has been the plea of this publication and one of the things we ought to seek—and now—is a cold storage facility for our farmers.

We are living in an agricultural area. We depend upon the welfare of the farmer for our own welfare. As the farmer goes, so do we go, either to prosper or suffer in economic doldrums. If we will help the farmer, he will help us. This was true yesterday; it will be just as true in the tomorrow.

What is wrong with us in Meridian? Do we lack moral courage? Do we fall in vision? Are we so blinded by our own selfishness we would cast our children and our children's children into the depths of an economic mire from which they may never escape in their lifetimes?

Here are a few things to remember—business is better today than it was last week. This month's business is better than was the business in last month. Industry is expanding. Commerce is obtaining new life.

But there is no difference in the status of our local agriculture—

We plan beautification programs. We build an airport that can only become useful to the community when it shall become the property of an industrial organization. We seek new industries daily. We bring in new commercial institutions. We do everything under the shining sun—especially talk—to boost Meridian assets and the assets lying around the Meridian community—all with the single exception of agriculture.

Only a few weeks ago one of our bigger bankers spoke before a public gathering and the keynote of his address had to do with our relation to agriculture:

"We cannot prosper without agricultural diversification."

This publication believes the various federal monies now available for worth while projects could and should be used to build a cold storage facility in Meridian and to construct a cold storage complement—a canning plant.

Why not?

We prate of doing this and doing that sort of thing all the time. Why not act a bit?

A BALANCED WORLD

A citizen of Meridian, aged 50 years, walked into a business establishment recently, seeking a job. On the announcement of his age, the management of the establishment promptly dismissed him with one statement:

"You are too old."

This in Meridian.

In the old days on the farm, it was the custom to train young oxen by letting them work with the old fellows. The young ones, in this manner, learned how to "gee" and "haw." This custom of training has never been changed since the world first began. And as it may be with the training of young oxen, so it is with the building of young men.

The young man should have a place in our every-day world, but not until he has been fully trained, tested and developed—under the proper guidance of experienced elders.

The young man has been at the helm of our federal government for some years now but we can find little in the way of positive accomplishment to this date. Government does not help the old in most instances with regular employment.

Business lives in mortal fear. Labor knows not from one day to another where it may stand, because government in business is tending to destroy all that Labor has accomplished. Commerce lives in rank uncertainty. Agriculture exists through shots in the arm.

It was with the advent of our present federal administration that the day of the older, experienced man ended and, for one, we believe we need more of the old philosophy of life and of government. Let business recover—too!

And, for one, we believe the rank injustice of propaganda against our elders should be stopped—somehow—some way.

THE STEP HIGHER

Editor of The Courier-News,
Meridian, Miss.
Dear Sir:

I want to thank you for your article "We Salute a Man" in last week's Courier-News. Aside from the fact that your subject was one whom I love and admire greatly, I enjoyed reading the article because it was an example of superb writing.

I expect to keep my copy of The Courier-News always, and whenever I re-read it, shall be reminded of how greatly blessed I am in my father and how fortunate he is in his friends.

Sincerely,

MARY A. READY.

Mrs. Mary A. Ready,
Meridian, Miss.
Dear Mrs. Ready:

Nothing in this life is to be more admired than the love of a son, or a daughter, for his or her parents and your letter is one of the most beautiful examples—"Thou shalt honor thy father—"

The subject you love so well—your father—is worthy of your love and admiration. He is a gentleman and a good citizen.

Together, then, let us again "salute a man," your father.

Sincerely,

THE EDITOR,
The Courier-News

LET'S CONGRATULATE

It would not be amiss for us in Meridian, to show our gratitude to one of the best friends Meridian has ever known—Dave Cottrell.

Dave has taken "time out" to help build this city. He is taking "time out" even now to advance our positive interests. Dave is a friend—a true friend, even as he is a friend to all of our Mississippi cities and communities.

This publication would like to see some sort of public-formal commendation made in behalf of Dave Cottrell—and he deserves it.

We might name a roadway after Dave and write an inscription—

"In honor of a man who helped our community."

We might erect a monument to him and inscribe it thusly:

"In honor of a gentleman of the Old South who believed in and loved the people of his commonwealth to work unselfishly for them."

We might do many things—but why not just do this—and he would appreciate it just as much—

Tell him personally—the next time you may see him—

"Dave, we appreciate what you have done for us. You are our friend."

TIME FOR THOUGHT

The following facts are worthy of our serious study:

Many American citizens are asking themselves a very significant question—a question that directly concerns them as taxpayers, namely: How much longer will the federal government be able to finance its many money-dispensing undertakings, such as the ever-growing relief rolls and the WPA activities, which latter seemingly embrace every conceivable purpose, many of which are not even remotely receivable purpose, many of which are not even remotely related to the general welfare of the republic? This is a serious problem in view of the government's enormous debt.

With respect to the relief rolls, Forbes' Review states that notwithstanding the mild improvement in business during the last sixty days, the public-assistance rolls continue to expand, qualifying this statement by pointing out that in November there are 2,283,000 more people on federal relief rolls in 1934, there were 2,283,000 more people on federal relief rolls in November than in June; in 1936, the increase in this same period of time was 1,213,000 persons, while in 1938, the increase already has been more than 2,000,000 persons since May. It is estimated that throughout the country there are 18,000,000 people on relief.

Another report states that an enormous amount of money has been or is being spent to purchase surpluses of wearing apparel, which have apparently glutted the market and slowed down the clothing industry. This last venture is undertaken with a view to stimulating the clothing business by removing the stocks on hand and distributing them freely to the poor. The question may be asked: Why should the federal government engage in this competitive-business venture? If the clothing industry has been at a seeming standstill, why not induce the manufacturers to reduce the prices of the garments, place them on the market and dispose of them in the normal, legitimate manner?

Within the last few years the national debt has assumed very large and serious proportions, despite the program of economy that was supposedly inaugurated a year or so ago.

The question arises whether national prosperity can be restored by this continual and lavish outpouring of federal funds, or, on the other hand, whether an empty treasury and a veritable mountain of national debt will eventually serve to rationalize the thoughts and actions of governmental "fairy godmothers"?

HURRAH FOR LABOR

Monday, September 5, is Labor Day.

In the premises, we salute our Meridian Labor Unions, the finest on earth.

And in the premises, we would remind our Merdian citizens that our local Labor bodies, for the most part, continually seek the betterment of mankind through the creation of sensible Labor legislation, better working hours and better pay.

This publication is proud to say we are proud of being a part of Labor in Meridian and always be happy to lend to Labor the sensible sort of support it may need.

AUTHORITY ON BOYS HAS NO SON OF OWN

The man who knows more about boys than any other person in Hollywood has no son of his own. He is Norman Taurog who for sixteen years has specialized in the direction of children in motion pictures, usually considered Hollywood's toughest job.

It's not only boys he knows but children as a whole and when it comes to being a father he is one, having a six-year-old daughter, Patricia. But Norman Taurog as an expert with children ten years before Patricia was born. He has directed more children than any other person in Hollywood and at the moment is handling nearly 300 boy actors in "Boys Town," a picture starring Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. And he never tries rehearsing children.

Since 1922, when he suddenly concluded that children would make a better specialty than the comedies he was directing, Taurog has concentrated on juvenile pictures. He believed boys and girls would be important to the screen industry and his foresight was proved by the current popularity of Jackie Cooper, Freddie Bartholomew, Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland, Deanna Durbin and Jane Withers.

For "Skippy," Jackie Cooper's first picture, Taurog won the Academy directorial award. Within the past year, he directed both "Tom Sawyer" and "Mad About Music."

He has his own philosophy about directing children. He never rehearses them, explaining, "They are natural mimics. They watch boys going through their performance as I want it done, they will actually ape my actions when they get before the camera. I'm the world's worst actor. In other words, if they copy me, they automatically become terrible.

"Instead, I tell them what I want them to do. They follow instructions beautifully and in remembering them, remain natural, losing all self-consciousness.

"Another important thing in the direction of boys and girls is patience. If they muff a line, make a mistake or become shy, it does no good to shout, or lose your temper. If you treat the slip-up casually, they will probably go through the next scene perfectly.

"I have evolved two rules which I never break. The first is to treat my child actors as I would the biggest star in the studio. When I talk to them, I am talking to a man or woman. They appreciate this. The other hard rule pertains to parents. I will not permit them on the set. That may sound harsh, but it is Norman Taurog who is responsible, not the mother or father of the child in an important role. And experience has taught the necessary way to achieve success."

Taurog is enthusiastic over his present picture at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. "In the first place, I have one of the greatest actors in motion pictures in the leading role. Spencer Tracy has proven himself capable of handling the most difficult part," the director said.

"In addition, Mickey Rooney is in the cast. Ask any director in Hollywood if he would like Mickey for a picture and the affirmative answer would sound like a broadside from a super-dreadnaught. Mickey is a boy, going through their performance as I want it done, they will actually ape my actions when they get before the camera. I'm the world's worst actor. Any Hardy" and will be seen shortly in "Rich Man, Poor Girl."

Sara Haden's recent roles were in the "Judge Hardy" Series. Goldbeck wrote the continuity for such pictures as "Wild Orchids," "The Garden of Allah," "The Enemy" and "Mare Nestrum."

"Vacation From Love" has gone before the cameras with Florence Rice and Dennis O'Keefe in the leading roles, and the supporting cast includes Reginald Owen, June Knight, Herman Bing, Truman Bradley, the well-known radio announcer; Edward S. Brophy, Tom Rutherford and George Zucco. George Fitzmaurice is directing . . . Robert Sinclair will direct "Dramatic School" with Luise Rainer in the feminine lead. This vehicle is based on the Hungarian stage play by John Szekely and Zoltan Egyed.

PRODUCTION NEWS

Greta Garbo will return to Hollywood, November 1, in order to start work on two new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer pictures. The first of these will be "Ninotchka," by Melchior Lengyel. Jacques Deval is now preparing the screen version. The second will be an adaptation of the popular biography, "Madame Curie," translated by Vincent Sheehan. Aldous Huxley, English novelist, is working on the screen play . . . Robert Montgomery's next picture will be "The Earl of Chicago," an original story by Brock Williams . . . M-G-M announces a new production, "The Ice Follies," in which the dancing troupe of that name, which has been scoring such a success throughout the country, will appear. Reinhold Schunzel will direct, Harry Rapf will produce and John Meehan has been commissioned to write the script based on the play, "Excess Baggage."

Lew Ayres has signed a long-term contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and will be featured in a series of pictures based on the Max Brand stories, "Dr. Kildare." The first release will be titled "Young Dr. Kildare" with a screen play now being prepared by Willis Goldbeck and Harry Ruskin . . . New contracts have been announced for Lewis Stone, Ann Morriss, Don Castle, Sara Haden, actors, and Willis Goldbeck, writer. Stone's most recent picture is "The Chaser," in which Miss Morriss made her screen debut. Castle played in "Love Finds

HOW MATTHEW WOLL WOULD HANDLE A SIT-DOWN STRIKE

If I were an employer whose best efforts had failed to avert industrial strife, I should blame myself and my competitors for the situation that had come about. But I should not permit radicals who had captured the sympathies of my employes, to walk away with my plant. I should treat a sit-down strike as a simple case of lawlessness, which should properly be handled by the civil police. If the Mayor and Governor refused to clear my property of the illegal strikers, I should have no further recourse. But I should regret, very deeply, my company's failure to accept unionizing on friendly and law-abiding terms, while it was still possible.—Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and chairman of the Labor Non-Partisan League.

STORY SO FAR:

Cynthia Holland is beautiful, charming and clever, but so selfish and domineering that Stephen, brilliant young lawyer, sees their marriage is a failure. She tries to hold him through his love for their little daughter Ellen, but fails and they are divorced without scandal. In Washington, Stephen meets and marries Maris Kent. When they return to Maplewood Cynthia is vindictive and conspires to make life almost impossible for the bride. Finally she tells Stephen she is going to take Ellen and go to New York to live. He is deep in an important case and asks her to wait a few days, so they can talk things over calmly.

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Chapter Eleven

Stephen's mother phoned him the next day and said Cynthia and Ellen had left for the lake, both well and in good spirits. He would be glad to know that Cynthia who had been close to hysteria the night before was calm and happy. And Stephen had been right in suggesting they wait a while before trying to solve their problems.

Two days later, Stephen suggested to Maris that she and his mother might like to come to the court that afternoon. There were interesting features to this case, even dramatic ones, and he knew they liked to come when he had a hard case to handle. He might have to confer with his client and partners in the evening, so why didn't Maris and his mother dine with him downtown? They could go to a picture afterward.

It was an interesting day in court and a long one. It was almost dusk when the judge dismissed the jury, calling court for ten o'clock the next morning. The two women waited for Stephen who had to settle a few matters with client and partners, before they could leave the building.

"Bored?" he asked when he joined them.

"Don't give me the old dodge of fishing for compliments," said his mother. "Your two women were proud of you—weren't we Maris?"

"You were wonderful, Steve," said Maris. "Of course it wasn't as good as the time you had the model bore her hosiery on her legs before the august Appellate Court—but good, nevertheless."

They all laughed at that.

"Well, let's be going," said Steve. "Just because I was so good, may-be I have to be in the office at nine for a conference. Let's go and have a good, long dinner. I need one."

A court attendant came up to them.

"Mr. Holland, I have a message for you—just came from your office. Will you please call Mrs. Holland at the lake?"

"I hope nothing is wrong," said Stephen's mother. "I had a letter from Cynthia today and everything was all right."

"There's a phone down this corridor. I'll find out what it is right away."

It took a few minutes to put through the call. Stephen kept tapping the wall in his impatience. His mother had an anxious look on her face; Maris, a grim one.

"Cynthia—what is it?" he asked when he heard her voice.

"Ellen has a cold, Steve — I thought I ought to tell you, even if it isn't serious."

"Of course. Thank you for calling. How bad is it? Any temperature? Have you had the doctor?"

"No. It hasn't been necessary. She hasn't any fever, but I've put her to bed, as a precaution."

"Did you take her there with you? I wish you had. The two of you could take turns staying with her."

"Steve, do you think I'd leave Ellen for one moment—with anybody—when she is ill—"

"Well, call the doctor at once—and get a trained nurse, if there is the slightest need for one. Do you want me to come up?"

"Oh, she isn't sick enough for you to bother yourself coming. If I had known it would worry you so, I wouldn't have phoned but I thought it was only right to let you know anything which affects Ellen. It upset me, I suppose, when she asked for you—you know how brave she is, but the poor little mite had to fight to keep from crying. What time will you couldn't come. But I thought—"

"I would drive right up, Cynthia, but we have a case on that's really important. Try ditch anything and everything to come. I'll tell you what—I'll be in the office from nine until midnight. Call me there, if she fr worse—if she can't sleep. After midnight, you can reach me at home. Now, don't worry. If everything isn't all right and I'll drive right up. Promise? Thank you, Cynthia."

He turned to his mother and Maris, who had been standing by

"Ellen has a cold, you know, Cynthia says, I'm worrying."

"Well, if she has the doctor, there is nothing to worry about what causes this takes of it."

"I know, but I'm worried or she would."

"But she promised there was any need for anything, she would plainly as what she wanted. "If this cold is important, I'd rather don't like the idea of ill up there and I with her. I can office and call the to go ahead with every minute he

His mother laid arm.

"Pull yourself said. "You can pro self and then you won't be unreasonable if Stephen and I at her in surprise was not strange interference is be

"I think this is than any case I said slowly. "I'm Mrs. Holland—"

"You, d—" Ma emphasis on the it. "Stephen is ing wrong with

"Maris, do you are implying?"

"I do, perhaps "No woman, m

thing so dep Holland.

"I'm not so s hope I'm wrong judging Cynthia, I think we ought

a situation a even slightly father, for one that—"

"I can't believ land. Stephen horn.

"Just a minu is right. We phone for the don't mind—I go with me."

It was a long and it was mo were going t for the chan reached the and a

playing.

Stephen's mo and asked h Cynthia's ran

"Your turn, Steve," said Holland, laughing. "I think—"

"I'll send a ho

"Never mi "You can bet I when she has as they left th your mother p be all right."

"When Mrs. had stepped Maris and Ste before Cynthia left Cynthia's excused herse

"What an Steve here?"

"He is with

"You did thi come here—"

"I didn't kn you. I've only long time to

"Cynthia wa rest, now."

"What have Can't I do any

"You don't

"Maris will told Steve he left that for

"I just ha him—after h promised to

"Would you me?"

"Thank you I will."

Next Chapter

Artillery Is Favored For Warfare Use

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ASH AND CARRY
Your Dry Cleaning with Your Laundry.
PTOWN BRANCH OFFICE
ROSS FROM POST OFFICE
STAR LAUNDRY
TELEPHONE 369
W. G. HENDERSON, MGR.
n Buttons and Mend Your Clothes!

Other Views Cited

"Thus, military circles after the World War turned to these new goals. Admirers of air forces such as the Italian General Douhet even claimed that mass application of the air force would have such demoralizing effects upon the army and people of the enemy that they would give up before land forces and artillery could show their effects. Sponsors of the armored car stated that the reckless attack of motor cars equipped with machine guns and gun shield would have the greatest effect in battles fought on land.

"Experience in recent wars as well as coolheaded consideration considerably reduced such hopes. It has been revealed that the great effect of airplanes and armored cars in the World War was due in the first place to surprise, but that meanwhile the world has become familiar with these arms and that weapons of defense against them have been constructed.

"Military interest has turned toward artillery again. The Italian General Canevari writes: 'One can say now that the operations in Spain have come to standstill in the first place because the offensive partly lacks artillery.

Factories Building Artillery

"The interest of ammunition factories again turns toward artillery material. The so-called conquerors were so lavishly equipped with modern artillery after the World War that they did not feel the least urge to larger sums for its replacement on new constructions not tested during the war. Meanwhile such technical progress was made that these nations could not permanently abandon the renewal of their artillery material.

"Especially great progress was made in the field of observation, surveying and excursion. The motorization of artillery is making rapid or slower progress in accordance with the strategical position of nations and the battlefield where artillery is going to be applied in a future war.

"Heavy artillery is motorized everywhere, semi-heavy partly motorized, while the light artillery is drawn by horses in most countries (with the exception of England).

Artillery Being Split-Up

"A tendency to split-up large parts of the artillery is growing. Anti-aircraft units have become wholly independent. Infantry leaders more and more demand the organic attachment of artillery batteries. Such tendencies must be met by a certain resistance in artillery circles. The best effect of artillery is a mass effect. It can only be achieved if the mass of the artillery remains under the command of one responsible artillery commander, who can unite its strength according to the instructions of the supreme commander at any time at the decisive point of a battle.

"The last 300 meters before the enemy's lines are the most difficult task for the infantry of today. Without favorable ground conditions, without smoke screens and strong central support of massed artillery and armored cars it is impossible to overcome these last 300 meters."

NAVAL RACE

Continued from Page 1)

first class (among them the above-mentioned types from battleship to aircraft carrier).

This means a decline of 600,000 tons, compared with 1914. Here, too, the percentage of battleships is much smaller than in 1914. In 1914, the battleships amounted to 53.9 per cent, those of today but not obsolete warships while their percentage in 1938 stands at only 32.2 per cent. The tonnage of cruisers, too, declined from 32.1 per cent in 1914 to 29.3 per cent in 1938. On the other hand, the tonnage of destroyers and submarines increased from 6.5 per cent for destroyers in 1914 to 14 per cent in 1938. Submarines increased from 1.2 per cent in 1914 to 7.6 per cent in 1938.

Quality Far Superior

The quality of present warships materials by far superior to that of 1914. Effects of explosives, hitting-power and range of artillery and torpedoes increased considerably. Defensive armament, especially horizontal armament against bombs, has been increased. Speed also has risen. While in 1914 only destroyers achieved a speed of 30 sea miles and battleships made only 21 to 23 sea miles in general, some 35 sea miles are demanded today of battleships while destroyers achieve 38 to 38 sea miles. The advantage in speed which the lighter sea forces alone possessed before the war, thus declined.

The shifting in the balance of power at sea is shown by the following comparison. England is still leading in her completed tonnage but the distance between the British navy and those of the United States, Japan, Italy and France was reduced. While in 1914 England was leading with 29.8 per cent of the entire tonnage in battleship tonnage (not taking Germany into consideration) United States 14.7 per cent, France 7.8, Japan 9.5 and Italy 4.6 per cent.

Now England holds head least with only 30 per cent of the entire tonnage, followed by United States with 23.1, Japan 20, France 13.8 and Italy 10.3 per cent. Japan and Italy doubled their share while that of the United States was increased 9 per cent, Germany, which held second place after England in 1914 with 18.6 per cent, today stands last with 2.8 per cent.

The small sea-powers which before the war followed the example of the big powers and built big battle ships, today satisfy themselves with the construction of cruisers, destroyers, submarines and smaller war-vessels, because they want to avoid the high costs for the construction of big battleships.

The Institute for Business Research states that in view of the increasing tension the peak of naval armaments apparently has not been reached yet. The beginning of 1939 will show a higher figure since a large number of ships planned already in 1937 or ordered now will then be under construction. Furthermore the additional naval programs of the United States and France will become effective. Finally the figure of the next year will be increased by the higher construction orders of the small naval powers since Nordic countries as well as Holland and Portugal intend to strengthen their naval armaments.

WELCOME HOME, HERO

Continued from Page 1)

graphed with the heroes. Lenses blink and sting like mosquitoes everybody's shouting. Amid infernal noise the heroes of the air grunt into the mike.

Utterly exhausted, haggard, and bearded, they crave one thing — peace and quiet. That is what they will not and cannot get until a million pictures are made — until Hollywood actresses get their names wrapped up with them — until self-claiming fiancees gate-crash the headlines.

The dignity of human endurance is blasted by the most savage, heartless, recklessly disgusting exploitation of heroes by hangers-on.

But not always. Hughes and his crew landed once where large crowds greeted them, but remained their distance. Photographers politely requested them to pose. Radio men courteously asked them to speak. Officials saluted them, profered their services, then let them be. Everything was orderly, everything was nice.

Yes—that was in Moscow.

—The Commentator Magazine

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WE GRIND OUR LENSES IN MERIDIAN.
Walk up stairs and save five dollars on the best glasses.

IT'S TRUE!

By Wiley Padan

New York, N. Y.—"IT'S TRUE! that Barnett Parker was born in Yorkshire, England, on September 11th," says Wiley Padan. "He obtained his entire schooling at Harrowgate College in his native town. He was trained for a career in the theatre and his first role was with a traveling repertory company that passed through Yorkshire when he was eighteen. Parker had to pay the manager twenty pounds to get the part and found out afterward that the company needed the money to leave town."

HOLLYWOOD'S ROMANTIC TEAMS

A new romantic team will make its appearance on the screen with the opening of "Three Loves Has Nancy," co-starring Robert Montgomery and Janet Gaynor. The formation of this new team is in response to the public's appreciation of pairing favorites, as shown by the popularity of such teams as Clark Gable and Myrna Loy; Jean MacDonald and Nelson Eddy; Myrna Loy and William Powell and Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. All of these teams have endured through a series of pictures together and have proved to be box-office successes.

It was Greta Garbo and John Gilbert who established the precedent of a romantic team and their pictures together never failed to be tremendous hits with the public. Since, such films as "The Thin Man" series, with Miss Loy and Mr. Powell, or the operettas of Miss MacDonald and Mr. Eddy, like "Naughty Marietta" and "Rose Marie," have commanded attention, while the dancing of Mr. Astaire and Miss Rogers has stimulated social dancing and started new steps.

The fast-acting, dramatic story, like "Test Pilot," is aided by a romantic team such as Gable and Loy and already M-G-M has followed it with a second rapid-fire action romance, called "Too Hot to Handle," co-starring the same principals. The piece deals with aviation and newsreel cameramen.

In every successful team, each star has proved himself in his own right first. Miss Loy had already built up her own following before she was teamed with either Mr. Powell or Mr. Gable, and the same held true of both Gable and Powell, who for years have been favorites with the public, quite independently.

A word might be added as to comedy teams in pictures. Ever since the famous John Bunny and Flora Finch slapstick shorts, they have proved successful which is demonstrated today by the popularity of Laurel and Hardy.

In "Three Loves Has Nancy" Mr. Gaynor will be teamed for the first time with Mr. Montgomery. She has merely has co-starred with Charles Farrell in such pictures as "Seventh Heaven" and "Sunrise." Mr. Montgomery has not been teamed before, but has played opposite most of the important actresses on the screen. His most recent pictures were "Night Must Fall" and "Yellow Jack."

In "Three Loves Has Nancy" he takes the part of a novelist. The supporting cast includes Franchot Tone, Reginald Owen, Guy Kibbee, Cora Witherspoon, Claire Dodd and Fay Holden. The story by Lee Loeb and Mort Braus describes Montgomery's attempts at straightening out the tangled skein of Miss Gaynor's career. Richard Thorpe directed the film for M-G-M.

THE WORLD AROUND
SURVEYED BY
GAULT MacGOWAN

Neville Chamberlain, England's prime minister, received the first moral victory for his policy of "armed peace" last week when Japs and Russians set to work to delimit their Manchurian frontier.

For the first time in living memory, there was no recall of ambassadors when clash of tank and cannon began. Throughout the din of battle, Maxim Litvinoff of Russia and Mamoru Shigemitsu of Japan sat together in the Moscow Foreign Office and conducted negotiations far into the night.

Finally with a 1,000,000 men mobilized on the rival borders Litvinoff and Shigemitsu shook hands and gravely announced to the world that an armistice had been concluded.

Honor had been satisfied with a minimum of blood-shed. The Japanese ambassadors who congratulated the Russians on their courageous attack on their positions and their own men on their gallantry in repulsing them. Everyone saved honorable face.

POLICE FOR PEACE

An armed path to peace is the inner meaning of the re-armament program in Great Britain and France that has escaped the attention of so many foreign correspondents. Statesmen of Europe realize today that the League of Nations failed because it was not able to enforce its orders. The only weapon it had, was the boycott weapon known as sanctions; a peevish, puling weapon that was more insidious in its consequences to honor than the blow. In the dwindling age of duelling, honor was satisfied with the shedding of a very little blood. The flow became less and less till it ceased altogether. The advocates of the armed peace today are the advocates of collective security. And the present "armed peace" of Europe is a half-way house to that ambition.

* * *

In the final analysis, once view points have become irreconcilable, sparks must fly. What happens then? one nation starts a war to establish a principle; the other people a war to defend their right to dissent. We have established beyond doubt that the rule we thought we had formulated in the world war that the aggressor is always to blame, does not work in practice. In practice it is impossible to agree on which side is the blame.

The hope is to do for nations what we do in the law courts—oblige the rivals to face a tribunal. If one man refuses to go he can be brought there by a policeman.

The only argument in world affairs is who is going to provide the policemen for the nation. Until that can be settled each nation will have to provide its own. Japan and Russia have shown in one way to decrease fighting and increase arbitration. Maybe we were too optimistic trying to abolish war all at one blow.

TOWARDS BROADER OUTLOOKS

What impressed me most at the World Youth Congress at Vassar last week, was the enthusiasm of Elizabeth Shields-Collins, the twentyfive year old general secretary, for a new world order.

She did not know what it was going to be but she did know that it would be one in which young men and maidens would not have to spend years in going to college only to be sacrificed to Moloch. Her idea was that it would be one in which they would be able to get worth while jobs and do worth while service. No use training people for jobs that don't exist.

* * *

Miss Shields-Collins made a point that most of us miss. Nations march to the same goal but with different motives. This is worth remembering when we look at other nations and think their methods all wrong.

What is calling to the youth of Europe and America to unite? Surely, it is that each wants to find out from the other the solution of problems that worry them. The youth of America want to find out how the European young men and women get jobs after graduation. And the Europeans want to know how this nation managed to keep its youth free from the constant menace of death on the battlefield.

Miss Shields-Collins synthesises both ideas, she says: "It is my firm and sincere belief that when the youth of all the world is educated by logic and free discussion of all the problems that confront the world today, there will be phenomenal changes in world governments."

The congress is ending as I write this and 500 boys and girls are packing up to take back this message to fifty-two countries.

SHIPS IN THE SKY

Amazing how a point of view can change in a generation. Yesterday, man was aiming to soar in the sky like birds; today comes the following caption under a picture in a popular magazine: "Like a huge squadron of bombers, hundreds of gannets soar overhead in the teeth of a high wind."

In the skies, all was beauty till man got there. The ancients drew their dreams of heaven above the clouds; their inspirations in the beauty of the sunrises and the sunsets the augurs foretold the future from the flight of birds.

Now we look at the birds and think of bombers—Hell where Heaven was.

* * *

The Redman has a superstition that when ships sail in the sky, the Indians will come into their own again. Years ago we used to think that meant never. Today we are not so sure. The Redman is stirring uneasily in his reservation and in the Office of Indian Affairs in Washington, Commissioner John Collier is having many headaches. Whenever the reports of minority problems elsewhere rise in the papers, the American Indian asks "What about me?"

A consciousness is rapidly developing among the Indians that the group is facing a problem that must be solved for themselves and not by the White Man. The White Man has put his ships in the sky. It is the sign for which they have been waiting.

TALISMAN AGAINST DROUGHT

Maybe you do not think much of signs and portents." Just dismiss them as superstition."

Well, in January this year, I was invited to the Museum of the American Indian in New York when Dr. Heye, its head, returned his two famous tribal chieftains from North Dakota—Gros Ventres I believe they were—a famous rain making talisman. This had been taken away from the tribe in 1907 when the government suppressed their so-called pagan ceremonies. For the past four years the Gros Ventres had been trying to get it back. The two chieftains, Foolish Bear 84 years old and Drag Wolf, 75, went back home with the talisman highly pleased. "We've had nothing but misfortune since we lost it," they said. "Now we'll have rain and good harvests."

* * *

A lot of confidence to have in a talisman—just a wampum bundle containing two human skulls. But let us look at the Dakota record since then.

* * *

The Dakotas are the bowl of the great dust bowl area, the tragedy of which needs no recapitulation to anyone who saw the news reels of the past eight summers. But what is the tale since the Gros Ventre talisman went back home.

"Nature again is carpeting the prairies and bringing hope that the drought and Dust Bowl conditions of the last decade have departed," says a Bismarck, N. D. writer in August. From Pierre, S. D. comes the announcement South Dakota is out of the dust bowl for this year."

Out of Washington comes official confirmation from the Department of Agriculture. Nobody has smiled upon the great Dust Bowl, and temporarily ended the misery which in the last eight years have threatened to deplete 97,500,000 acres of its valuable top soil.

Two hundred years ago the Gros Ventre legend said, townships came down to earth from the clouds and lived among men. They promised that if the tribe preserved their skulls, there would be plenty of rain and good crops. The rain has been three per cent above normal so far this year. A year ago it was one third of normal.

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Huge Group On Federal Setup

"More than 40,000,000 people or one third of the nation, will be direct or indirect beneficiaries of federal government largesse in the form of money or checks in the fiscal year 1938-39." Such is the prediction of Senator Harry Flood Byrd, of Virginia, writing in an article in the September issue of The Commentator, magazine.

According to Senator Byrd, $1,000 a year is being spent for each person on relief, whereas the average individual income of those not on relief is less than $400.

Persons who will receive direct federal payments in 1938-1939, writes the senator in his article, total 13,000,000, or one person in every ten in the nation.

Senator Byrd breaks down the 40,000,000 direct or indirect recipients of government money into farm group 20,000,000; WPA group 12,000,000; executive-judicial-legislative group 4,000,000, pension check group 4,000,000.

Breakdown of morale is the result of such government mustification as bringing hope that the drought and Dust Bowl conditions of the last decade have departed," says a Bismarck, N. D. writer in August. From Pierre, S. D. comes the announcement South Dakota is out of the dust bowl for this year."

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GAULT MacGOWAN

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A SALUTE TO MERIDIAN LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Labor Day will be observed in the nation on Monday, September 5. It is a day which, in one sense, memorializes the advancement of mankind from serfdom to a better state. In another sense, Labor Day symbolizes the efforts of mankind to obtain a fuller liberty. In Meridian—our splendid Labor organizations have done their share toward aiding the growth of the community. Representatives of Labor have held many public offices and their works are well known.

In truth, many of our finest assets would not and could not have been possible without the strength and the support of worth while Labor organizations. In saluting Labor Day and all our Meridian Labor organizations, we do so with the firm belief that, each and all, will play—and are playing, their part toward the enlightenment of society, the advancement of our city.

WHERE GOOD FRIENDS MEET FOR BETTER FOUNTAIN DRINKS
Albright & Wood DRUG STORE

Attention!
1936 Chevrolet, one and one-half ton panel, could be used for School Bus. This truck has low mileage and A-1 condition. Price is reasonable.
1937 Plymouth two-door sedan. Looks and runs like new.
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ANNOUNCEMENT!
Due to an increase in business and because it is our wish to better and more efficiently serve our patrons, on September 6 we will remove and reopen our establishment at 709 Twenty-third Avenue.
We have obtained additional space and new equipment to obtain this end and trust you will call upon us in the future.
On our opening day we will have special-bargain prices on shoe repair work. All services, as in the past, will be strictly guaranteed to meet your demands and desires.
Again, we thank you for the patronage which has made our business grow from a small institution into Meridian's leading shoe repair headquarters.
DOLLAR SHOE SHOP
Phone 4116
D. C. Barton, Manager

HANDELMAN'S

WORLD NEWS FEATURE PICTURE

Republicans at Cornfield Conference—Panay Hero Honored—Ex-Convict Nailed to

FILM FAN—Countess Haugwitz von Reventlow, the former "Baba" Hutton, who recently parted from her husband, in the audience at the recent meeting of the Italian Film Congress in Venice, Italy. Watching the film with the Countess are Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, left, and an aide.

GOOD NEIGHBORS — Caught in informal poses at Hyde Park, N. Y., President Roosevelt sits in his car, Mayor Fiorello La Guardia puffs a cigar on the running-board, and Mrs. Roosevelt leans on the door. Mrs. La Guardia and Representative Caroline O'Day of New York are at left. President Roosevelt declared the Negro "angels" in Father Divine's "Heaven" near by would prove good neighbors.

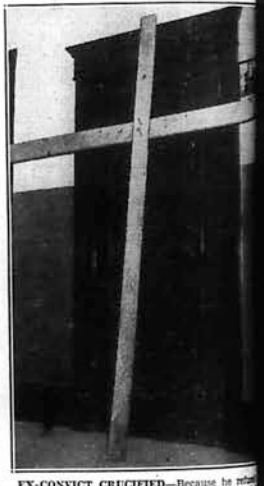
SURRENDERS AS MURDERER—Drunken Rose collapses at the scene of a horrible crime he Francisco. Hughes staggered up to a patrolman murdered my wife." The cop refused to believe drew a piece of flesh from his pocket. At his found the battered and mutilated body of Jes an acquaintance.

ANCHORS AWEIGH—Down the ways slides the U.S.S. Lang, the Navy's newest torpedo-boat destroyer, launched at Kearny, N. J. Mrs. William D. Leahy, wife of Admiral Leahy, christened the 1,500-ton vessel in honor of seaman John Lang, who served gallantly on the U.S.S. Wasp in the fight between the Wasp and the British warship Frolic in the War of 1812.

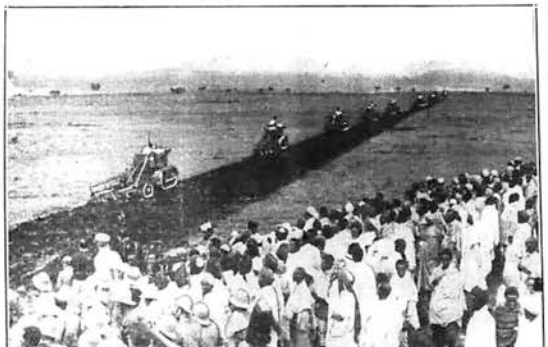
VETERAN — Major Eugene I. Van Antwerp, of Detroit, Mich., recently elected commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at the Columbus, Ohio, convention of the organization.

WORLD'S "FASTEST HUMAN"—Captain George E. T. Eyston, left, retired British Army officer, is congratulated by Art Pillsbury, American Automobile Association contest chief, after piloting his "Thunderbolt" to a new automobile speed record on Bonneville salt flats, Utah. Capt. Eyston raised his own record to 345.49 miles an hour.

JUDGE—Justice Ferdinand Pecora steps from his car to enter the New York courtroom where Tammany district leader James J. Hines is on trial for conspiracy in Harlem's policy racket. Pecora once sought the Democratic nomination for District Attorney in New York, but William C. Dodge was chosen.



EX-CONVICT CRUCIFIED—Because he refused convict pals in crime, Edward Collins was nailed cross with 4½inch nails driven through each Though suffering from shock and loss of blood crucified at a lonely spot on the Truckee River Collins is recovering.



ETHIOPIAN HARVEST—After conquering Ethiopia, Italy is striving to reap a harvest of peace. Here the first tractors plow a field near Harrar, Italian East Africa, as a large crowd of native Ethiopians watch in amazement. The natives were invited by the Italians to see how modern farming can produce abundant crops.

HERO'S REWARD—Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus pins the Navy Cross on Lieut. Arthur F. Anders, hero of the Panay disaster, aboard the U.S.S. Mississippi in Los Angeles Harbor, Calif. When the U.S. gunboat Panay was bombed and machine-gunned by Japanese planes in China, Lieut. Anders stuck by his ship to the end despite serious wounds of the throat and hands.

GRAPE QUEEN—Who said sour grapes? Anyway, here is Miss Margaret Wiley, pretty California girl, right up to her shoulders in bunches of sweet grapes. Miss Wiley will reign as queen of Grape Day at Escondido, Calif., near San Diego, on Sept. 9 when the famous grape center stages its annual celebration.

ENVOY — Robert Brennan, above, patriot, statesman and writer, who has been named Minister of Eire to the United States. His appointment was recently announced in Dublin, where he sat in 1916 awaiting execution after the Sinn Fein rebellion against Great Britain had failed. Brennan was seized after the revolt was crushed by British troops.

CRACKING OUT A RECORD—George McQuinn, rookie first baseman of the St. Louis Browns, hits safely in his thirty-fourth consecutive game, the first of a double-header with the Athletics in Philadelphia, to break the big league record of thirty-three made by Rogers Hornsby. McQuinn went hitless in the second game, ending his streak.

DOWN IN THE CORNFIELD—John D. M. P man of the Republican National Committee, James Wadsworth of New York chat with Indiana G. O. P. chairman, at a cornfield Midwest Republicans at Washington, Ind., install a personal government for the "Amer

se Invasion Has st China Approximately $3,500,000,000 To Date

handled with amaz- in China, but then on the small side so ate of three and a of American dollars of the war to China derstatement.

economist breaks this ich component parts for military expen- and a half billions in ge: 200 millions in erce and industry; ns in loss of personal s are all quoted in rency.

ct statistics claim e no less than three ese refugees from wandering about in seventy-five per cent eless vagrants are e less than thirty older men and wom- d in the long migra-

cent of the refugees middle classes while are persons who had wealth and property when at home.

Persons formerly connected with educational institutions are placed at 55 per cent of the total wanderers; 21 per cent with government of Kuomingtang Party offices; 10 per cent with business concerns; 6 per cent with labor groups; two per cent with agricultural pursuits; and two per cent general unemployed.

Piling tragedy upon tragedy, Chinese welfare workers assert that the war has produced no less than one million orphans scattered in various parts of the country.

Stark and sad as is the tragedy of these living wanderers, more grim is the great toll of war dead, civilian and military. No competent compilation will ever be made. However, the fact that the police of the Shanghai Municipal Settlement have completed the gathering and disposal of 23,313 corpses from the Settlement and adjacent areas only many months after the tide of battle moved in, tells its own mute story of death by shot and shell.

Bob KLINGER
CARDINAL CAGYOFF, HAS BEATEN THE CARDS 4 TIMES FOR THE PIRATES THIS YEAR.
TOBIN, LUCAS, BRANDT, SWIFT, BOWMAN AND BEWELL MAKE UP THE REST OF THE MOUND STAFF WITH MACE BROWN DOING THE MOPPING UP AND LEADING THEM ALL IN VICTORIES!
RUST BAUERS, TOUGH LUCK PITCHER- HE LOST A ONE-HITTER.
OL' BLANTON, IN HIS 4th YEAR AS A PITT MOUND MAINSTAY IS ON A WINNING SPREE AFTER A SLOW START.
PAUL RUNYAN
WON HIS 2ND P.G.A. TITLE BY GIVING SAMMY SNEAD THE WORST FINAL ROUND BEATING IN THE TOURNEY'S HISTORY- BAND 7- SAW NOW ONLY 1 HOLE!
RUNYAN MADE UP LOST GROUND WITH SUCH DEADLY APPROACH SHOTS—
— THAT HE HAD 11 ONE-PUTT GREENS— HE EVEN PITCHED OVER A DEAD GYNIE INTO THE CUP ON THE 5TH HOLE!
PAUL WAS 24 UNDER PAR FOR THE 196 HOLES HE PLAYED!
ALAN MAVER

Pointers On Paint Brushes

A good paint brush will pay its way if well cared for between jobs according to J. T. Copeland, extension agricultural engineer of Mississippi State College. Here are some pointers on the selection of paint brushes.

"Use a 3 and one-half or 4-inch flat brush with bristles about 4 and one-half inches long for applying oil paint to large surfaces. For trimming and smaller surfaces a flat brush an inch smaller in each dimension is suitable. A flat or oval sash brush, 1 to 1 and one-half inches long, is also necessary. A special penciling brush, or the smallest oval sash brush, or a round lettering brush is needed for penciling brickwork. For varnishing, there should be a special varnish brush which has never been dipped in paint. Special brushes are obtainable for calcimining, wall stippling, roof painting, whitewashing, and fine varnish or enamel work.

"Don't use a good brush for painting rough surfaces. Old stubby brushes will do. Use a cheap brush for putting on a shingle stain.

"Never allow paint to dry on a brush. When painting stops for more than an hour, the brushes should be kept in raw linseed oil. When painting is again resumed, as much oil as possible should be scraped or wiped from the brushes. The remainder should be thoroughly mixed with the paint. Brushes that have been used in flat-finish paints and are to be used again for the same purpose should be kept in kerosene.

"During long intervals between painting jobs, brushes should be hung in raw linseed oil, preferably in closed containers, in such a way that their weight does not rest on the bristles.

"Varnish brushes, after use, should be washed in turpentine. Those that have been in shellac should be cleaned with denatured alcohol. During interruptions of a varnishing job, keep the brushes completely covered in either turpentine or in the varnish in a closed container.

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Brooklyn Fans Back Colorful Dodgers

Lending credence to the theory that Brooklyn is the greatest franchise of the major leagues, the Dodgers of 1938, with hopes of nothing better than fifth berth have been wowing the rabid Flatbush devotees with their extra curricular antics.

There's no fan like a Dodger rooter. He eats, sleeps, reads, thinks—and even plays—baseball. For years the Brooklyn entry in the National League has tended slightly toward the semi-pro side getting no place in a hurry and committing all the miscues in the book—and adding some of their own. Stuff the fiascoes fans hollowed from the stands encouraging the hapless flock.

Came 1938 and one Larry S. MacPhail to the ranks of the Dodgers. MacPhail, who as general manager of the Cincinnati Reds turned on the Majdas for the first time in the major league ballyards, came to Brooklyn in the same capacity, and immediately the wheels started to grind out innovations and scoop up paid admissions.

Strangely, though all the fuss and commotion attending the advent of the "phoney" daylight to Brooklyn and the use of the yellow ball, the Dodgers team per se is just about as potent as have the previous years—definitely second division. But they already have drawn 100,000 more fans than all of last season.

The Dodgers are the scrappiest team in the loop, under the inspiration of Manager Burleigh Grimes, who has been waved to the showers for back talk to the umpires more often than he has banished his wildest pitcher. But they lack talent.

Grimes is aggressive. He hates to lose a solitary ball game, and has utter disdain for a player who fails to give everything he has toward victory.

The team itself has its moments. But as a major league outfit it lacks plenty, the chief item being a pitching staff. With Van Mungo, former fireball ace, nursing an aching lunch hook the Dodgers lack an outstanding moundsman—requirement No. 1 of a winner.

Grimes has developed a fine hitting outfielder in the fleet Ernie Koy, and Dolph Camilli who came over from Philadelphia, is showing up brilliantly. In Tuck Stainback, who has been shunted about in the National League without much of a chance any place, Brooklyn has found a reliable outfielder.

The Dodgers showed signs of brilliance as they toured the West recently, bowling over the Pittsburgh Pirates and Chicago Cubs. But at home, they just can't win.

They manage to pack in the fans, however, with the sideshows. Night ball games under the brightest set of bulbs extant in baseball circles, have averaged an attendance of 31,000 spectators, the largest crowd being 38,748 which saw Johnny Vander Meer hurl a no-hitter for Cincinnati against the Brooks.

Acquisition of Babe Ruth, baseball's No. 1 idol was a wise move for Brooklyn, and his salary of $15,000 as coach of the Dodgers has been repaid by increased attendance and good will of the fans eager to see the Babe once more. Then add the experiment with the yellow ball put on by the Dodgers and Cardinals. The fungo-hitting contests and the sprint series to determine the fastest man in the national league.

What does it all mean? Just this. MacPhee has proved to the baseball world that even a second division club, losing more than half of its games can still be attractive to real ball fans, that there is a group of fans who can see games only at night who are eager to put it on the line for a good show under the arc lights and that fresh drive instilled into a ball club can and does work wonders.

A LINE ON HOLLYWOOD

Everybody in the "Sweethearts" company trying their hand at carving balsa wood. Nelson Eddy started the fad... Frank Morgan vacationing in San Diego . . . Florence Rice stepping from the lead in one picture to be heroine in another, and all in one day . . . Director W. S. Van Dyke getting out his mosquito netting in preparation for a location trip to Idaho . . . Allan Jones driving around to see his friends in a brand-new station wagon . . . Robert Taylor taking a make-up test wearing a green fringed ranger's jacket, a green cap, a wristwatch, gray flannel trousers and cowboy boots. (Only the head and shoulders showed in the test.) . . . Jeanette MacDonald rehearsing a difficult "wooden shoe" dance with Ray Bolger . . . Director Josef Von Sternberg being welcomed on the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer lot by friends . . . Judy Garland and Freddie Bartholomew lunching together during work on their new picture, "Love Finds Andy Hardy." . . . Father Flanagan directing the activities of Omaha's Boys Town, from his office on the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer lot, where he is acting as technical adviser on the picture, "Boys Town." . . . Mickey Rooney busy between scenes composing a new song in collaboration with Sidney Miller . . . Maureen O'Sullivan adding a patch of potatoes to her backyard vegetable garden . . . Dennis O'Keefe mistaken for a lifeguard in front of his beach home at Malibu . . . Ann Rutherford planning a flying trip to San Francisco to act as maid of honor at the wedding of her best friend . . . Wallace Beery telling about the miniature aeroplane he purchased for his young daughter, Carol Ann.

AREA LEGUMES BOOST CROPS

Results of experimental work in the Southern states over a period of nearly 50 years with regard to the affects of summer and winter soil-conserving crops on the yields of succeeding crops of cotton and corn are summarized in Southern Region Agricultural Conservation Bulletin No. 3, issued by the AAA.

The publication contains both general summaries and the results of tests by states. It is based on previously issued publications known as Southern Region Agricultural Conservation No. 1 and No. 2 which offer digests of the effects of legumes on each of several kinds of crops as well as results of tested cultural practices on legumes.

A general summary included in the new bulletin shows an average increase of more than 50 per cent in the yield of seed cotton following a previous crop of summer legumes and a slightly higher average increase following winter legumes. A similar table indicates an average increase of more than 40 per cent in the yield of corn following a crop of summer legumes and practically the same average increase in corn yields following winter legumes.

The summary of the effects of summer soil-conserving crops on the yield of succeeding cotton crops is based on 24 tests conducted between 1889 and 1935 in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Under these tests the average yield of seed cotton per acre without preceding crops of summer legume was about 750 pounds, while the average yield per acre following summer legumes was more than 1,150 pounds, an increase of over 50 per cent.

Forty-one experiments to determine the effects of winter soil-conserving crops on yields of succeeding cotton crops were carried out between 1896 and 1935 in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina. The summary shows the average yield per acre without a preceding legume to be more than 800 pounds of seed cotton while the yield following a legume was over 1,250 pounds, an increase of almost 60 per cent.

Thirty-one experiments to determine the effects of previous summer soil-conserving crops on yields of corn are summarized. With these tests the average yield of corn per acre without the use of legumes the preceding summer was 25 bushels while the yield following legumes was 35 bushels, an increase of more than 40 per cent. These experiments were conducted between 1889 and 1932 in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia.

Thirty-one tests in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee between 1908 and 1935 show the effects of winter legumes on succeeding yields of corn. Under these tests the average yield of corn per acre without legumes was 25 bushels while that following legumes was 35 bushels, another increase of over 40 per cent.

The publication also summarizes the effects of interplanted summer legumes on the yield of corn in the Southern Region and nearby states for varying periods.

FRESHENING THE PILLOWS

Pillows that have been in constant use throughout the year may need freshening. Pillows can be washed satisfactorily by two methods. The first is without removing the feathers. Scrub the pillow in a weak washing soda solution, using a good suds. Repeat in a second suds if necessary. Rinse in lukewarm water, changing it two or three times. Squeeze out as much water as possible. Then dry the pillows on a sheet in a warm place, preferably in the sun. Beat the pillows from time to time during the drying.

A second and more satisfactory way is to transfer the feathers to a roomin bag two or three times the size of the ticking and the bag together and by shaking the feathers from one to the other. Wash and dry the bag of feathers in the same way that a whole pillow would be washed and dried. After washing the ticking separately, apply a very stiff starch mixture to the inside with a sponge to close the pores of the material and prevent feathers from working through. When thoroughly dry, refill the ticking in the same way it was emptied.

Information on washing other household textile articles is given in Farmers' Bulletin 1497-F, "Methods and Equipment for Home Laundering," which can be obtained free from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., while the supply lasts.

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PRODUCTION NEWS

Sidney Franklin, director of "The Good Earth" and "The Barretts of Wimpole Street", has become a producer for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. His first picture will be "The Yearling" based on the novel by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings. Victor Fleming will direct. Franklin's second film will be "Madame Curie" starring Greta Garbo.

Margaret Sullavan, Melvyn Douglas and Robert Young have joined Joan Crawford in the cast of "The Shining Hour." Frank Borzage will direct and Joseph Mankiewicz will produce the screen adaptation of Keith Wainter's successful stage play.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has purchased "Tiki", an original story for the screen by Alfred Levy.

Malibu Lake served as more than a location for the latest Pete Smith-Prudence Penny short, "Penny's Picnic." Miss Penny, Home Economics Editor of a western publication, taught the fish which she fries for her fellow [illegible] short.

"PORT OF SEVEN SEAS" STARS WALLACE BEERY

At last Hollywood has produced a picture that will be appreciated by all, young and old, comedy lovers and to those who demand stark tragedy.

All of this is true of "Port of Seven Seas" which opens at the Temple Theatre Saturday with Wallace Beery in the starring role.

Riffully directed by James Whale, the cast includes Frank Morgan, Maureen O'Sullivan, John Beal and Jessie Ralph.

Placed on the quay at Marseilles, the story revolves around the unhappy love affair of a boy and a girl. The boy answers the lure of the sea and a life of adventure and promises to return in three years to marry the girl.

During his absence she accepts the marriage proposal of a man twice her age, realizing that it will make him happy and perhaps she will be able to receive some of that happiness.

The boy returns sooner than expected, and finds the girl married. He demands that she obtain a divorce and marry him, but the girl makes him see that he can't ruin the older man's happiness so the lad returns to the sea.

French Canadians form about one-third of Canada's population.

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Joan Fontaine

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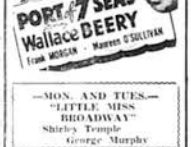

—MON. AND TUES.—
"LITTLE MISS BROADWAY"
Shirley Temple
George Murphy

—WED. AND THURS.—
"COWBOY FROM BROOKLYN"
Dick Powell
Pat O'Brien

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Each Clow Gasteam radiator is a complete steam heater in itself—boiler, and radiator combined. Each radiator burns its own gas, makes its own steam heat, and is turned on and off individually. Odorless, easy to operate, safe, economical. Can be installed anywhere, in one room or an entire building.

Do away with the frigid zones in your home. Protect your health this winter by installing a Clow Gasteam radiator or two.

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"Lost Horizon" Will Be Goal Of Ellsworth

The Enderby Quadrant in the Antarctic, a bleak, unexplored region 750,000 square miles larger than all of Europe, will be explored by an expedition under the leadership of Lieutenant-Commander Lincoln Ellsworth in association with the American Geographical Society.

Enderby Land, extending 2,000 miles from the coast to the South Pole, is the last of the Antarctic quadrants still unknown to explorers. The other three — Ross, Wedell and Victoria—have been explored respectively by Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Sir Hubert Wilkins and both Sir Ernest Shackleton and the Australian explorer Sir Douglas Mawson. Shackleton died 17 years ago as he led an expedition toward Enderby.

The present expedition will travel to the Antarctic on the especially equipped ship the Wyatt Earp, which left New York in August for Capetown. After taking on supplies at Capetown the Wyatt Earp will sail for the coast of Enderby, arriving in November. It will remain there through the duration of the exploration, probably until January of next year.

To Use Two Planes

Nineteen men will form the expedition, including airplane mechanics and pilots with Ellsworth acting as leader and chief navigator. The Wyatt Earp will carry two airplanes—a Northrop Delta for exploration work and a lighter one for shuttling between the mainland and the ship. The expedition will keep in constant touch with New York by wireless.

Commander Ellsworth will join the Wyatt Earp at Capetown. Before his departure for Nairobi, whence he will proceed to Capetown, Commander Ellsworth explained the object of this, his fourth expedition into the Antarctic.

"The interior of Enderby Land," he said, "is the only part of the earth which has not been seen by man, and although it will require a fourth expedition into the Antarctic for me, I intend to see what lies beyond this 'last horizon.'"

Called Purely Scientific

Commander Ellsworth stressed the fact that his expedition will not be for spectacular adventure. "It will be an effort," he said, "to add to the fund of information on Antarctica already made available by capable Britishers, Australians, Norwegians and some of my fellow Americans."

"Using airplanes," he said, "we shall not have the opportunity for detailed research in Enderby Land, but we shall have an opportunity to cover a vast amount of territory in a relatively short time thereby studying the geographical, geological and topographical characteristics of the one remaining part of the frigid 'Third World' which the Greek philosophers told us would be found at the lower axis of the earth."

In his previous expedition in 1935, Ellsworth flew from Dundee Island off the Wedell Quadrant to Little America, discovering hundreds of thousands of square miles which he named to the memory of his father, James W. Ellsworth.

On Atchin Island, New Zealand, native men will not eat with women. Even married men prepare their own meals and live apart from their wives in barracks.

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German Machine Gunners Carry "Fence" Into Battle

Demonstrating another instance of the care of detail and general efficiency of the German army which are impressing foreign observers at the current maneuvers, a machine gun unit is pictured above as they try out a new type of shelter. Used under the eyes of Reichsfuehrer Hitler himself during sham battles by the 2d Army Corps at Gross-Born, the new military device is seen to be a camouflaged portable "fence", which can be carried forward by the gun crews as the line of battle advances. The men peppering away at the "enemy" formed part of Germany's nation-wide maneuvers whose announcement induced another spasm of war jitters in European chancelleries.

BIOGRAPHY
Eleanor Powell

Eleanor Powell earned the title "The World's Greatest Feminine Tap-Dancer" by winning the championship award of the Dancing Masters of America. Bill Robinson won the male award.

Eleanor was born in Springfield, Mass., and spent the first sixteen years of her life in that city. Her father is Clarence Powell, a business man in Springfield.

When she was six, her mother, Blanche Powell, sent her to dancing school—but not to learn to dance. Mrs. Powell thought that the contact with the other children might make Eleanor lose some of her extreme bashfulness. The plan worked, and in attaining self-confidence Miss Powell also became an excellent dancer.

When she was thirteen, Eleanor, accompanied by her mother, went to Atlantic City for a summer vacation. Gus Edwards, famous producer of children's revues, saw Eleanor doing an acrobatic dance on the beach. He was so impressed that he asked her mother if the child might not appear nightly at the Ritz Grill. Edwards agreed that Eleanor would only have to do one show each night and could spend her days on the beach, so her mother gave consent.

Each winter, the girl and her mother went back to Springfield so Eleanor could continue her dancing lessons and her schooling, but when summer arrived, they would return to the resort and the child would play on the beach by day and dance by night. That continued for several years.

At sixteen, Eleanor had become such an expert dancer that her instructor, Ralph McKernan, thought she should go to New York for a try at the musical comedy stage.

The youthful dancer made the rounds of the Broadway musical producers, and learned that they liked her acrobatic and ballet dancing—but they wouldn't give her a job because she didn't know any tap steps.

Determined to succeed, Miss Powell in 1929 took ten tap lessons from Jack Donahue. After the course, she worked alone for several weeks until she knew tap-dancing from A to Z. Just five years later, she was given her "World's Greatest Feminine Tap-Dancer" award. Then the dark-haired girl started her New York career in earnest. Her first show was "Follow Thru," in which she appeared for a year and a half. She was a principal as well as a featured dancer. In every show in which she has appeared she has always played a principal role besides doing her unique dancing routines.

In order, she next appeared in "Fine and Dandy," with Joe Cook; Ziegfeld's "Hot Cha"; "The Varieties", as the lead opposite Bert Lahr and Harry Richman; George White's "Scandals"; and the road show of "Crazy Quilt." In the latter she appeared with Charlie King and Anita Page, who played the leading roles in the first "Broadway Melody."

Miss Powell went from the Casino de Paree in New York City, where she had been appearing as the featured artist for seventeen weeks, to appear in M-G-M's musical, "Broadway Melody of 1936," opposite Robert Taylor. She then returned to New York to appear in the musical, "At Home Abroad." Back at M-G-M she appeared in "Born to Dance," and followed this with "Broadway Melody of 1938" in which Robert Taylor was again her co-star, and "Rosalie," opposite Nelson Eddy.

During 1936, one American tire company produced 18,000,000 miles of tire cord—enough to stretch around the earth at the equator 730 times.

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THAT THE PORTRAITS IN MISSISSIPPI'S STATE HALL OF FAME ARE VALUED AT A HALF MILLION DOLLARS

CARL HUBBELL

If the New York Giants go ahead and win the National pennant as they probably will not do, their success so obviously will be traceable to one man that you wonder what will happen next season when he is a little older and a little less able and the year after that when he will be still nearer the finish of his career.

I refer, of course, to Carl Hubbell, the pitcher in the long pants.

You can't estimate his value to the team, for he is one of those individuals who not only is a winner in his own right, but the bearer of some kind of inspirational spark that lifts to the peak the performances of everybody around him when he is in the game. Moreover, in his kindly, imperturbable and quite gallant spirit is that ability to be at his best when things generally are breaking at their worst.

More briefly, the angular Oklahoman is a clutch guy, the kind who, when all others fail, you fall back on with the feeling that everything is going to be all right. And it usually is. He is one of the truly great figures in the history of baseball, not alone because of his sheer ability as a pitcher and his mastery of the subtleties of the screwball, but also because of his character.

However, you don't hear so much about the fineness of the man because that never wins ball games, and every one is prone to dwell at greater length on his skill, which is all right, too. In fact, it's a little better than all right. They recognize that without him the Giants wouldn't have won the pennant in 1936 and again last year and wouldn't even be in the first division this season.

And in saying that I'm not trying to take anything away from Our Will Terry, who is the paradoxical combination of most unpopular and probably most able manager in the major leagues. Whether you like Our Will or not, he can and does run a baseball club for all its worth. His record shows that.

But he was fortunate in having around such a fellow as Hubbell, who has come to be known as the Meal Ticket, and if anybody ever deserved a title containing such praise it is he, and what the Giants had better do is find another Meal Ticket. I didn't say another Hubbell, because there isn't any more.

When he finally is through he will be missed like few men who have flashed across the metropolitan sports scene before him. When he will come to the finish is problematical, but he is 35 and, therefore, not exactly a stripling any more. He may begin perceptibly to tobogan next year or the

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Willys Selected As Official Car For Air Contest

"The selection of the Willys as the official car to be used at the National Air Races, opening in Cleveland, Ohio, on September 3, and continuing three days, has just been announced by David R. Wilson, president of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., Toledo.

"Six cars will be used, three coupes and three sedan. The delivery of these cars to the National Races committee will be made this week. These official cars will be decorated in the special color scheme adopted by the air race officials, white with red and blue trim, and will bear the insignia of the national event.

"These cars will be used by the city of Cleveland in committee and other work during the show period and will be the only automobiles used on the flying field during the air meet. They will be used for transportation by the starter, judges, technical committee and other officials connected with the conduct and administration of the many events. They will also be used as courtesy cars for the transportation of [illegible] entatives, and for [illegible] observers and other [illegible]

"Indications this year will be the [illegible] successful air races [illegible] are evident in the [illegible] are being filled and [illegible] type ships and [illegible] ment which will [illegible]

year after. He isn't as good now as he has been.

However, he may go on somewhat longer than we expect at that, because he never has dissipated any to speak of and he is a tough-thewed, skinny guy of the type which wears very well. As early as 10 years ago the screwball was supposed to ruin him eventually because of the strain it imposes in delivery, and Ty Cobb, then managing Detroit, sent him back to the minors thinking he didn't have enough other stuff to go along with the specialty.

But he's still around, still going good and still the man they holler for when things get too tough. He may go on for another four or five years, but gradually he will lose his effectiveness. When that time finally comes, whether it be next season or five hence, the Giants are going to sit helplessly many a time through periods of dejection pining for Old Long Pants and that screwball while he is down in Oklahoma minding his pecan grove.

The fans will miss him, too. They virtually love him.

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"You Will Like The Taste"
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Every package of our fine coffees and teas CONTAINS A COUPON. The coupons sa[illegible] Useful, Attractive and Valuable Premiums when presented at our store at 8th Ave[illegible] Avenue. Here is a new list of late arrivals.

	Coupons
TULIP PITCHERS, Roseville Pottery, 3/4 Gallon	46
PITCHERS, Glass 1/2 Gal., Pink, Green Crystal	9
PITCHERS, Glass, 1 Quart, Pink	7
PITCHERS, Glass, 2 1/2 Quart, Pink	12
PITCHERS, Glass, 3/4 Gal., Pink, Green, Crystal	17
ICED TEA SETS, 80-Oz. Pitcher and 6—12-Oz. Glasses	70
WATER SETS, Decorated, 80-Oz. Pitcher and 6—10-Oz. Glasses	43
WATER SETS, Cobalt Blue, 60-Oz. Pitcher and 6—12-Oz. Glasses	87
WATER PITCHERS, 2-Qt., Enamel	46
WATER PITCHERS, 3-Qt., Enamel	56
MIXING BOWLS, Large, Enamel, Blue	19
MIXING BOWLS, Large, Enamel, Orange	19
DIPPERS, Enamel	10
PANS, 1 1/4 Qt., Enamel	9
PANS, 1 3/4 Qt., Enamel	10
PANS, 2 1/2 Qt., Enamel	11
PANS, 3 1/4 Qt., Enamel	14
PANS, 4 1/4 Qt., Enamel	20
WASH BASINS, 4-Qt., Enamel	17
WASH BASINS, 5-Qt., Enamel	24
DISH PANS, 11-Qt., Enamel	29
TEA KETTLES, 5-Qt., Enamel	53
BOILERS, Without Cover, 1 1/2 Qt., Enamel	14
BOILERS, Without Cover, 2-Qt., Enamel	16
BOILERS, With Cover, 2-Qt., Enamel	25
BOILERS, With Cover, 3-Qt., Enamel	27
BOILERS, With Cover, 4-Qt., Enamel	31
KETTLES, With Cover, 5-Qt., Enamel	32
KETTLES, With Cover, 7-Qt., Enamel	42
KETTLES, With Cover, 9-Qt., Enamel	52
KETTLES, With Cover, 11-Qt., Enamel	62
RICE OR MILK DOUBLE BOILER, 1 1/8 Qt., Enamel	38
RICE OR MILK DOUBLE BOILER, 1 3/4 Qt., Enamel	44
RICE OR MILK DOUBLE BOILER, 2 3/4 Qt., Enamel	49
RICE OR MILK DOUBLE BOILER, 3 1/2 Qt., Enamel	55
HANGING BASKETS, Glass, Cryst[illegible] with Chain	
BUCKETS, 12-Qt., Gray Enamel	
BUCKETS, 14-Qt., White or Ivory	
DISH PANS, 15-Qt., Oval, White	
BUCKETS, 12-Qt., Galvanized	
NO. 2 TUBS, Galvanized	
SCRUB OR FOOT TUBS, Galvan[illegible]	
FRY PANS, Steel, Small	
FRY PANS, Steel, Medium	
FRY PANS, Steel, Large	
PIE PANS, Aluminum	
PIE PANS, Enamelware	
COLANDERS, Enamel, 11 1/2 Inch	
PANS, 1 1/4 Qt., Aluminum	
PANS, 1 3/4 Qt., Aluminum	
PANS, 2 1/2 Qt., Aluminum	
PANS, 2 3/4 Qt., Aluminum	
DOUBLE BOILERS, Aluminum, 1 [illegible]	
TEA KETTLES, Aluminum, 5-Qt.	
BOILERS, Aluminum, 2-Qt., with [illegible] and Cover	
FRY PANS, Aluminum	
SAUCERS, Plain White	
SALAD BOWLS, Large, Decorated	
SALAD BOWLS, Medium, Decorated	
CEREAL BOWLS, Decorated	
CEREAL BOWLS, Plain White	
DEEP BOWLS, 9 In., Plain White	
DEEP BOWLS, 8 In., Gold Band	
DEEP BOWLS, 9 In., Gold Band	
OVAL SHAPE BOWLS, 8 In., Pl[illegible]	
OVAL SHAPE BOWLS, 9 In., Plain	
OVAL SHAPE BOWLS, 9 In., Gold [illegible]	
BABY BATHS, 33-Qt., 3-Coat White Enamel	
SHERBETS, Crystal	
SHERBETS, Pink	
SHERBETS, Blue	

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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h China Sea Asia's Powder Keg; wers Hold Sphere Of Interest

h China Sea, home of soon may become the rm center of the world ajor powers competing r position in this stra- portant, island-dotted known wealth and

shaped body of water d thousands of tropic r centuries have been in song and story for and romance are now involved in war de-

mpletely surrounded essions of the United Britain, France, Ja- the Netherlands, the Sea was thrown into d of world events re- French forces seized ious Paracel Island tedly to establish a base. Later it was France was prepar- Cam Ranh Bay in ch Indo-China, for use ase.

Act Quickly

ction followed shortly alleged threat to oc- Island, near the Brit- olony of Hong Kong, ously with efforts by strengthen their stra- economic positions in y rich area.

Sea is bordered on the Chinese coast, Kong and Japan's and The Philippine h, still a United ion, borders the sea.

To the south are Borneo, The Nether- and the British Ma- and French Indo- it on the west.

economic penetra- d from the island created a situation ll turn this area of as and palm trees the greatest battle- story, according to States military and ts.

ut In Defenses

of the powers' pos- ng the South China estimated. Great and the Nether- many millions in to strengthen their ms. The United nt is not spending n defenses in the use of the uncer- dependence for the oth the War and nents here have ten- powerful air bases ent that Indonesia d beyond 1946. Con- ded to act on a new gram at the ses- next January.

reat Britain con- e improvements on at Singapore, con- t powerful base in mprovements also e to Hong Kong. alth of the British s upon trade that he South China Sea.

s Large Stake

has an important rade of the South only because of in- French Indo-China, largely dependent Tetum, rubber, min- of the Duth East 's action in seizing ands was interpre- direct counterstroke ted threat to move n Islands, strate- off the coast of a short distance ng Kong.

accurate informa- here, France re- nding many mil- for improvements ry defenses and numerous small n northern Indo- to planed for- am Ranh Bay. rted to have kept these developments and is quietly pro- program on For- t would provide a ead for any mili- tivity in the South na is believed to ded with facilities d repairing naval kyo government is have a formidable oy the "Camphor

anes Sent

d government re- d a large but un- t of military and the Indies posses- de from these nes in that area . However, The long relied on nch support to dition in the Far

tes' Far Eastern te of flux due to illippine question, osition probably ed by the next

ecides to delay dence beyond by present law, e may take a dition in the Far le establishment ry and naval air

Anti-French Campaigns In Italian Press Doom Amity Between France And Ita...

Anti-French campaigns in the Italian press are driving the final nails in the coffin of Franco-Italian relationships.

This is the feeling in Paris four months after the much-publicized "talks" in Rome between the Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano and the French charge d'affaires at Rome Jules Blondel were suddenly dropped like hot a potato.

These conversations, started shortly after the conclusion of an Anglo-Italian agreement, began in the somewhat chilled atmosphere of a Rome cooling off from the hysteria of a visit from Reichchancellor Hitler.

The talks, however, progressed normally for several weeks and then were broken off abruptly. They have never been continued and France still has not ambassador in Rome because all ambassadors to Italy now have to be accredited to the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia which would amount to French recognition of the Italian conquest in Africa.

Italian Press Bitter

Since then the Italian press has been bitter in denouncing French influence and the French system of goverment in discussing Spain, Czechoslovakia and the whole troubled world situation.

When the King and Queen of England came to Paris last month to demonstrate Franco-British amity, the Italian press ran a one-sentence story announcing that the British sovereigns were now in Paris.

Just recently Italian newspapers printed stories alleging that the Franco-Spanish frontier has been reopened to permit the flow of war materials to government Spain and that the French Vice-Premier Camille Chautemps had entered into an agreement with the Spanish Ambassador to Paris to permit the passage of S... for the loyalist armi...

Denied By Fr...ce

These allegations have been bitterly denied by the French Foreign office and one Paris newspaper made it the subject of a sizzling editorial in which it blamed the officially-inspired Italian press of ruining any chance that persisted of further negotiations with Italy.

The editorial flatly suggested that the stories were printed as an excuse for the failure of General Franco to come through with his long-promised knock-out blow in Spain.

It verbally sparks Italy for attacking another nation for interfering in Spain when the Italian press has openly bragged of the victories of Italian troops fighting in Spain.

As a parting fling, this editorial, reflecting the general French attitude, pointedly states that if France were going to help the government forces in Spain, she would not stop with a few meager shipments of machine guns and some 8,000 untrained volunteers

Johnny-on-Spot in 'Chute Leap

You can't beat perfection and that's why Johnny Dundee won the spot parachute jumping contest at the National Air Races in Cleveland. Johnny, not only landed in the 90-foot circle target—but also knocked over the bench stuck in the exact center of the circle. Johnny, a Clever leader, is shown, too, on his way down, and, lower, with the parachute in full flight.

A HARP FOR SINGING

By Jessie Kilburn Crum

Out of the Infinite
Out of the Mighty
Out of the Causeless
Out of the Deep
Have I come, O Maker of Music,
To sing the song that you taught me
In the days of the Ancient Rest:
The words of the song
I cannot recall
Though the melody haunts me ever
And urges me on in the quest
Of the song that you made for my singing
When the world was a dream
In your breast.

Where is the song, and where the Singer?
And where is the Maker of
(Continued On Page 3.)

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

It's beginning to look like there ain't but two kinds of people; those who are on the WPA and those who ain't. And those who ain't on it go around cracking jokes about WPA workers. I'm on it and you don't see me goin' around cracking jokes about you? Why they had it out that Dr. Reynolds was called out to the Air Port on account of some WPA worker dropped dead and he had to examine one hundred fifty of 'em before he could find the right man. They even said that King Solomon was a WPA because "he took his pick." Some fool said a WPA worker was leanin' on his shovel and the termites ate the handle out and he fell down and an automobile run over him and killed him in about an hour before he could get up. There ought to be a law passed that anybody who said that would be sentenced to the WPA. Just get you a pick and get out there in the hot sun and see how long you would last.

It's a wonder to me they all didn't drop dead because most of them never saw a pick before in their lives and had never done manual labor. Why they even said that a bunch of 'em went down to hell and let the fire go out and all of 'em froze to death, includin' the devil. It makes me so dern sick all-fired mad I feel like gettin' out my old 'ellum club I use to have up there at Marion and start swingin'. Look at the Air Port, look at the Junior College and stadium; look at the swimming pool at Highland Park; look at every thing they've done and in Heaven's name tell me what can take the place of the WPA to keep us all from starvin' to death? Here, figure this out:

A duel was lately fought in Kemper county by Alexander Shott and John S. Nott. Nott was shot, and Shott was Not. In this case it is better to be Shott than Nott. There was a rumor that Nott was not shot, and Shott avows that he shot Nott, which proves either that he shot Shott shot as Nott was not shot, or that Nott was shot notwithstanding.

It may be made to appear on trial that the shot Shott shot shot shot Nott, or, as accidents with firearms are frequent, it may be possible that the shot Shott shot shot Shott himself, when the whole affair would resolve itself into its original elements, and Shott would be shot, and Nott would not. We think, however, that the shot Shott shot shot not Shott but Nott. Anyway, it is hard to tell who in the h— was shot.

Future Roads Motif Of Fair's Motor Exhibit

A glimpse into the highways of the future will be a motif of an exhibit by General Motors Corporation at the New York World's Fair next year according to President William... Knudsen.

...which is being built ...Bel Geddes and Albert ...ll give the visitor an illu... ...ng on the streets of ...Knudsen said.

From ... ...r mounted on an escalator, the visitor will be transported into a traffic world that is known only in the idealistic drawing of traffic engineers. With the aid of lighting, sound and stagecraft, the spectator will experience the sensation of being on the open road. A full-sized street intersection of the future climaxes the exhibit.

Knudsen explained the purpose of the exhibit was not so much to forecast in detail the future trends in highway construction that such development will come.

"The exhibit is planned with the hope that it will inspire greater public enthusiasm and support for constructive work and planning of highway engineers," he said.

Some Victims Unaffected By Infantile Virus

Research workers have discovered that infantile paralysis does not affect every victim it strikes and that there may be a link between it and summer influenza, according to Dr. R. T. McGhie, deputy minister of health for Ontario.

The studies indicated, Dr. McGhie said, that persons might possess the infantile paralysis organism, yet not develop any appearance of it. One research worker, he added, recently recovered the virus of infantile paralysis from the waste matter of a child patient. This indicated that previous theories that infection took place only through the nasal passage were mistaken.

"This discovery makes it appear that the disease may be spread by other means than through the nasal passage," the research worker was able to reinfect a monkey with the virus which he recovered from the child," Dr. McGhie added. "This appeared to point, at least to some extent our idea that there was some relation between summer fly and infantile paralysis. It is quite possible that many may have the organism and yet not have paralysis."

Dr. McGhie said it was unlikely that an infantile paralysis epidemic similar to that which struck Toronto this year.

RAILROADS

A 3,000-mile tour of the United States railroads, embracing 28 cities and towns, by the streamlined Coronation Scot express, prior to going on exhibition at the New York World Fair next year, has been announced by the London Midland & Scottish Railway.

The train will consist of a streamlined locomotive and eight coaches and will be one of seven train sets which are to be constructed in the London Midland and Scottish Railway works for the Coronation Scot service. The two others will go into regular service between Euston and Glasgow, while the third is visiting the United States.

The train will leave England next January and enter the United States via Baltimore. On arrival the engine and train will be assembled in the Baltimore shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Then, under its own power and manned by a London Midland and Scottish Railway crew, the train will begin its tour.

To Visit Large Cities

Among the important centers at which the train will be exhibited before the World Fair will be Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and Boston.

The tour will involve traveling over eight different American railroad systems and, together with the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission, are co-operating in the tour and will provide engineers and crews to guide the London Midland & Scottish driver over their respective routes.

The London Midland & Scottish Railway crew will consist of the engine drivers and two firemen, as well as a fitter, but the personnel has not yet been selected.

Various Coaches Included

The locomotive belongs to the type which holds the British speed record of 114 miles an hour and will draw corridor first-class carriage with the train's van, corridor first-class coach, corridor first-class lounge, first-class dining-car, kitchen car, third-class dining carriage, first class-sleeping-saloon and corridor third-class with brakeman van.

The sleeping coach is not normally a part of the Coronation Scot, as this is a day train, but it is being included to demonstrate to the United States the latest developments in British design for sleeping coaches.

In 1933 the London Midland & Scottish locomotive Royal Scot visited the United States.

Five Little Girls---and How They Grow

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As the Dionne quintuplets draw toward their fifth birthday, differences in physique and personal appearance become more evident, as may be seen in this, their latest photo. Note how Marie, second from left, who has always been the smallest, is still definitely so, while the heights of the others range from her 38½ inches up to 39¼. Marie also weighs tightest at 36½ pounds, while Annette is now heavyweight champ at 41. Left to right, the quints are Yvonne, Marie, Cecile, Annette and Emilie.

GARFISH RODEOS GAIN POPULARITY

LOCKPORT, La.—Residents of the swamplands who never roped a cow in their lives are expert lassoers of big garfish.

It was a sport that until several years ago was confined to the bayous of the lower coast. Recently the unique pastime of the Creoles has gained popularity in "gar rodeos."

Down here they don't have an avid crowd of onlookers and they don't have a camera to photograph the catcher. A man prefers the worthless, predatory gars because he either is tired of other kinds of fishing or has nothing else to do.

Evince Naquin, keeper of a pontoon bridge across the Intracoastal Canal, holds the record to date. Naquin slapped his rope on a gar weighing 56 pounds, pulled him into shallow water and bashed in his skull with a hammer.

Gars seem to be thicker around bridges, probably because refuse is more plentiful there.

Roping Is Easy

There is no trick to the roping. A fisherman fashions a big noose of rope clothesline. He runs a wire around the loop so the gar can't saw his way out with rows of sharp teeth. Then he bosses the boy with a piece of bait into the water.

Usually it isn't long before a gar lunges upward.

The roper throws the noose and waits for the fish to choke itself.

Eight years ago competition became keen among the gar ropers. Champion Naquin said the fisherman around Cut Off and Golden Meadow had the edge because shrimp nannexes loosed their refuse into the bayous.

Fishermen heartily endorse gar fishing so as large a scale as possible. Only the sluggish pot-bellied catfish has survived the predatory gar in coastal streams.

Nothing less than a hammer or a gun will kill a gar. A dried-long gar lived for months in a cistern without food. He died when the cistern dried up completely.

ARMY AND NAVY TO COOPERATE FOR BIG WAR STRENGTH SHOW AT AMERICAN LEGION MEETING

LOS ANGELES.—The army, the navy and thousands of Legionnaires will cooperate in making the 20th national convention of the American Legion to be held here Sept. 19-22 the greatest show ever held by the ex-service men.

On land there will be an estimated 140,000 Legionnaires and their families. On the sea will be the combined fighting forces of the Pacific Coast fleet. In the air more than 225 planes of the Army Air Corps and 450 of the navy during the four-day celebration.

Secretary of War Harry Woodring has said that the concentration of army planes at Los Angeles would be the greatest force of modern fighting ships in United States history.

All three wings of the general headquarters air force will form a flying armada unequalled in strength in this country before, Major Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commander of the GHQ air force, will lead the formation in his "flying headquarters" plane. Major Gen. Oscar Westover, chief of the Army Air Corps, will come from Washington to participate.

The various wings will be commanded by Brig. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Brig. Gen. Arnold N. Krogstad, and Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Martin.

Admiral Claude C. Bloch, commander of the U. S. navy, has ordered the naval demonstration for the final days of the convention. More than 8,000 Legionnaires will be aboard the great battle wagons as observers, while the fleet will pass in review before many more thousands seated on vantage points on the hills jutting Los Angeles harbor.

Overhead, 450 navy planes from the aircraft carriers, cruisers and from the North Island Air Station at San Diego, will roar in another great demonstration of might.

This year's convention has become known as the "Family Convention" because Hollywood is right next door. Mamma and the children, as well as papa, yearn to see a movie star in her native element.

Delegates are expected from Hawaii, the Philippines, the Canal Zone and Europe, according to John R. Quinn, president of the 1938 convention corporation. It is believed that inviting will be the largest convention group ever to assemble on the Pacific Coast.

Under National Commander Daniel J. Doherty of Massachusetts the American Legion will conduct four other meetings; the Legion Auxiliary women's branch of 500,000 members, the 40 and 8, men's fun-seeking branch; the 8 and 40, a similar organization for women, and the Sons of the American Legion.

TRAPPERS NOW LILY GROWERS

BORTHVILLE, La.—Louisiana's Creole lily is entering the lists against the Bermuda and Japanese varieties more than a million strong. The harvest has started in the 30-mile strip of rich delta land along the Mississippi.

Hundreds of thousands of the bulbs are going to new Eastern markets for distribution. The Army Air Corps will come from Washington to participate.

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Some cotton merchants and spinners have complained of over-dried or "baked" staple. Willis points out that drying temperatures ordinarily should range from 150 to 160 degrees Fahrenheit, except for very wet cotton when they go up to but not over 200 degrees. These temperatures do not over-dry or "bake" the cotton.

Mechanical drying of cotton at gins is relatively new and it is one of the several developments from experimental ginning work at the Stoneville laboratory since 1930. The drying process and some types of drying equipment now in commercial use were developed at the laboratory under the direction of Charles A. Bennett of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, and Francis L. Gerdes of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

MAY FORTIFY STRAIT; VOTES DEFENSE FUND

COPENHAGEN.—Denmark has turned away from its old belief that "the best defense is no defense." The reason is Nazi Germany.

The dominant social democrat party has decided to vote 50,000,000 kroner ($11,000,000) for defense.

But the is only a start. Denmark and Sweden together may fortify both sides of the Oeresund the strait that separates them.

COTTON GINS AND DRIERS

At least 100 more cotton gins have added driers this year, bringing the total of gins so equipped to about 650 out of 12,700 in the country, says J. W. Willis, cotton specialist of the Mississippi Extension Service. He quotes from a report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture ginning laboratory at Stoneville, Miss.

Unfavorable weather during last year's harvesting season lowered the grade of much of the record 1937 crop. Wet weather again this year would increase the responsibilities of both growers and ginners in producing lint with the qualities most in demand by domestic and foreign mills, says Willis. Even modern driers, cleaners, and extractors have their limitations. Ginners cannot fully offset failure to pick and handle cotton as an to deliver it to the gin

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY BOASTS OF FIRST 'FLYING CLASSROOM' IN AMERICA

Higher education has become a fact. Chicago has a "flying classroom" which actually performs its intellectual gyrations above the clouds.

Prof. W. L. Bailey of Northwestern University is the mentor of a class of city planning which went aboard a regular commercial airliner for a bird's-eye view of sections of this city.

Prof. Bailey, attached to the sociology department of the university, is an international authority on cities.

His class has just completed a series of 40-minute study flights. Similar excursions have been made under his tutelage in other years. He said, after his 75 students had ogled the city's streets, buildings and byways from the air:

"It really is impossible to observe so extensive and tentacular a metropolitan region in any other way."

Advocate Of Air Studies

The professor has become noted as an advocate of the study of cities from the air since inaugurating his aviating study periods here in 1930. He explained:

"Chicago pioneered the extensive and horizontal city in modern times. However, it has since been excelled by Los Angeles, which is a dozen times as spacious.

"The very high proportion of Chicago's area in streets and vacant yards, greater than in any city in the world, is noticeable from the air. It marks Chicago as ultra-spacious if not orderly.

"It is largely the result of Chicago's being the outstanding real estate speculation of modern times."

SOUTHERN CITY REFUSES HELP OF U. S. AGENCY

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Mayor Victor Vance Lamkin of Alexandria, La., astonished Public Works Administration officials recently by announcing that his city had decided to pay for its own improvements instead of borrowing from the federal government.

PWA officials are accustomed to another story, wherein financially embarrassed cities want to get the money now and pay later. Mayor Lamkin's city of 30,000 wants to spend $1,145,000 for a swimming pool, city hall improvements, waterworks and electric system extensions, storm sewers and power plant modernization.

But the city officials decided to cancel a request for 55 per cent PWA loan and ask only for the customary 45 per cent grant. The city, Mayor Lamkin explained, decided that its municipal utilities were making enough profit to pay the rest out of current revenues.

For 45 years, Alexandria has owned its utilities, which now include water, light, gas, and sewerage. It also owns the bus system and finances a league baseball team. Despite these things, the city tax rate in Alexandria is only 2.58 mills on little over one-fourth cent; on $100 valuation, probably the lowest in the nation.

The city utilities have shown a profit of $250,000 to $500,000 a year each year, Lamkin said.

FERTILE LANDS WILL BE GIVEN FARMERS FREE

The bureau of reclamation next year will give away 55,000 virgin acres of farm land in the Black Canyon district of Idaho.

A nearly complete chain of dams and irrigation canals, projected for more than 25 years, is transforming the sagebrush desert, long ago mournful but later abandoned, into a fertile countryside.

As in the frontier days, the cry of "free land" still raises hope of thousands, but the competition for the government grants is more severe than ever, according to reclamation officials.

When 67 farms were opened to settlers near Klamath, Calif., a few months ago, the land office was deluged with 3,600 applications.

The result has been promulgation of progressively more selective examinations for eligibility for grants. When the bureau of reclamation posts its advertisements of "land free," they might add: "Even modern driers, cleaners, and extractors have their limitations. Ginners cannot fully offset failure to pick and handle cotton as an to deliver it to the gin. Dry and tree of leaves and other trash.

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SONG OF THE NEW WORLD

I sing the song of a new Dawn waking.
A new soul shaking the children of men.
I say the hearts that are nigh to breaking
Shall leap with gladness and live again.
Over the seas of the world appalling,
Wild and sweet as a bugle cry,
Sudden I hear a new voice calling
Beauty is nigh!"
Beauty is nigh! Let the world believe it.
Love has covered the field of dead.
Healing is here! Let the earth receive it,
Greeting the dawn with lifted head.
I sing the song of the sin forgiven,
The deed forgotten, the wrong

(Continued On Page 3.)

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
815—22nd Avenue
Offices in The Meridian City Lines Building
Phone 1141
Box 745

R—HANDS OFF

(From Collier's Magazine)

Of all the many activities of our government, the suggestion by the Department of Justice that the American Medical Association is fair game under the antitrust laws is quite the maddest.

Not that we are taking the part of the doctors in their quarrels with some of the brain trusters in Washington. Our belief is that the doctors are well able to fend for themselves.

But the long attack of Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold on the doctors is just too extreme. The antitrust laws seem to be against anything except trusts. As Thurman Arnold himself said somewhat extravagantly in his book, The Folklore of Capitalism, "the actual result of the antitrust laws was to promote the growth of great industrial corporations by deflecting the attack on them into purely moral and ceremonial channels." Yet years ago the Danbury Hatters' Union was prosecuted under the antitrust law.

The Sherman Act had not done much toward breaking up trusts but it was a sixteen-inch gun where the hatmakers were concerned. The small Danbury Union felt the full force of the governmental fury. Poor little men lost their homes and savings. The hatters were crushed.

Or, at any rate, such was the general impression thirty years ago. Perhaps that conclusion was wrong. Maybe there is some connection between blind partisanship exhibited in the prosecution of a small local labor union under the antitrust law and the subsequent adoption of the frankly partisan Wagner Labor Act. Injustice breeds injustice and partisanship gives rise to more partisanship as in time the wheel of fortune turns.

It is tragic to see important matters so mishandled. It is also too bad to see the bright young idealists at Washington getting slick in the application of statutes. It is possible to be just too smart. Arnold's scheme to fight an imaginary medical trust is much too cunning.

Very plainly there is a medical problem with which the government sooner or later will have to deal. The problem is as simple—and as complicated—as poverty. The poor do not have enough, or good enough, medical service.

By many tests this is shown. Death and sickness rates are too high among those whose income is small. People with more money are able to pay for better medical service. So they tend to avoid sickness.

The doctors and hospitals have provided much free service for those unable to pay. Most good doctors give generously of their time and skill to patients unable to pay. The generosity of doctors with the poor is powerful. Still, better arrangements can be made.

The most pressing needs exist among the vast number of families unable to pay for competent medical service but unwilling to accept charity. Different methods have been tried to meet their requirements. Corporations, voluntary co-operative associations and other organizations have been formed to provide medical service.

The present controversy arises over the creation of a co-operative medical agency in one of the governmental bureaus at Washington. By paying a small sum monthly the government employee was given medical care for himself and family. Regular physicians opposed this scheme.

Doctors who worked for the co-operative were not favored by the medical associations nor received by the hospitals. So the Department of Justice's Thurman Arnold decided that the medical associations could be brought to terms by using the antitrust laws against them.

Maybe so. The Danbury hatters certainly took a beating. On the other hand, maybe the doctors are not quite so vulnerable. They at least can hire plenty of counsel to argue the point. Perhaps, also, in the struggle public opinion will support the doctors. They have many friends and, as individuals, they have rendered valiant service.

But it won't be wise for the doctors to get too technical or too self-satisfied. The Department of Justice would not be sticking its nose into the policies of medical associations if it were not persuaded of the public interest. Somebody, somehow, must devise a way of making good medical service available to the entire population under reasonable conditions. The doctors themselves would be wise to take the leadership in this effort.

Many promising experiments are already being conducted. The mutual insurance plan of providing for hospital expenses is being widely adopted with the approval of both doctors and hospitals. Other ways of adapting the insurance principle to medical care are being tried and some doubtless will work.

Meanwhile, the doctors will do well not to be too much annoyed at being denounced as a medical trust.

The courts or Congress can take care of the farfetched accusation of a medical monopoly. Only the doctors themselves, however, have the information necessary to evolve a comprehensive policy under which the best possible medical care may be available to the largest number of people. If the doctors do their part, they will have little to fear from Washington or elsewhere.

TOM BAILEY

Tom Bailey announces he will be a candidate for the governorship of this state and in that announcement the people of this section have due cause to rejoice—

He is one man in Mississippi who has honestly served his people to the best of his ability.

He is an East Mississippian and East Mississippi people, for the most part, cannot recall the day when a man of his caliber has announced for the office—nor can we recall the day when an East Mississippian sat in the governor's chair.

We have cause to rejoice for the reason his announcement will bring about the consummation of a dream—that of political solidarity within East Mississippi.

We have further cause to rejoice because his election will do more to bring about the end of factionalism in the state than any other one element.

We have cause to look to the future with elation for the further reason the election of Tom Bailey as governor will do more to stabilize the public optimism and the public faith in elected servants than any other medium.

We admire all the candidates who have already entered and may enter this particular race—

But we respect Tom Bailey more.

BEWARE THE GRASS WIDOW

Judge George H. Ethridge, of our Supreme Court and of whom we are all justly proud, recently spent the week in Meridian shaking hands with his friends. A great many of us are not acquainted with the literary ability of Judge Ethridge as we should be, because of the fact that so many of his choicest writings are hidden away in law books. Here is "a case in point"—119 Miss. 672. This was an appeal case from Copiah county. (1919) Mrs. Dash brought suit against Mr. Blank of Hazlehurst for $20,000 in a breach of promise suit. Blank was a married man. Mrs. Dash was divorced in 1916. The jury brought in a verdict for $10,000 in favor of Mrs. Dash. Blank appealed the case to the Supreme Court and Judge Ethridge handed down the decision. Let us listen to Judge Ethridge:

"The appellant was a man of some sixty years of age who had accumulated a modest fortune, and a married man of many years, and at the time of the cause below was still a married man. He lived at Hazlehurst in Copiah county, and the appellee lived at Laurel in Jones county. Appellant had occasion to go to Laurel on business. The parties first met on the streets of Laurel, whereupon the appellant, seeing the appellee, remarked, 'Gee, whiz! Some man has a good-looking wife; who is she?' It seems that the appellee at that time was also a married woman, but had a suit for divorce pending in the courts against her then husband." The judge then goes on to tell of the facts relative to the subsequent courtship—letters, terms of endearment—the obtaining of the divorce—of Blank telling her that he was a widower, etc., and concludes as follows:

"It would perhaps be useless to offer suggestion or counsel to a man of the age of appellant, or to lay down any proposition that would carry caution to the mind of people of his age and class, especially when it comes from his junior in years if not in wisdom. Yet it might be proper to remind others of his type that he who would trip the light fantastic toe with the terpsichorean maid must contribute coin to the man who extracts mystic music from the violin strings, or, in other words, that pleasure must be paid for with the coin of the realm; and to remind them of the truth expressed by a minor poet when he said:

"When of 'dough' we get a batch,
The women make us toe the scratch.
And he who courts and does not wed,
She will pull his leg in court instead."

Beware of the grass widow when her eyes beam love and the shades are down low.

She hypnotizes the reason, and the soul escapes the prison bars of discretion, and "you float airily on golden clouds to rosy lands of pleasure and joy." Temporary bliss reigns supreme in the palace of love; but in the end it creates mournful memories, heartaches, remorse of conscience and a burning desire to "blot out the past."

AFFIRMED.

NUGGETS

Southerners have always been interested in proverbs, maxims and epigrams. One old fellow up at the courthouse, commenting on a certain situation in Meridian remarked: "Like down with the dogs and you come up with the fleas." In fact, these sayings have had lots to do with the shaping of our lives. They speak volumes in a few words, for instance, "You can never tell who a woman will marry. They are like butterflies. They had just as soon light on a jimpson weed as they would on a rose." And here are a few from the Chinese:

SELF CONTROL
Think twice—and say nothing.
WINE
Intoxication is not the wine's fault, but the man'
ACCURACY
Deviate an inch, lose a thousand miles.
BUSINESS
Without a smiling face do not become a merchant.
MORAL MAXIMS

Wine and good dinners make an abundance of friends, but in time of adversity not one is to be found.

Let every man sweep the snow from before his own doors and not trouble himself about the frost on his neighbor's tiles.

If you love your son, give him plenty of the cudgel; if you hate your son, cram him with dainties.

By a single day's practice of virtue, though happiness may not be attained, yet misery may be kept at a distance; by a single day of ill doing, happiness is prevented.

SAYINGS OF LAO TZU

The course of things is such that what was in front is now behind; what was hot is now cold; what was strong is now weak; what was complete is now in ruin. Therefore, the Sage avoids excess, extravagance, and grandeur.

IDEAS FOR MERIDIAN

Sound trucks provide a good medium for advertising and provide employment, but to step up the volume to the extent that you think it a cyclone coming down the street is not only wearing on the nerves, but destructive of good humor.

Place a blinker light at 8th street and 35th avenue. A stop light would hardly be in order because so much of the traffic is one way (up and down 8th street) but, the traffic should be slowed down at that particular intersection or somebody is going to get hurt.

Very few people visit the arboretum at Highland Park because they don't know where it is. A sign should be erected where it can be seen indicating the location of the arboretum. It is one of the most interesting and restful spots in Meridian.

Mr. E. D. Carney and Aaron Silverman were so struck by an editorial in The Courier-News entitled "Letter to a Meridianite" and in reference to various places of interest in and around Meridian, that they are now seeking ways and means of publishing a little booklet containing this information and to be distributed by filling stations to tourists. We suggest Officer Shealey and other members of the force as good mediums of distribution.

The steel in the now obsolete radio towers of WCOC on Mt. Barton could be utilized to erect a lookout tower. The view would be incomparable and many people would learn to appreciate our natural scenery. As somebody said, "God must have smiled when he made our land."

GOOD WILL

One wrter says that good will is the capitalization of what we are willing to pay to industry for not deceiving us.

Although cynical, the definition has merit. Good will is created chiefly in industries where the opportunity for deceit is great. Drugs are a notable example. In many instances, good will is the principal item in the price. The consumer is glad to pay it because the health of himself or some member of his family is at stake. He wants assurance of purity and reliability.

No business can exist long without good will. Even though no addition can be made to the price by some companies enjoying the respect of the trade, the good will is valuable because it reduces selling expense. Customers return with repeat orders without urging.

THE WORLD AROUND Surveyed By GAULT MacGOWAN

Mysterious Warnings

Late reports from the American expedition to the summit of Mount Godwin-Austen, the second highest in the world, confirm the story that their Himalayan porters were warned in advance of a dangerous landslide by super-natural voices. Had they disregarded the warning they would have all been killed.

Charles S. Houston, leader of the expedition, suggested the warning came from the mysterious Snowman who is supposed to haunt these heights but who has never been seen by any white man. The natives believe implicity in the existence of a race of these people, and tracks of snowmen have been reported on many peaks from the Karakorum range to Everest.

For me, the chief interest lies in the warning. Some fifteen years ago, 17,000 feet up in the Himalayas, my own life was saved by a similar warning when I indiscreetly separated myself from my porters.

It was nightfall and I was completely lost when I heard a shot, searching for its origin through my spyglass in the twilight, I caught the reflection of a cigarette of my train of porters passing over a low crest miles away across the ice. An instant later and they would have been lost in the gloom. When I reached them, they had camped for the night and were preparing to send a search party for me. To my surprise, when I congratulated them on firing the shot, they grinned and said: "With what?"

Then I realized that since they were porters and did not carry guns, they could not have given me the signal. I was never able to discover who did. I have always chalked up the credit to my guardian angel. No offense to the Snow-Men I hope.

Bearing His Cross

Henry Ford has wisely, I think, refrained from making any reply to the attacks that were launched upon him because he accepted from the German Government the Grand Cross of the German Eagle.

His critics implied that in accepting the Order he was expressing approval of the Nazi program whereas the truth was that it was Hitler expressing approval of Mr. Ford.

We may hope for a more liberal concession to American opinion next time.

The cross must have been received by Mr. Ford with some embarrassment in any event, as he thumbed over the latest reports of German motor-car construction programs and sales.

To neither donor nor recipient did it suggest a lively sense of further favors to come. To the motor-car exporter it was more a souvenir than a promise.

The award, be it noted, was for Mr. Ford's "pioneer service in giving autos to the masses." The Fuehrer has plainly indicated that, so far as Germany is concerned, he is taking over the further development of that idea. The Reich hopes to produce 1,500,000 cars a year, not Fords but German cars that will cost the Nazi worker half the price of a flivver on an easy payment plan.

Not only has the production of German cars been worrying Mr. Ford but Lord Nuffield and other British car manufacturers. Total German car output for the first quarter this year were 20,930 compared with Britain's 25,210. German cars in Australia, India and South Africa are increasing at the expense of the British.

So in the interest of good will in American export markets for cars, and in the home market among German-Americans, it would have given a tactical error to have provided an excuse for anything like a boycott of one of our national products.

Latest reports from Detroit show an upswing in operations ,the rehiring of idle men and a general optimism that there will be an increased demand for cars this fall following the general improvement in business. It is surely better for Mr. Ford to bear his cross himself, than to have refused it at the expense of the livelihood of even one of his employes.

First Department Store

Now that President Roosevelt's youngest son, John, has shed glamor on the department store by going to work for one in Boston, it is appropriate that the business should look to its pedigree.

The ancestors of all department stores has just been unearthed from the entombing sands of time by Prof. Guido Calzi, director of excavations at the side of the ancient Roman seaport of Ostia. It was a three story building, of which only two remain, but there is sufficient evidence to show that it was a series of small open booths round a large central courtyard so that buyers could wander round at will to make their inspections and purchases.

The population of Ostia was about 100,000 and on its busy quays, cargoes from ports that were discharged, bought by local merchants and reshipped up the river to Rome. But the department store provided for the local trade and its booths were filled with a great variety of imports from Africa and Asia.

Of recent years we have been stressing the restoration of beauty and grace in our stode buildings. The excavations show the early owners—probably two Phonecian brothers—were equally alive to the importance of thus ornamenting trading headquarters.

Prof. Calzi reports that the classic design of this first department store was "undoubtedly the phototype of the great palaces of the Renaissance."

Only in one important aspect was the building behind our times. There were no elevators. Ostian matrons, in quest of a yard of matching silk had to climb to the upper stories by stairways.

(But, Flash!!! Ostian husbands who shirked the climb could refresh themselves in a near-by bar. Prof. Calzi, working hard with 500 men, has just discovered it round the corner in Diana Street.)

GAUL MACGOWAN.

BIOGRAPHY

Jeanette MacDonald

Jeanette, the youngest of Daniel and Anna MacDonald's three talented daughters, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on June 18.

The MacDonald family lived in a red brick house at 5123 Arch Street in Philadelphia. The father was a contracting builder, who later drifted into Philadelphia political circles. Jeanette attended the Philadelphia public schools and Al White's dancing school. When Jeanette was about 9 years old, her sister Elsie ran away from boarding school to be married, thus giving up her promising musical career. Shortly after, Blossom, the other sister, received an offer to go to New York to dance in a local revue.

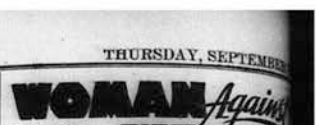
When she was 14, Jeanette's father took her to New York with him on a business trip. Jeanette went to the theatre with Blossom, who was dancing at the time with Ned Wayburn's Demi-Tasse Revue at the Capitol Theatre. Blossom introduced her to Wayburn who was immediately impressed with the graceful, slim, red-headed girl. At first, Jeanette's father wouldn't hear of her going on the stage. But Wayburn finally persuaded him to permit her a two weeks' try-out in his revue.

When the two weeks were up, Jeanette gave up school and began the serious business of a stage career, and her family moved to New York, so that she might have a home there. When she graduated from the Wayburn revues she played a small part in "Irene." From "Irene" she went to "Tangerine," understudying the leading feminine players.

An agent offered her a featured role in a Greenwich Village production, "Fantastic Fricasee." It wasn't much of a part, but Jeanette grabbed at the chance. Zelda Sears, the playwright, and her husband, the managing director for Henry W. Savage, saw the show and noticed Jeanette. They sent for her and a short time later she signed a contract with Savage. She appeared in minor parts in "The Magic Ring," and "Tiptoes," then was given her first prima donna role in "Sunny with "Yes, Yes, Yvette" and "Angela" she was advanced to the rank of co-star.

In 1929 Ernst Lubitsch was looking for a leading woman for "The Love Parade," and sent for Jeanette. So she said goodbye to the New York stage and went to Paris opposite Maurice Chevalier and a two-year contract, she came to California.

After she had finished "Love Me Tonight," Jeanette went on a long concert tour through Europe, and her return she signed a new contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios and returned to California to play opposite Ramon Novarro in "The Cat and the Fiddle." Her next picture with M-G-M was with Maurice Chevalier in "The Merry Widow," then "Naughty Marietta," and "Rose-Marie," with Nelson Eddy as her co-star in both. Following she co-starred with Clark Gable in "San Francisco," in "Maytime" with Nelson Eddy, in "The Firefly" with Allan Jones and Warren William, and now for the fifth time, she is playing with Nelson Eddy in "Sweethearts."



STORY SO FAR: *Stephen Holland realizing that his marriage to Cynthia is a failure because of her selfish and domineering nature, insists on a divorce. In Washington he meets and marries Maris Kent. When they return to Maplewood, Cynthia becomes vindictive and manages to make life almost impossible for the bride. At the lake with Ellen, her child and stepchild, she pretends that the child is slightly ill and asking for him. He has an important conference that evening. Cynthia tells him to phone later if the child is worse. Maris, suspecting Cynthia, insists that Stephen should go. He does, accompanied by Maris and her mother. When they reach the inn, Cynthia is dancing, and Ellen is alone upstairs.*

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Chapter Twelve

Ellen was asleep when her grandmother and Stephen entered the room, but she half-awakened when Mrs. Holland lightly laid her hand on her forehead.

"Go back to sleep, dear," said her grandmother. "I'm going to stay with you." She motioned to Stephen to wait in the other room.

He had closed the door behind him and had taken a few steps when the door from the hall opened and Cynthia and Maris came in.

"Steve," cried Cynthia, "why didn't you phone me you were coming?"

"What fortitude you have," he said bitterly. "The courage it must have taken for you to put on that stunning gown and smile and dance in spite of your anxiety about Ellen!"

"I don't think that's funny."

"No? Well, I think you're funny to think you could bluff your way out of this."

"You're unfair—judging me in advance. Ellen was so much better—I just came down for a few minutes to see why should I sit weeping beside her and probably disturb her? You have a man's viewpoint, but your mother who has always been fair and friendly to me will understand."

She opened the door to the bedroom and went in. Mrs. Holland turned from the bed. Cynthia tried to speak but the terrible look in the older woman's eyes stopped the words. Mrs. Holland walked quickly into the other room and closed the door before she spoke.

"Even now, Cynthia," she said bitterly, "you can't believe you could do such a dastardly thing. I heard what you said—you protected yourself beautifully in case Steve and he'd be up. Don't try any of your tricks on me. I understand everything now."

"May I just say one thing? That I don't understand why you are all attacking me like this."

"Attack you? I haven't started yet. I hope I won't have to, but I'll do, you'll know what attack means. I'm going downstairs, Steve—I'll wait for you and Maris here."

Cynthia whirled around and spoke to Maris.

"You did this! You framed this! Why didn't you mind your own business?"

"It is her business," said Stephen. "Maris is my wife. But you have never been able to swallow that fact, Cynthia, and it's the trouble."

"And what, may I ask, did you expect me to do? Fade into the background—like some poor relation?"

"I expected you to go on with your life and let me live mine. I did not expect you to act in the crude, vulgar way you have."

"I don't have to be spoken to like this and I won't."

"Don't tell me what you will do or won't do. You'll do as I say, now. This, in case you don't realize it, is a show-down. You have played the deserted, ill-used wife to pathetically that I was almost sorry for you, myself! And I should have known all along that your object was to make my life with Maris as unhappy and miserable as my life with you was."

"You don't flatter yourself that I was trying to get you back, do you?"

"I do not. You haven't even the justification that you love me—that you were fighting for your love. You have fought for right—and unfairly—but only from hate. You have used my mother, my child as weapons—but at last you have gone too far. Now, I know everything about you, Cynthia, and nothing you can ever do, hurt me or any of us any more. Come, Maris, we will go down, my Mother."

They started toward the outer door. Just as they reached it, Cynthia spoke. Her voice, which had been high and sharp, was low and steady.

"Just one minute. You say this is a show-down. So be it. You say you know everything. There is one thing you do not know. The other day you asked me to wait until I decided about going to New York to live. I did not have made my decision. I make the arrangements and promises you—I'm going away. And I'm going alone."

Stephen was too stunned to answer. Maris did not speak—whatever she might say in such matters would be worse—but involuntarily.

"You can't do that—to Steve—"

There was a note in Cynthia's face, and she paused a moment before she spoke.

"You think so? Well, I've heard, this is a show-down. I'll make my own code of ethics and keep her out of it. I'll go now, for these are my last words to you, Maris. I'm going to do just what I please, when I please, and how I please. I'm going to get a divorce from this, Steve."

Cynthia had a bold air, but her face was pale and drawn. She seemed to be looking for support.

"Probably he will fight," she said in a voice that was almost tones, "but in that case there will be scandal—and you know I can't stand scandal, so mine hasn't been so fastidious about it, but I'll be in it to the finish. Quite aside from my own reputation—surely you have no legal rights—legal rights to Ellen, I mean. I'm her mother, and I'm going to have her. Even if I weren't, I'm her natural guardian, and I'll fight for her, Steve."

Maris turned to Stephen.

"She is just trying to frighten you," she said tenderly. "Ellen received the custody of Cynthia's case. Like yours, was no scandal, so no reputation—surely rights—legal rights to Ellen, I mean. I'm her mother, and I'm going to have her. Even if I weren't, I'm her natural guardian, and I'll fight for her, Steve."

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"It is her business," said Stephen. "Maris is my wife."

Consumption of butter in the Dominion of Canada during 1936 amounted to 346,353,000 pounds.

This is equivalent for every man, in the country

ate Market Basket Offers Food For Hungry Americans

Mississippians who think their state is the garden spot of the world find growing support for their enthusiasm in figures showing the widespread development of truck-crop farming.

A market basket of 50,000 acres containing $3,616,000 worth of vegetables was the state's offering to hungry Americans last year.

It was quite a tiny basket that Mississippi first began sending in market 65 years ago. It has grown to its present magnitude out of a little flowerpot industry begun after fad in Copiah county.

Its growth has continued since its day in 1870 when a German immigrant boy, Augustus Lotterhos, obtained tomato seeds from Italy and began on a shoestring the enterprise which now surpasses cotton as the money crop of his area.

From that beginning at Crystal Springs, commercial gardening has spread over Mississippi. By 1905, approximately half the vegetables grown for market in the Mississippi Valley were produced in the state.

Development of transportation facilities paved the way for today's vegetable shipping industry in the Copiah County area, center of the state's truck farming activities. In 1937 the county sent out 2,100 cars of the vegetable that has given Crystal Springs international fame as the world's "Tomatopolis."

The five-year average of Mississippi's acreage in tomatoes is 10,720, second to Texas in the group of states which ship early in the season. But the Mississippi yield is outstanding, for during the ten-year period from 1927 to 1936 the average yield in Mississippi was 113 bushels an acre as compared with 62 bushels in Texas, 60 bushels in Georgia.

The tomato scores high in the state's truck-crop income. But there are other vegetables forming the basis for shipping industries whose development has been but little less spectacular.

While the cash income from tomatoes last year was $1,277,000, Mississippi growers were receiving $1,657,000 for snap beans, beets, cabbages, carrots, green pear, green peppers, watermelons, Irish potatoes and strawberries.

Total carload shipments for 1937 were 185 of beans; 273 of peas; 2,089 of cabbages; 555 of mixed vegetables; 2,104 of tomatoes; 107 of sweet potatoes; 964 of Irish potatoes and approximately 100 of miscellaneous vegetables.

In addition, farmers in southern counties are turning more and more to growing cucumbers on cut-over pinelands for sale to pickle stations.

The yearly cycle of Mississippi truck-farming activities begins in November. Almost as soon as the cotton crop is picked, farmers sow their cabbage seed in hotbeds. A month later they transfer the plants from hotbeds to cold frames, covering them with straw for protection against winter temperatures. In January tomato seed are started in the hotbeds. In February, depending on the temperature, the cabbage plants are transferred to the field from the cold frames. March sees a quickening of activities, with the greatest attention paid to preparation of the soil for receiving the tiny plants. In the last week of March the tomatoes are taken from the cold frames to the fields, where they are pruned to but three clusters, staked and heavily fertilized.

In the middle of April the shipping season begins with green peas as the first crop to move. By the first of May, cabbages, beans, and mixed vegetables are moving in limited lots. The heaviest shipment of cabbages usually occurs in the first week of May; heaviest movement of beans about the middle of the month.

June is the tomato shipping month, the second week seeing the industry reach a peak of activity. Green peppers move in the middle of the month; and Irish potatoes from South Mississippi counties are shipped toward the end of June.

As soon as the various shipping seasons slow down, the vegetable gardeners open to take the ripe and otherwise unmarketable portions of the crops; and busy farmers replant their fields with late corn.

South Mississippi watermelons are moving by the first of July; two weeks later the North Mississippi melon movement hits its stride, coming to a close near the last of August. By September the truck-crop year is ended.

Centreville has become the largest shipping point in the United States for one variety of green round stringless beans. On 2,500 acres devoted to this variety, farmers of that section produce approximately 100,000 hampers a year. Most of the crop is shipped in pre-cooled cars to northern markets.

In the vicinity of Gloster, farmers in recent years have profited from growing bullnose peppers, a product in heavy demand in Louisiana and Latin American countries, where hot sauces are popular in the diet.

Strawberry production is centered in Lauderdale County, with Marion as the principal shipping point. Pearl River County growers shipped as many as 30 cars of turnip and mustard greens in 1937. Yazoo County hill farmers experimented with tomatoes this year, timing their harvest to follow the Copiah movement.

Water Valley is acclaimed as the world's watermelon capital, shipped a record number of nearly 1,000 cars of melons in 1936. First carload shipments began here in 1933. Since then the north Mississippi melon area has spread to include Batesville, Holly Springs and adjacent areas.

In South Mississippi principal melon shipping points are Wiggins, Lumberton, Mize, Hattiesburg, Magee, Collins and Brooklyn. Numbers of melons are also trucked to Jackson for shipment to northern markets by rail.

Movement of Irish potatoes is heaviest from Marion, Walthall and Lawrence Counties.

Although Mississippi is the fourth state in the Union in production of sweet potatoes, and although in the five years from 1930 to 1935 the state's annual average harvest of yams was 6,136,000 bushels, Mississippi has been slow to develop a sweet potato shipping enterprise.

Sweet potato production in Jones County, however, has been responsible for location at Laurel of the nation's first sweet potato starch factory. Phenomenal progress has been made in increasing yield per acre. One 28-acre field has produced an average of 250 bushels to the acre, and two small patches have attained yields in excess of 500 bushels.

Commercial gardening, as in the case of the sweet potato plant at Laurel, has been the basis for several large-scale industrial enterprises. The icing of cabbage cars in the Copiah County area is a major business.

From the first cucumber project at Wiggins, in Stone County, a quarter-century ago, has sprung the largest plant in the South devoted exclusively to manufacturing pickles. Since 1918 the plant has been shipping to all parts of the world. In 1936 its output was estimated at 22,000,000 pickles, in the production of which it used 1,600 tons of salt.

Shipping point inspection service, giving official grade and quality to Mississippi vegetables, is provided jointly by the state and federal governments for the protection of shippers as well as consumers. Nearly all tomatoes, most of the cabbages, and a good percentage of other vegetables are now given inspection. The 1937 legislature appropriating money for use in supplementing fees in those areas where cost would otherwise be prohibitive on the small amount produced, is making state inspection service available now to all Mississippi shipments of a carlot or more.

These efforts are being repaid by the reputation and the prices enjoyed by Mississippi vegetables on American markets today.

This is the fifth of a series of semi-monthly presentations by the Mississippi Advertising Commission. The sixth will feature cotton.

Left—Harvesting cabbage on a typical Mississippi truck farm. Cabbage shipments from the state last year totalled 2,089 carloads.

Center—"World's Largest Tomato" and the 1938 queen, two features of the 1938 Tomato Festival in Copiah county.

Right—Packing sheds seethe with activity from mid-April through June, when the truck shipping season is at its peak.

Left—Icing cars which carry Mississippi vegetables to distant metropolitan markets with all their freshness and goodness intact.

Right—While winning new fame in other sections, Mississippi watermelons have lost none of their appeal back home. Water Valley has become one of America's leading shipping points.

Right—Bottling cucumber pickles at Wiggins, where is located the largest pickle plant in the southern states.

counted out entirely.

Jack Clarck, an outstanding end on the coast in 1936, has returned after an absence of one season to bolster the wing squad. Lettermen Irv Cummings, son of a Hollywood director, Bill Willard and Bill McElroy are available.

Thornhill has four experienced tackles in Pete Zagar, now in Europe as a discus thrower with an American track squad, Stan Andersen, By West and Corcky Donahue. During the spring training period each was instructed in guard duties to make it possible to start all four at once.

Bob Dakan and Dick Sutton, last year's guards, are back and so are Jack Walton, a veteran, and Frank McMillan, the best guard until he was injured in mid-season. For center there's Tony Calvelli, a hard worker. Replacements for Calvelli, however, are scarce.

That's the squad Stanford will send into action with the possibility of surprising, as it did last year. Washington, U. S. C. and California are rated higher than the Indians.

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nt of the City Garage wishes to announce ment and personnel will be located at the place, 515 24th Ave. on or about Sept. 15. h to leave their cars in storage there may me cost.

of the City Garage state that they will pped to serve the public with a complete vice day and night.

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MILITARY EXPERT MINIMIZES VALUE OF POISON GAS IN WAR

Poison gas as an implement of warfare is almost as old as war itself, has never been of major importance, and is not likely to be in conflicts of the immediate future, in the opinion of Captain Clinton I. Wasson, military medical expert.

Captain Wasson, speaking at a state medical and surgical postgraduate course here, said little effective advancement had been made in gas warfare since the World War, but much had been done to counter its effects. He branded widespread purchase of gas masks by civilian populations as of slight value, excepting psychological. Civilian populations have little to fear from such attacks, he said, because so few gas bombs can be placed in deadly locations, and a trained populace can quickly reach heights to avoid their effects, even without masks.

Other explosive bombs are of so much greater effectiveness that gas can be expected only as an occasional terrorizing agent in civilian area said the speaker. In military concentrations it is quite a different story, but even there the defenses have outstripped new chemical developments.

"Captain Wasson pointed out that long before the birth of Christ, Greeks burned a mixture of pitch and sulphur to route their foes. Gas also was used to some extent during the Civil War in the United States.

"It is the most humane weapon known to modern warfare, despite action of the League of Nations in outlawing it. In inhumane grounds," the captain said. He cited figures showing that during the World War only four per cent of Americans gassed in action succumbed, whereas 25 per cent of those wounded by shell fire died of their wounds.

Significant of the worldwide fear of war was the emphasis placed on the subject by the physicians and surgeons. Military medicine in its various ramifications had a major place on the program for the first time in the six years that the special postgraduate course has been held. Two other military medical officers of high rank were given important positions on the speaking program.

A HARP FOR SINGING
(Continued From Page 1)

Music?
For the memory of an age-old melody
Is my heart keeps ringing.
While the song that I sing
Is but a dark-winged shadow
Of the song that was made for my singing.

O Maker of Music, I pray
Give me again my song, today!
For I am a harp strung for singing.
For the singing of age-old songs,
For the lifting of Ancient Beauty
That abideth forever in song;
And all the parts of my body
Are but the quivering strings of the harp,
Of the harp that is strung for singing,
For the singing of age-old songs.
—Ancient Wisdom.

SONG OF THE NEW WORLD
(Continued From Page 1)

undone
Lo, in the East, where the dark is riven,
Shines the rim of the rising sun.

Healing is here! O brother, sing it!
Laugh, O heart, that has grieved so long
Love will gather your woe and fling it
Over the world in waves of song.
Hearken, mothers, and hear them coming—
Heralds crying the day at hand
Faint and far as the sound of drumming,
Hear their summons across the land.
Look, O fathers, Your eyes were holden—
Armies throng where the dead have lain.
Fiery steeds and chariots golden—
Gone is the dream of soldier's slain.
Sing, O Sing of a new world waking,
Sing of creation just begun.
Glad is the earth when morn is breaking—
Man is facing the rising sun.
Angela Morgan.

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ON MISSISSIPPI FARMS

Mississippi farmers will receive approximately $13,265,000 in price adjustment payments under the 1937 AAA farm program, T. M. Patterson, administrative officer in charge, AAA, Jackson, announces. The payments will be made from an appropriation of $130,000,000. The average payment rate will be 2.89 cents per pound.

The AAA has officially determined that price adjustment payments authorized for 1937 cotton producers will be made on a maximum of 60 per cent of the 1937 base cotton production of farms for which applications are submitted.

The application forms for the price adjustment payments are now available to producers at the county offices and farmers are filing their applications at a rapid rate. Many counties have almost completed the work and 40,000 applications for an equal number of farms and including about 100,000 different producers have been received in the state office. First applications for payment are expected to be approved early in September with the bulk of payments going to farmers in September, October and November.

With a small prospective cotton crop together with a low price, it will be necessary for farmers to conserve cash income from cotton and reduce expenses for feeds and other products that can be grown on the farm. Oats is one of the best crops that can be grown on the farm. They occupy the land during the wintertime and protect the soil from washing. They do not require cultivation and labor-saving machinery can be used in planting and harvesting.

The oat harvest comes at a time when feed supplies usually run low and a good supply of oats makes it possible to feed a better balanced ration to all kinds of live stock.

The Mississippi experiment station recommends that oats be planted at the rate of 2 to 3 bushels per acre from October 1 to 15 and fertilized with 150 to 250 pounds of nitrogenous fertilizer per acre in late winter or early spring.

The highest yielding varieties include Red Rust Proof straiths, Fulgrain, Hastings 109 Bushel, Nortex, and Fergusen 922. Fulgrain, Fulghum, and Kanota are about 10 days earlier than the Red Rust Proof strains but produce lower yields.

One of the most important jobs on the farm is harvesting the cotton crop as rapidly and as clean as possible after the cotton has been open long enough to dry. Studies made by the federal cotton ginning laboratory at Stoneville show that if green, damp, or wet cotton is ginned without drying, the quality may be reduced as much as one or two grades, which in dollars and cents may range from $1 to $10 or more per bale, depending on the moisture content and staple length of the cotton and the prevailing premiums or discounts. Undue exposure in the field results in cotton becoming discolored, dull and trashy, and brings heavy losses to farmers. Wet cotton should be spread out on tarpaulins or sheets and sundried at least eight hours.

CLARK GABLE'S FAVORITE LUNCHEON DISH

A light luncheon, with dinner the big meal of the day, keeps Clark Gable trim. A favorite luncheon dish is pineapple and cottage cheese salad with a dash of paprika, complimented with several slices of pumpernickel, and a cup of coffee.

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Edward G. Robinson

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Delta's Biggest Buyer of Extra Staple Cotton

LAST year Goodrich poured $5,000,000 in cold cash right into Delta Counties for extra-staple cotton. Think of it! This means a lot to the prosperity of this region. That's why business leaders everywhere say, "Patronize Goodrich."

Goodrich buys extra-staple cotton because it's finer and stronger and only top quality materials are used in Goodrich products. So the next time you need tires for your car, insist on Goodrich Silvertowns. And here are two good reasons why it will pay you to do it. First, the more you buy from Goodrich, the more Goodrich can buy from you. And second, Goodrich Silvertowns are the only tires in the world that give you Golden Ply blow-out protection. Yet in spite of the extra safety and mileage built into Silvertowns, they cost even less than other super-quality tires. See us today.

NEW GOODRICH SILVERTOWN WINS IN NON-SKID TESTS BY FAMOUS LABORATORY

- In tests against regular and premium-priced tires of 6 leading manufacturers, made by the famous impartial Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, the new Goodrich Safety Silvertown with the *Life-Saver Tread* gave greater skid resistance than any other tire tested, regardless of price. The new Life-Saver Tread will stop you quicker, safer on a wet pavement than you ever stopped before! See it today.

FREE! A million more motorists pledged to safe driving in the Goodrich goal for 1937. Join the Silvertown Safety League and receive—free—a handsome emblem to protect you if your tail light fails. Come in today.

Buy Goodrich—Ride on Your Own Cotton

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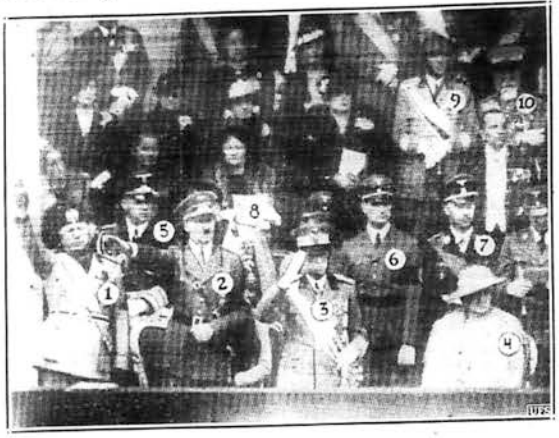
QUALITY SERVICE
Cor. 9th St. - 21st Ave. Meridian, Miss. Phone 1113

WORLD NEWS FEATURE PICTURE

American Mother Urges Religion—Hitler Reviews 60,000 Fascists—Making New N

HIS FACE IS DIRTY—Seeking to combat silicosis, lung malady suffered by those who work in dust, researchers for the American Optical Company of Southbridge, Mass., have developed a mask. Its efficacy is demonstrated in the laboratory worker above, who has taken off the mask, after exercising from a chamber flooded with carbon black. Nose and lips were not blackened.



AT REVIEW—This W.W. Radiophoto from Rome shows the reviewing stand during the march of 60,000 Fascists, with guns and tanks, along the Via Triumphalis. 1, Premier Mussolini; 2, Chancellor Hitler; 3, King Victor Emmanuel; 4, Queen Elenatu; 5, German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop; 6, Nazi Leader Rudolf Hess; 7, Nazi Secret Police Chief Heinrich Himmler; 8, Frau von Ribbentrop; 9, Marshal Pietro Badoglio and 10, Marshal Emilio de Bono.

FIVE CENTS EACH—Manufacture of the buffalo nickel, which has served its minimum statutory life of 25 years, will be discontinued and the new Jefferson nickel will be issued this fall. Already the Philadelphia mint is starting the coins, as shown above. Top left, weighing the nickel alloy in ingot form; right, An[illegible] strip metal into a machine [illegible] blank slugs. Bottom left, [illegible] specs blanks for defective [illegible] McCann feeds them into a [illegible] the edges. Center, new Jeffer[illegible]

LIFE OF RILEY—Mickey Riley, 1932 Olympic diving champion, was recently married in Yuma, Ariz., to Marjorie Hopper, 26-year-old blonde divingress. Here he is teaching his bride to dive at Palm Springs, Cal., where both are employed. It was Mickey's first marriage. He plans a mid-West exhibition tour.

PLOP!—Spring came to the animal reserve, seven miles north of Quebec, Canada, and this is how Cesar, a park Polar bear, began performing to win the applause of his mate Fanny. As he leaped, she appeared to think he was simply grand!

URGES RELIGION IN HOME—At left is Mrs. Grace Noll Crowell, poet laureate of Texas and "American mother of 1938," arriving in New York where she was scheduled to receive the Golden Rule Foundation medal on Mother's Day. With her is Vice President Mary E. Hughes. Mrs. Crowell, mother of three adult sons, urges religion be taught at home, "from the cradle up."

MURDER MYSTERY REVIVED—A 16-year-old murder mystery was revived when, according to State Penitentiary Warden J. M. McCauley at Walla Walla, Wash., aged Mary Ellen Smith confessed she and her life-termer son, Earl de Castro Mayer, killed James Eugene Bassett, retired naval officer. Mother and son, shown above, were sentenced for automobile theft.

WAR CHIEF — Lin Piao, divisional commander of the Chinese Communist army, under General Chu Teh, which was reported ready to attack Peiping, seat of the North China Japanese provisional regime. Lin was wounded recently at Lishin, Shansi province, shot through the chest. His life was despaired of. Now he is reported with the army again.

MUST KEEP MUSTACHES—Customs officials in Hungary, were recently told they must conform to a law which prohibits shaving mustaches. Now they do, by the law. Above, a Budapest policeman gives his

PROLETARIAN ARMY — Wearing snappy-looking military caps and uniforms, here are members of Mexico's workers' army, first proletarian army in the New World. They are taking part in the May Day parade in Mexico City, when 100,000 men, women and youths passed in review before President Lazaro Cardenas. They formerly moved in disorganized masses.

FROTHY DRESSES—Elsa Maxwell, famed society entertainer, gave a party at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, and among those present in frothy dresses were, left to right: Miss Maxwell, Barbara Cushing, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Grace George, opera singer, receiving a diamond-studded cigarette-holder for the waltz prize, Mrs. James Roosevelt and Mrs. Sherman Jenney.

GIRL TWINS — About a year and a half ago Mrs. Thelma Murray, 25, of Dearborn, Mich., presented her husband, Warner Murray, factory foreman, twin girl babies. Recently she made a similar presentation, as shown here. Left to right, the newly born twins are Barbara Lou and Beverly Jean, with older twins, Evelyn Fay and Marilyn Kay.

...w Changes ...Program

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...L FOODS ...

...Field ...h Shop ...

...ritton ...R LENSES ...DIAN. ...nd save five ...rst glasses.

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...per ...SUPER ...

Underwater Farms Make Coast Capital Of Seafood Industry

Gigantic undersea farms yield Mississippi fish harvests never revealed in agricultural inventories.

They are cultivated by the state's most picturesque farmers, men who go down to the sea in ships for harvesting, men who follow the most adventurous calling of all Mississippians.

They literally take the ocean floor for buried treasure. The submarine home of members of the crustacean family is the happy hunting ground for these intrepid men of the mist who have made the Mississippi Gulf Coast the oyster and shrimp canning center of the world.

Their industry's development is one of the most colorful chapters in Mississippi's history.

Long known as the nation's greatest shrimp and oyster area, the Mississippi Coast's entlyne treasure chests of seafood now stand on the threshold of their greatest period of development.

Although Mississippians at present supply nearly half of the oysters canned in this country, officials of the United States Bureau of Fisheries believe they have only scratched the surface.

They point to projects in which the WPA has been repopulating natural beds and planting new fields. One new field alone, in their opinion, is capable of producing 5,000,000 barrels of oysters a year—about five times the amount canned in the nation annually in normal times. The 1935-36 production of 324,312 barrels on the Mississippi Coast, which was itself below the average annual production of 700,000 barrels.

One project last year planted 1,200,000 barrels of seed oysters and shells on 30,120 acres of depleted reefs and 2,670 acres of new fields in Mississippi Sound.

The state's Seafood Commission during the 1935-37 period planted 264,857 barrels of seed oysters and shells over an area of 7,400 underwater acres.

The last annual report of the Bureau of Fisheries, covering the 1936 season, showed a Mississippi pack of 292,532 cases of oysters valued at $920,898. This compares with a total United States pack of 929,127 cases valued at $2 173,373.

For the same year Mississippi packed 218,194 cases of shrimp valued at $1,068,572, as compared with a total United States pack of 943,614 cases valued at $3,611,354. Mississippi packing approximately one-fourth of all shrimp in the nation.

The Mississippi Coast's fishing industry is an ancient one, but only in the last half century have conditions been favorable to development of a national market.

The industry had its beginning with the Biloxi and Pascagoula Indians, who have left to today's residents long shell banks to mark the sites where they camped and fished.

The first oyster packing plants were established in the late 1870s, the first shrimp canneries soon after. The growth of the business in Biloxi alone caused a jump in population from 954 in 1870 to 6,467 in 1900.

Descendants of early French explorers—the exiled Acadians of Louisiana—and a hardy Slav stock cradled in the seaways of the Adriatic now make up the colony of fishermen who comb the reefs and waters for a world's food delicacies.

A half-century and the seafaring Slavs came from established plants on the Maryland shore to work in the Coast's rapidly expanding industry. At first they came only through the fishing season. But as the years went by they established themselves with it, and reared large families in an old-world tradition, preserving their romantic love for sea, dance, and adventure.

Filtering slowly into the expanding packing enterprises, especially in the middle 1920's came French Acadians from dying sawmill towns of Louisiana.

With a laughing contempt for danger they spread their sails in the teeth of the sea, their romantic recklessness contrasting with the solemn dignity of their landlubber neighbors. To their exuberance both surrendered—the sea and the neighbors.

Today the Mississippi Coast is as proud of its picturesque fishermen as it is of the mighty industry they have built.

Fishing is not only their livelihood. It is their very life. They fish with religious fervor—literally. Hardly a fisherman who loves a working schooner better than a millionaire loves a yacht, they take pleasure in partnership with their vessels.

Before departing for the shrimping grounds each August, they gather in the still waters of a quiet cove, near a white sand beach, and anchor their boats in a long line for the solemn ritual of the Roman Catholic church. A priest steps from boat to boat to bless each craft and each occupant.

In the three Mississippi Coast counties, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson, there are slightly more than 16,000 people directly or indirectly connected with the fishing industry.

More than twenty large, modern shrimp and oyster packing plants employ and are supplied with raw material by 5,000 workers operating between 700 and 800 boats. Although the industry is concentrated at Biloxi, there are plants at Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Gulfport, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Moss Point.

One of the nation's greatest commercial oyster reefs, the Square Handkerchief reef outlines from Pass Christian, a half mile wide and extending nearly seven miles into the Sound.

Although improvement in packing and canning methods has been constant, the whole industry has undergone what amounts to a transformation since the New Deal established federal inspection of the plants. Numerous small family enterprises have given way to larger plants where the most rigid sanitation is strictly enforced. When the seamless tin can shrimp trawlers go out into the Louisiana marshes from Biloxi, their freighters pick up their catch at the end of each day's trip and rush it iced across the Gulf back to the packing plants. Utmost precautions are taken to keep the oyster reefs free from pollution.

Fishing methods have changed almost as fa. as packing methods in the last fifty years. Sailing schooners have given way to power boats or auxiliary schooners and 1200-foot seines which fishermen in skiffs used to draw in a circle around a school of shrimp are a been supplemented by ...shaped trawl, both ends ... line when towed behind the ...line-powered trawler. A ... tion against poor ... Mississippi oyster reefs ... nearly been lifted. And ... lists dragged along the bottom of the boats and lifted by steam are being substituted for the ... handled tongs with which ... men in tiny skiffs formerly rake the underwater reefs.

While there are ... the Mississippi Coast is ... other than shrimp and ... large quantity of mullet, ... trout, redfish, pompano, ... shipped fresh each year by fishermen who catch them in ... inland seas.

The United States consumes 20,000,000 bushels of oysters every year, 300,000,000 pounds of shrimp. The Gulf States alone produce annually over 100,950,000 pounds of seafood, for the tables of America. Such is the magnificent fishing industry of which the Mississippi Coast is the capital.

This is the fourth of a series of semi-monthly presentations of the Mississippi Advertising Commission. The fifth will feature truck crops.

Top left—A heavily loaded oyster lugger. Top center—Oysters in the shell. Top right—Hand-tonging on the oyster reefs. Left—Raw shrimp ready for the canning plant. Below—Blessing the shrimp fleet at Biloxi. Right—Cans of shrimp for the nation's dinner tables.

EYE OPENERS—by Bob Crosby

FOOTBALL
WAS FIRST PLAYED IN THE 12TH CENTURY WHEN WHOLE VILLAGES OPPOSED EACH OTHER.
THE GAS INDUSTRY, DURING THE PAST 12 YEARS, HAS SPENT MORE MONEY IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF GAS APPLIANCES THEN IT COST TO BUILD THE U.S. DESTROYER MORFET
CINDERELLA'S SLIPPER WAS NOT MADE OF GLASS—IT WAS MADE OF FUR.
362

Although the Greeks and Romans had games similar to modern football, the origin is English. Twelfth Century. The English public schools first organized the game, and it came to America in about 1870 in two forms. Association football and Soccer. The modern version of the game was adopted in the year 1906.

Five million dollars have been spent by the gas industry through its testing laboratories to improve gas appliances and accessories during the past twelve years. Gas ranges, automatically clock controlled, gas refrigerators and dozens of other modern gas appliances must meet the rigid specifications of laboratory engineers who travel more than fifty thousand miles annually on inspection work.

credit unions, thirty-five cooperative stores, twenty-four cooperative lobster factories, four fish-processing plants and a number of sawmills in the system. Beginning are a cooperative hospital plan and cooperative housing projects.

Conditions Being Rectified

All these are the outgrowth of conditions under which the people, unable to market their fish and farm products except at starvation prices, or to earn a margin over bare subsistance at mining, were organized for group action on the recommendation of a royal investigating commission.

St. Francis Xavier university has a student body of 300. Its extension movement, however, is "the mobilization of the people for the study of their problems". A member of the extension staff goes into a community and holds a mass meeting at which the value of education regarding their situation is impressed upon the people.

The people are then organized into groups of five or ten members who promise to meet weekly during the Fall and Winter. They select their own leaders and also promise to meet once a month as associated study clubs to consider the successes and failures arising out of the work of the different groups within the community. The study club groups are supplied with material from the university extension department.

During the first year of the movement 184 study groups were established, according to a report published by the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. During the second year the number had grown to 350. Now there are more than 1,000 in Eastern Nova Scotia alone. In the Maritime provinces the university polls show more than 30,000 members of the adult organization.

On the basic foundation of the adult education program the people have studied the cooperative store, a credit union and factory and marketing organizations.

What Was Achieved at Dover

At a sample village, Little Dover, fishermen were getting 50 cents for a hundred pounds of fish for which the consumer paid $20 and lobsters were bringing from 3 to 7 cents a pound when Maine lobstermen were getting 25 cents.

The men of Dover went into the woods, chopped down trees, hauled their logs and stone by hand and built a lobster factory. The Rev. Dr. J. J. Tompkins lent them $300 for machinery and borrowed $700 more for them. They sold their catch at Halifax instead of to the regular buyer, for activities.

paid off the $1,000 the first season and had 2 cents a pound more than if they had followed the usual course.

Then with expert advice on packing and shipping they got a Boston agent and in 1937 went to market at 26 cents a pound for lobsters.

By pooling their purchases here and elsewhere the people brought down the prices of their necessaries. They built their fishing boats cooperatively. They improved their sheep flocks and the women at home learned to make clothing of the raw material which they had formerly sold at low prices to buy back as finished products at high prices.

The credit unions were started after study clubs of the extension department had worked on prepared lessons on money and credit. Members pooled pennies, nickels and dimes in community funds.

In a book entitled "The Lord Helps Those" by Bartram B. Fowler, recently published by the Vanguard Press and dedicated to Dr. Tompkins, the story is told of Johnstown, which did not have $60 all told in 1935 and which has now $4,000 on deposit and has made loans of $18,000 in eighteen months.

In one group of mining towns nineteen credit unions show 3,000 members, $350,000 total assets and lendings to members in one year of half a million dollars.

The latest move from which greatly increased business for the cooperatives is expected is the housing cooperative. First the study clubs go into the reasons for high costs of building and outline ways of bringing them down. One group was provided by the extension course with blueprints and pictures of attractive houses and each man chose the one he liked best and built a cardboard model.

Then, taking advantage of a Provincial borrowing law with a stipulated cost per house, they made their calculations effective through cooperative action and set about building the first cooperative housing community in the Province. This kind of venture is expected to make more work for cooperative sawmills and oth-

FASHION NEWS

Jeanette MacDonald wears an Adrian-designed wool broadcloth suit in a combination of French blue and red for the Technicolor production, "Sweethearts." A military note is predominant in the fitted jacket with four inset pockets, small turned-up collar, red felt revere, with matching leather cord shoulder and sleeve detail. Miss MacDonald's purse and hat are of matching blue felt with red leather detail. A white silk scarf is caught with a silver key.

Judy Garland is already preparing for snow in the purchase of a ski suit, the trousers of which are the men's "downhill" cut, new thing for women, fitting closely to the leg. Of Dubonnet wool, suspenders go up and over a dusky blue aurora guimpe. Mittens and cap to match are of matching blue and Dubonnet-dyed leather.

Adrian created a costume of beige wool and black suede for Florence Rice. The dress has a circular skirt, cowl neckline and gathered sleeves, elbow length, and is belted widely in black suede, with matching gloves, shoes, and purse of black suede. A turban is of black wool with veil.

Virginia Bruce starts her new fall wardrobe with the purchase of a new jacket, which is collarless and tremendous sleeves and is finger-tip length. The perfectly matched fur is pale fox dyed to white.

Adapting the "Marie Antoinette" mode in hats, Ann Rutherford wears a postage-stamp, black velvet toque, with an modest blue ostrich feather curling back over the crown. The hat is worn well forward over the right eye.

Gives Facts On Pullet Raising

STATE COLLEGE—Whether the poultryman is producing birds and eggs for breeding purposes or for marketing, his success or failure will depend largely upon the care he has given his pullets during the growing period, says Miss Eva Legett, assistant extension poultry specialist. To produce a good pullet is only the beginning," she emphasizes.

Our domestic fowls have retained many of their original characteristics, one of the chief of which is to lay when the conditions are favorable and cease production when they are unfavorable. It is therefore desirable that the laying house should be well ventilated to allow for the complete removal of all of the foul, damp air given off by the birds.

It is desirable to have the house well ventilated to keep out the cold winter weather and so located that the birds will not suffer from the extreme heat of the summer. Plenty of outlets for the used air and inlets for the fresh air are just as important during the hot summer as during the cold winter months.

The floor should be well insulated in such a way as to prevent the ground moisture from working its way up to the surface of the floor. Birds should have an opportunity each day for direct contact with the sun's rays when the sun shines. It is conceded that egg production is based on a contented mind, but merely a satisfied stomach. That being true, the hen house should be a place of comfort, safety, contentment, cheerfulness and happiness.

"It is recommended that approximately 3.2 square feet of floor space be allowed each mature pullet. It is always well not to overcrowd. A house 20x20 feet should be adequately house 100 birds.

"One foot of hopper space should be allowed for each pullet. Feed should be available at all times. The pullet, in order to produce efficiently, must not only have a sufficient quantity of feed but it must be of the right kind and meet the requirements for proteins, carbohydrates and fats.

"Since the egg contains 65 per cent or more of water, the importance of fresh water is evident. The aim of the water receptacle should be to provide sufficient water and keep it reasonably clean and cool. Ordinarily 10 to 12 quart pails present a small surface, are deep and keep the water cooler in summer and warmer in winter than a shallow container. At least one pail to each 50 birds should be provided.

So abundant is wild asparagus on the Russian steppes that it is eaten by cattle like grass.

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Wrapping And Refrigeration Is Important In Keeping Meats

Most meat keeps best if wrapped loosely in waxed or parchment paper and stored in a refrigerator at a temperature of 47 degrees Fahrenheit or lower.

Raw beefsteak and lamb and pork chops keep best and longest if they are covered in parraffin paper. Steaks and chops left uncovered in the refrigerator dry out and acquire a hard, dry, dark, leathery surface after about a day, while those stored in a covered dish soon show signs of spoilage. Because lamb spoils faster than beef or pork, it needs a temperature of at least 45 degrees F. in the refrigerator.

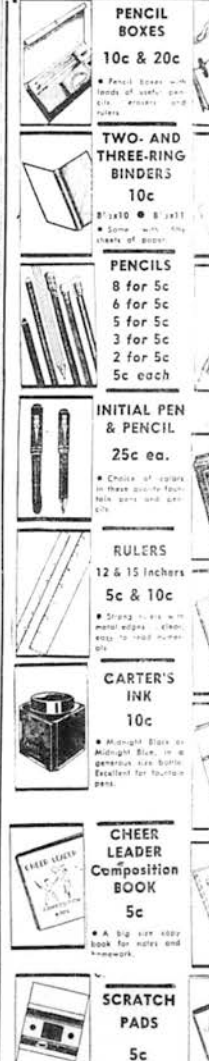
Uncooked roasts keep only about 2 days even in a good home refrigerator. The longer the roasts are stored, the more color and juice they lose.

Hamburg or other ground raw meat keeps best if mixed with salt and other seasonings wrapped in waxed paper and placed on the coldest shelf of the refrigerator. Ground meat spoils faster than other meat and in the ordinary home refrigerator cannot be expected to keep well more than a day.

Cooked meat also keeps best wrapped in waxed or parchment paper. Most cooked meats keep longer than raw meat with the exception of jellied meat, boiled tongue, meat loaf, and such prepared dishes. These meat mixtures will not usually keep over 2 days. A cooked roast, however, should keep 5 or 6 days in a good refrigerator if covered with waxed paper. Cooked pork roasts keep longer than beef or lamb roasts. The Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Iowa experiment station have been studying the keeping of meats in home refrigerators.

The highest speed anyone ever attained in an airplane is 423.8 miles an hour. Lieut. Francesco Agello, of Italy, set it.

SAVE on Stationery Supplies AT NEWBERRY'S



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• An excellent value in a complete looseleaf binder with refills

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• In big packages that are thrifty.

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NEWBERRY'S

MEXICO FEELS GROWING PINCH OF DEPRESSION

Mexico today is in the throes of the worst depression it has known in modern peace time.

The crisis is well in its second year. Its first symptoms appeared early in 1937, and by the time the rainy season started in June—which always brings with it a seasonal business decline due to transportation difficulties—it was on in full force.

Toward the end of 1937 there was a glimmer of hope that the situation might improve, but in January, 1938, the government dictatorially implanted the steepest tariff duties Mexico has ever known. Soon everybody knew the cause: the Bank of Mexico was having difficulty in maintaining the peso at its pegged rate of 3.60 to the dollar, and needed to protect its gold and silver reserves by curbing imports. That situation produced a flight of capital.

Government Abandons Peso

Then came the dramatic developments surrounding the seizure of the foreign oil companies on March 18, 1938. The government abandoned the peso to its own fate, and it took quoted at around five to the dollar. The treasury on March 25 terminated its silver purchasing agreement with the Mexican government, but ended noted the effect of this action somewhat by continuing to buy silver produced in Mexico, mostly in American-owned mines.

From then on the situation has become worse. Foreign trade has fallen off 30 to 50 per cent and the end apparently is not in sight.

Thousands are unemployed, and many who do have jobs are having a hard time trying to make ends meet. Many concerns and people make no attempt to meet various financial obligations. Some small business houses have gone into bankruptcy, but no big ones.

Oil Market Curtailed

The government, now that it is in the oil business, is finding it hard to sell it abroad. Production has been curtailed. Workers in the petroleum fields on Aug. 1 were given small raises, which will total about 440,000 pesos monthly for the 18,000 employes—but this is much less than the increases they were scheduled to get from the expropriated companies.

To weather the financial storm, the government has resorted to gold silver and bank note inflation, and resorted to 12 per cent export tax which went into effect on Aug 9. This will hit the mining industry principally.

Prices of all goods have been high for two years, and there is no sign of improvement in this regard. An important food staple in the Mexican's diet is beans (frijoles). Three years ago they cost 16 centavos a kilogram now they cost from 45 to 60. The wholesale price index stood at 94.6 in March 1936 (with 1929 taken as 100; it climbed to 123.0 in July 1937, and is now at 125.20. General publication of these figures has been discontinued, to avoid grumbling.

Regime Not Worried

Despite these troubles the government appears not to be worried, and the people have a long reserve of patience.

"Mexico is a country with a low standard of living, and it is accustomed to suffering," President Lazaro Cardenas recently said.

Everywhere one goes, complaints against communism, against the Cardenas agrarian policies of the failure to cooperate with the United States are heard.

Generally, however, a philosophical postscript running something like this will be heard: "Well anyhow, things are not as bad as they were during the

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Our laundry services, too, are more economical.

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TROY LAUNDRY

Geo. Hutton, Mgr.

During the 1938 extraordinary session of the Mississippi legislature there were 227 general, local and private bills and resolutions passed by the lawmakers. Several measures, besides the homestead exemption laws, are of interest and in my article this week I will explain a few of them.

House bill No. 68 amends Chapter 298 of the regular 1938 session and provides that on Tuesday after the third Monday in March, 1939, and each year thereafter, the commissioners of election of the respective counties of the state shall meet at the office of the registrar and carefully revise the poll books. Under this amendment the commissioners of election are required to revise the poll books annually, commencing with 1939. For this service house bill 89 provides that the commissioners shall receive $5.00 per day to be paid from the general fund of the county. The amendment brings the revising of the poll books in line with the law that requires poll tax to be paid annually, and will also keep the poll books up-to-date.

Another law of the recent extraordinary session is the law to protect lands owned by the state from corporations and non-resident aliens. This will prevent large corporations, and non-residents of the state, from buying up large tracts of state-owned lands, cutting the timber thereon, and then abandoning them and let them go back the second time to the state, after their value has been depreciated. The law reads as follows: "Neither a corporation (except as herein provided) nor a non-resident alien, nor any association of persons composed in whole or in part of non-resident aliens, shall directly or indirectly, purchase or become the owner of any of the state lands, and every patent issued in contravention hereof shall be void." However, the law takes care of banking corporations owning such tax-forfeited lands or holding a mortgage or deed of trust thereon at the time of the sale to the state, and whose mortgage or deed of trust is still in force and effect, may purchase such lands, regardless of acreage, owned by it as aforesaid or on which it held a mortgage or deed of trust: provided, further, that in event of a purchase by such corporation, as a mortgagee, such lands shall be held for the benefit of the mortgagor subject to all the terms and conditions of the mortgage or deed of trust held by the purchasing banking corporation and upon payment of the debt secured by such mortgage or deed of trust, together with interest and incidents, such banking corporation shall in that event reconvey such lands to the original mortgagor, his heirs or assigns."

The extraordinary session of the Mississippi legislature passed two senate concurrent resolutions, numbered 7 and 8, repealing Section 269, and amending Section 270 of the Mississippi Constitution. This, of course, will require that the qualified electors pass on these proposed amendments to the constitution at the general election in 1939. The next general election will be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1939 in accordance with Section 273 of the Mississippi Constitution. Sections 269 and 270 are what are known as the Mortmain statutes, and the changes make it possible for lands to be bequeathed to charitable and religious institutions, organizations, corporations and societies under certain conditions as laid out in the amendments. These proposed amendments will be published in the newspapers of Mississippi by the secretary of state, prior to the 1939 election, as provided in the statutes.

Mississippi's WPA rolls reached a new peak with the employment of 41,118 persons on August 17. The highest previous peak had been in March, 1936, when 41,031 persons were employed. Four thousand, eight hundred and seventy-four persons have been added to the rolls since July 1. These new workers have, for the most part, been people with farming backgrounds. Following the administration's project plans and Mr. Hopkins' recent discussions at Memphis, Tenn., plans have been laid for the rapid employment of farmers and farm laborers during the lay-by season, as a means of supplementing their annual income.

The next letting of the state highway department will be held on September 13, and will involve more than one million dollars. Included in the project are 55 miles of paving on U. S. Highway 82, which runs from the Alabama line east of Columbus, through to Greenville. The jobs to be let call for paving between Starkville and Winona. Also to be led is an underpass on State 25, under the Mobile and Ohio railroad, at Crawford, near Columbus, in Lowndes county. The low bidder on the underpass will be given 125 working days to complete same, and the bid also calls for a quarter-mile of paving on each side of the underpass.

Under a bill passed by congress and signed by the president, $95,000,000 was made available to aid localities in constructing needed public works. The PWA is empowered to make grants of 45 per cent of the estimated cost to enable construction to begin at once on these projects. Under certain conditions the PWA will also make loans to finance all or part of the remaining 55 per cent. Through July 25 allotments had been made on 25 such projects in Mississippi, and grants totaling $2,147,225 had been made, and in addition $614,000 in loans. Applications are given priority in the order they are received, and the deadline for filing is September 30, 1938, and construction work must be started by January 1, 1939. Any Mississippi locality desiring to get one of these projects should get in touch with Howard T. Cole, PWA regional director, Atlanta, Ga., at once.

According to National Emergency Council for Mississippi, Hon. Dennis Murphree, state director, Mississippi had, on July 31, 1938, a total enrollment of 6,315 junior CCC boys enrolled in CCC camps located in the United States. This number of enrolled juniors gives a monthly income of approximately $157,875,000 to the Mississippi families of these enrolled boys.

The Employment Service of Mississippi is directing special efforts to furnishing Mississippi job-seekers for work on cotton plantations during the picking season. Persons having any experience at cotton picking are being urged to register with one of the Mississippi Employment Service's offices. Planters desiring pickers are instructed to visit an office in person and describe the terms under which their labor is hired.

W. F. Bond, commissioner of the State Department of Public Welfare, in a recent statement says: "Under the new program, the WPA has in mind to make it possible for the small needy farmer to work on government projects in off seasons to supplement his income. We think this a good idea. Will say, however, that with only one paid worker in most of the counties, whose first responsibility is to the needy aged, the needy blind, and those in need of commodities, we cannot make much headway in certifying additional people without extra help from the WPA. The WPA authorities have said that they would be glad to give the county welfare agents additional help where necessary. In some counties, boards of supervisors have helped the matter along considerably." Dr. Bond, in concluding his statement, makes this appeal: "We are asking the cooperation of all parties concerned in this emergency program. The State Department of Public Welfare voluntarily offered to help in the certification as a service to the people, for under the law it is not a part of our duty and our agents get no pay for this work."

The Mississippi Advertising Commission and the Mississippi Industrial Commission, acting jointly, last week shipped to Hugh White, secretary of the National Farm Chemurgic Conference, 1,200 copies each of the booklets "Introducing King Chemurgy" and "The Realm of King Chemurgy." (The Hugh White mentioned here is not Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi, but Hugh White, president of the National Farm Chemurgic Conference, of New York). Distribution of these pamphlets from Mr. White's New York office to members of the conference was begun on Saturday, August 7, at the time the first advertisement of the advertising commission appeared in Time Magazine.

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Fleming's Service Station B St.—26th Ave.

2300 Service Station 9th St.—23rd Ave.

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J. S. PRIMM, Distributor

"KEEP SMILING" SEEN AS JANE'S BEST HIT

Announced as the first of Jane Wither's 1938-39 pictures for 20th Century-Fox, "Keep Smiling" which plays at the Temple Theatre Saturday, finds the delightful star in what Associate Producer John Stone unday, finds the delightful star in what Associate Producer John Stone confidently predicts will be the grandest surprise-hit she's ever made. "Everybody on the set knew we had a hit," Stone said, "long before the story was finished. I can't tell you why, but somehow everyone connected with the picture—casts, writers, cameramen and crew—sensed that we were going over the top with a big picture."

The story, according to Stone, opens with Jane in a fashionable girls' boarding school looking her clothes to raise the fare to Hollywood, where she plans to visit her movie-director uncle, whom she has never seen.

Upon her arrival in the film colony, Jane discovers that her uncle has taken to drink, has been deserted by his fair-weather friends, and can no longer get a job. In her efforts to rehabilitate him she crashes a big studio and lands a job in the movies herself. When the hot headed director on the set where she is being coached for stardom suddenly "blows up" Jane's uncle, now working as an extra, is given the chance to take over, with the old crew cheering his come-back and the girl he loves right by his side. The supporting cast includes Henry Wilcoxen, and Gloria Stuart.

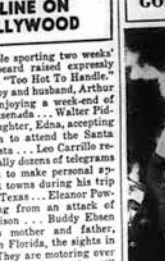
IT'S TRUE! By Wiley Padan

New York, N Y —"IT'S TRUE! that Janet Gaynor, costarred with Robert Montgomery in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's 'Three Loves Has Nancy', acted as bank messenger for a shoe store because she looked so tiny and unsophisticated no one would suspect her of carrying huge sums of money!" says Wiley Padan.

A LINE ON HOLLYWOOD

Clark Gable sporting two weeks' growth of beard raised expressly for scenes in "Too Hot To Handle." . . . Myrna Loy and husband, Arthur Hornblow, enjoying a week-end of fishing at Escanaba . . . Walter Pidgeon and daughter, Edna, accepting an invitation to attend the Santa Barbara Fiesta . . . Leo Carrillo receiving literally dozens of telegrams begging him to make personal appearances at towns during his trip to Amarillo, Texas . . . Eleanor Powell recovering from an attack of ptomaine poison . . . Buddy Ebsen showing his mother and father, visiting from Florida, the sights in California. They are motoring over the state . . . George Murphy still trying to defeat Bing Crosby at golf at the Lakeside Country Club . . . Barnett Parker spending every spare moment searching for new birds to install in his aviary . . . Lionel Gaynor planning a six months' vacation trip . . . Robert Montgomery and Franchot Tone continuing the backgammon feud started during a recent picture . . . Florence Rice cancelling her reservations to fly east to visit her parents. She is taking the leading role in "Vacation from Love" instead . . . Freddie Bartholomew attempting to make up four months of school work in three in order to get a two weeks' vacation . . . Cecilia Parker and husband, Dick Baldwin, celebrating maid's night out by sampling the food in various Hollywood restaurants . . . Maureen O'Sullivan rapidly becoming one of the Southland's most able authorities on geraniums.

GOLF SMARTNESS



Ilona Massey personifies golf smartness in a one-piece dress of herringbone linen, with tan leather buttons and belt. The waist has an action back and the inverted front pleat of the skirt allows plenty of freedom.

Newberry's Center For School Ne

The J. J. Newberry has become center for school ne very review.

Ed Painter, company unit bu view said all stock piles have been augmented for the school term and practically all the sorable prices.

An entire sec berry store has the display of some idea of the tainable may be Wednesday's Ne ment in The Mem

EAT HOME MEA Downey

Lubrication is a matter. It is requires expe equipment.

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2627 18th St. Phone 2784-W

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THE COURIER-NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

No. 41 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1938 PRICE 5 CENTS

MANY CONFIDENT IT WILL T U. S. AIMS TO CONTROL KETS OF SOUTH AMERICA

d in Brazil and ousted as Nazis by the Vargas the Germans look at South America nevertheeful field for economic opportunity and are con- in the final analysis the A B C countries will ack on the United States.

many puts faith in the theory that the future erica as a whole lies wholly in the hands of tellation and that Brazil alone cannot d the entire continent. America's anti-Fascis fluence is not regarded in Germany as sufficient- even if backed by financial and commercial con- draw South America as a whole under the North mbrella.

aking care with ry is watching South America comes a recent dispatch amburger Fremdenguenos Aires corressays.

S. Propaganda

e increase in North opaganda activity nd in South Ameri- e is directed on the against undesired ot with commercial r, but by influenc- America politically economically.

d of North America e the South Ameri- h England and as nglo-Saxon powers their own economic spheres of interest nd to push out petitors, if they get their way. This at orth American con- s not known whethr it is shared by

States so far has st success in Brazil, Minister Dr. Os- is America's confi- His appointment hile. The so-called ree of the Brazil irected in the first Germans and Ital- against Japanese

Posilo, the ban- " in Brazil, the membership of foreign and even ultural organiza- as the prohibition dies to schools and Brazil, does not to the native di- ew policy of Bra- ets North Ameri-

U. S. Policy

bvious right from that Aranha's pol- of North America, suggested to the negotiations for a pact shortly should similar proposition ted by the United re the conference December. uccess in view of resistance at that

eneral a favored policy not to act ons of Pan-Americ- the trial balloon merican League of stated a stand in Washe of the Central litics—and the la- proposal of a ns did not come erica, but from nd was supported

e so far has not Brazil believed ative would be of any Pan-American The Argentine however, that nd to reason in ditional policy in lems — Panameri- Doctrine, Ameri- Nations, etc. Minister Cantilo visit to Chile in ke the League of f Columbia-San

Viewpoint

r-reaching plans, estion for an all- ity pact, which gards merely as political tutelage ther in the North," sympathy. Deis the question whether Aa is willing to political concessions economy con- her market for ts in the first as it is open for ee coffee).

if the Foreign Argentine, Can- in the capitals g ABC countries e sensation, has ional conception aid closer foreign po- among the ies, not directly arently without The government o have been won extent to this

TH RATE

RG, South Africa of South Africa ithrate of all the is revealed by a on office of cen- for 1936. Dur- 4-36 the Union's was 23.9 per

M. H. S. WILDCATS' HOME GAMES

Sept. 16—Morton
Sept. 23—Greenwood
Sept. 30—Laurel
Oct. 28—Gulfport
Nov. 4—Brookhaven
Nov. 11—Philadelphia
Nov. 18—Quitman
Nov. 24—Tupelo

BELGIANS FEAR RUIN OF CITIES IF WAR COMES

The fate of Belgium's civilian population in the air warfare of another European conflict would be appalling, according to Albert Devreze, former Belgian minister for national defense.

"What happened in Spain and at Shanghai would be nothing compared with our fate if Belgium were dragged into a general war," he said. "Just consider the tremendous air armadas of Belgium's neighbors and the smallness of our territory. Our cities are situated so close together that the devastation that could be caused in a few hours is fearful to think of."

That explains why the Belgian government today is working feverishly to protect the civilian population against air attacks.

Liege Just Inside Border

Liege, first Belgian city to fall to the Germans in the World War, lies only 31 miles from the Belgo-German frontier. Charleroi, one of Belgium's great industrial centers, is only 60 miles from the frontier. Brussels itself is 90 miles — less than a half-hour's flight for fast bombers—from the border.

Besides the fortified city of Antwerp, the important ports of Ghent and Ostend and the factories of Charleroi all would be the objectives of immediate air onslaughts if Belgium were caught in another European war. All are almost equally vulnerable. The powerful fortress-city of Liege, with its great steel works and arms factories, would be bombed immediately on outbreak of war.

Belgium's preparations for protecting civilians against air raids are in the hands of two organizations—the Commissariat de Defense Passive Aerienna, or the commission of passive air defense, and the Ligue de Protection Aerienne—air protective league. They co-operate with the Red Cross.

Concrete air raid shelters already have been constructed in many Belgian cities. Some shaped like beehives, can accommodate 20 persons. A few can hold as many as 700. Other shelters have been built in underground cellars. More are of concrete, 4 feet thick.

Action Must Be Fast

Probably only 10 minutes would intervene between the first air raid signal and the arrival of hostile planes. In each city throughout the country volunteers are being trained intensively to carry out the evacuation of civilians and provide them with gas masks. At the same time local Red Cross squads would be called out to take over emergency hospitals.

Plans also have been made to evacuate whole populations of cities if necessary. The evacuation would be superintended by members of the air protective league. Trenches would be dug along main roads in which refugees will be able to find shelter if suddenly attacked by enemy planes. Accommodation in castles and houses in the country will be reserved for old and sick refugees while civilians generally will be housed temporarily in barns, schools or empty factories.

Most refugees will have to leave the cities on foot, although plans have been prepared to take some in automobiles and buses.

The Belgian people already are being accustomed to air raid alarms through practice raids carried out on Sundays. Steadily increasing numbers of volunteers are being trained for air raid precautions.

COMPUTES HIS STEPS

HAYWARD, Cal. (UP)—Glenn Bayley, for 11 years night watchwatchman at the Hayward Union high school, has completed calculations showing that in the performance of this duty he has walked 30,000 miles or about one and one-half times around the world.

U. S. CONSIDERS ALASKAN BASE FOR FLEET

...n Roosevelt, on the recommendation of high navy officials, may ask congress next session for an appropriation to start development of a powerful fleet air base in Alaska to complete this country's Pacific "aerial frontier."

The proposed Alaskan base, long desired by the Navy Department, theoretically would give the United States complete domination of the air over a 2,000-mile stretch of water from the Aleutians to the Hawaiian Islands, establishing a battle theater nearly 2,500 miles from the American West coast in event of a Pacific war.

Sitka, Alaska was officially designated a fleet air base more than three years ago, but development has been exceedingly slow and at present it will accommodate only six or seven airplanes. The proposed new base would probably be on Kodiak Island, and the Navy Department is anxious to make it the equal of such powerful stations as Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and Coco Solo, Panama Canal Zone.

Strategy Board Named

A board of navy strategy experts was appointed recently to study necessity for new naval shore stations, and it is understood that the Alaskan question is being given special consideration.

Some ranking navy officers are convinced that this country should have a naval fueling and repair base in Alaska, also, and it is probable that this will be studied closely in connection with the proposed air base. At the same time, the War Department has tentative plans for fortification of some of the Aleutian Islands with long-range coast defense guns. Both of these latter projects would require huge expenditures and in all probability will not be undertaken until the fleet air base is completed, if at all.

However, the recent dispatch of 66 navy patrol planes for maneuvers in the Alaskan area is generally regarded here as an indication of imminent improvement of the Alaskan defense system. This was the largest number of navy patrol planes ever sent to Alaska for summer maneuvers. The maneuvers are scheduled to be concluded during the first week in August and the fleet air planes will return to their base at San Diego, Cal.

Kodiak Inlet Sheltered

Some naval experts do not consider Sitka ideally located for a fleet air base and are urging its abandonment, except as a possible advance or auxiliary base, in favor of the Kodiak site, located in a sheltered inlet, easy to defend and difficult to attack. It is likely Pearl Harbor also may be designated as an advance air base.

The strategic importance of Alaska in the United States national defense system is rapidly increasing due mainly to the growing flying range of airplanes. Military experts point out that the airbases in Alaska and Pacific coast industrial sections of the United States could be wiped out by enemy aircraft carriers from anchoring in northern waters from which they could launch an attack on the Pacific coast.

BRITAIN'S A. R. P. BECOMES FIXED MILITARY ARM

Great Britain's air raid precautions will become a permanent feature of the country's life, according to Geoffrey Lloyd, 36-year-old, dapper anti-air raid chief.

Lloyd, who is under secretary of the Home Office in charge of all Britain's air raid precautions, declared:

"I want to emphasize that the air raid precautions organization has come to stay. It will not fade away just because there might be improvement in the European situation. It will form a permanent part of the country."

The A. R. P. (air raid precautions) organization was launched by Sir Samuel Hoare, home secretary, shortly after the crisis of the crisis over the union of Germany and Austria. Hoare called for 1,000,000 civilian volunteers from the entire country to act as air raid wardens, fire fighters, decontamination squads, anti-gas squads, ambulance drivers, first aid parties and other capacities connected with protection of civilians from air onslaughts.

Membership Reaches 650,000

Lloyd recently revealed that already 650,000 people have joined the A. R. P. More than 5,000 instructional classes on air raid precautions, he said, are being held throughout the country.

The under secretary defined the object of the A. R. P. organization as the prevention of an attempted "knockout" blow against

(Continued On Page 7.)

The Bridge To Prosperity

"There was never a land too distant, Nor ever a way too wide,
But some man's mind, insistent, Reached out to the other side..."

Businessman: *Okay. But who in hell drew this plan?*

FRANCE IMPRESSES UPON WORLD THAT HER MILITARY MACHINE IS PRIMED AND READY FOR ACTION

France's army is primed and ready to go.

This is the very definite impression carried away by all observers who saw 50,000 of the nation's picked fighting men file by the reviewing stand at Versailles recently.

For one hour and five minutes an almost complete crosssection of the great French military machine—the army in miniature—marched, rode and thundered by the high command of the French general staff which direct the tactics of the combined French and British armies.

Impressive Review

And when it was over, one military attache of a foreign embassy in Paris shook its head slowly and said:

"For an articulate display of force discipline and good training I have never seen anything to equal the exhibition put on by the French army today."

From the standpoint of both numbers and the variety of equipment shown, the review was impressive. But the more important factor that caught the eye of the foreign military observers was the razor-sharp keenness of the men and polished, efficient readiness of their equipment.

As one expert explained, almost any army can muster a large number of armed men and trot out a lot of equipment, but the important question to be asked is 'can that equipment be used effectively and used fast'."

Army On Edge

The unanimous chorus in answer to that question from all those who saw the French army at Versailles last week is the affirmative. Every soldier, every gun, every tank, every armored car that rolled by the reviewing stand looked ready to move into the front lines and go into action on a minute's notice.

Even the physical fitness of the individual man, a factor often overlooked in a mass display of fighting forces, was apparent from the stands of Versailles. There was an almost tangible sense of eagerness and readiness for action that radiated from a seemingly endless wave of khaki-clad young men perfectly equipped, perfectly disciplined, perfectly trained.

It was probably the greatest display of armed might that France has shown the public since the end of the Great War. And it was certainly the most colorful.

Colonial Troops Parade

Never before have such a variety of the incomparable colonial troops been seen on parade.

The impressive but drab waves of infantrymen in their khaki uniforms, were constantly broken by splashes of color from the brilliantly-uniformed Moroccan, Algerian and Senagalese foot and horse troops.

First in the line of march came regiments of dragoons and Cuirassiers, riding beautiful half-blood horses at a fast trot, behind tattered regimental flags. As they passed the reviewing stand, each man rose in his stirrups his glittering saber raised in salute. Behind each regiment roled the heavy cavalry machine guns, spotlessly clean with green paint and white tires.

White-Robed Spahis

Then came what is perhaps the most spectacular troops in the world, the bronze-color, white-robed Spahis, or colonial cavalrymen, sitting their small wiry Arab horses like the superb riders they are. Their long robes are lined in red and blue and they wear red or brown turbans, carry rifles slung over their backs and long sabers at their saddles.

Then, with clockline precision, all marching smartly, energetically, tirelessly, followed the cadets of the Polytechnique and Saint Cyr, the French national engineering school and West Point respectively—naval fusileers, Alpine riflemen with climbing sticks and a battalion with skiies, all pouring by with effortless rhythm.

There followed the infantry of the line, eighteen regiments in all marching four regiments abreast in line.

Zouaves And Senagalese

Another splash of color followed as the Zouaves, tall rugged soldiers in red fezzes, Senagalese, whose white gloves contrasted sharply with their black faces, and Algerian rifles with powder blue tunics, baggy trousers with yellow trimmings and scarlet sashes.

The light tramp of the foot troops was followed by the deafening roar of the motorized units, tractors, trucks with every variation of tires and caterpillar treads, radio trucks, motor drawn batteries of the famous seventy-fives known and respected by

(Continued On Page 2.)

LOEB SPONSORS FOOTBALL SCHEDULES FOR FANS HERE

Through the courtesy of Alex Loeb, Inc., The Courier-News editions are carrying full schedules of teams in the Southern and Southeastern Conferences.

In addition, weight charts on players of all important Southern college teams are included.

The schedules and weight charts may be clipped by football fans for checks during the coming pigskin wars, which promises to be the most startling and interesting in a decade.

Predictions which also appear herein are sponsored by The Courier-News.

The Courier-News wishes to thank Alex Loeb, Inc., for making the schedules possible and urges all its readers to do likewise.

REFORM DRIVE TO CUT TEXAS RACES STARTS

A group of Texas taxpayers, prompted by the success of a unicameral legislature in Nebraska, have started a statewide drive to bring the one-house system to Texas.

The campaign was organized by an Amarilla group, "the Unicameral Union," headed by W. A. Askew. Petitions in the hands of local sponsors throughout the state found ready response, and the Unicameral Union hopes to achieve a double purpose by having all signers pay a 10-cent fee. The money will be used to finance the campaign and the payment is expected to discourage from signing those persons not genuinely interested in the movement.

The unicameral system has been discussed considerably in Texas during the past four years. Its chief advocate is State Sen. G. H. Nelson of Lubbock, who ran third in the race for lieutenant governor last month. Nevertheless, surveys have indicated surprising interest among the voters of the state.

The Unicameral Union will seek to have the legislature next year submit the question to a vote of the people. Among those whose aid has been solicited is W. Lee O'Daniel, Fort Worth flour salesman nominated for governor.

"The purpose of the Unicameral Union is a one-house legislature, efficiency and economy," O'Daniel was told. "Industry, agriculture, labor and capital prosper in Nebraska. Why not a unicameral legislature for Texas?"

The notice listed several taxes which other states have but which Nebraska does not. These include corporation, personal income, general income, luxury, and cigarette taxes. The union also declared that Nebraska is one of three states in the United States which has no bonded indebtedness.

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

It ain't smart to expect too much of folks because you can never tell. It ain't smart to criticize because we never know. One friend of mine grabbed me by the arm and said: "Joe, come in this drug store quick." He looked like he was scared and was trembin all over. He ordered a Chero-Cola with a dash of ammonia. I thought he was crazy. "Did you see that red head woman comin' down the street?" and I said "Yes" and he said, "she use to be my wife." But was he scared!

Papa use to have an old mule. He was forty years old. One day he was sayin' down by the pasture fence, with his legs stretched out, asleep. An old buzzard in that neighborhood had been waitin' on him for a long time and was sittin' on the fence. He flopped down there and started to walkin' around the old mule with his head a' bobbin every time he took a step. And he waltzed around in front of the old mule and looked at his eye, but he wasn't satisfied. Then he walked around behind him and gave one peek. Well Sir, that old mule looked around and he saw that buzzard and he let out. He jumped a ten rail fence and headed for Lockhart. Papa hollered out to me, "Stop him!" Stop your great-grandmothers gray-eyed cat in the middle of next September'. That old mule was gone. His tail was hittin' the ground like claps of thunder and if it hadn't been for Bayard Shuffolt I'd never have been runnin' yet.

And you know, that old mule never did lay down after that. He slept standin' up and when he passed this life he just went out and leaned up against an apple tree and breathed his last. That buzzard stayed on his mind just like that red head stayed on the mind of my friend.

A negro went in Houverton's country agent's office and asked Miss Maude Grundy about his cotton. She said he could get his money if he had his cotton receipts. The negro felt in his pockets and then his face turned ashy gray. And then he started wringin' his hands and sayin': "Lord have mercy." She didn't know what was the matter with him. And then he said, "Lord, us put dem receipts in de black, frock tail. Sunday go to meetin' coat what Mr. Bozeman give us and we done buried grandpa in it. Us got to dig grandpa up."

So when people start to actin' kinder queer around you—don't criticize 'em. It might be a red head a buzzard, or a frock tail coat in their lives. You can never tell.

48 YEARS IN POLITICS

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. (INS)—Circuit Judge Laurence A. Vories, who was defeated for renomination on the democratic ticket in the recent primary, will retire after one of the longest public service careers in the history of Buchanan county. For more than forty years Judge Vories had held various city and county offices. He was elected prosecuting attorneyin 1892, and later was elected mayor of St. Joseph, being the youngest man to hold that position. He served on the circuit bench for 20 years.

BRITAIN ACCELERATES EFFORTS TO CREATE POWERFUL AIR FORCE

In order to concentrate all its efforts on the building up of one of the most powerful fighting air forces in Europe with the least possible delay, the British Air Ministry has instructed the Royal Air Force to abandon preparations for an attempt to raise the world's aerial height record.

This, with the semi-official explanation that there is "more urgent military work" to be done now on Britain's new stratosphere plane has ceased.

The machine was a Bristol monoplane, similar to the aircraft in which Flight-Lieutenant Adams raised the height record to 53,937 feet in April last year.

New Type Engine

The chief point of interest was that a Rolls-Royce liquid-cooled engine was to be used instead of an air-cooled engine.

Heavy demands, however, have been made on the Rolls-Royce firm. Their engines are fitted to Britain's newest fighters, Hawker "Hurricanes" and Supermarine "Spitfires."

The British Air Ministry has just ordered 1,000 Spitfire machines from Lord Nuffield's new factory, on which work has just started at Birmingham, Lancashire.

Development of an engine to work will more than 10 miles high demands an inordinate amount of time from a large and important staff, and at the moment these experts cannot be spared.

To Seek Speed Record

To prove to the world, however the speed and durability of British Air Ministry was today continuing its plans for attempts on the world's air speed record and the world's long-distance record.

These attempts will probably take place some time in September, and five all record attempts by R. A. F. aircraft will be extremely "hush hush," and likely to be kept secret until they have been successfully accomplished.

For the air speed record a Vickers Supermarine Spitfire fighter will probably be used.

This machine, which is still on the secret list, is known to be considerably faster than the Hawker Hurricane type of aircraft, which recently flew from Edinburgh, Scotland, to Northolt airdrome, just outside London, at an average speed of 408.75 miles an hour.

Plan Long-Distance Trip

For the attempt on long-distance record now held by Soviet Russia with a flight of a single engined machine from Moscow, over the North Pole, to California, a distance of 6,200 miles, three or four Vickers-Wellesley long range bombers are likely to be used.

These planes will be similar to the four Vickers-Wellesley bombers which recently flew 4,350 miles from Cranwell, Lincolnshire, to the Persian Gulf and Egypt, via Belgium, Germany, Italy, Yugo-Slavia, Albania and Greece, creating a record non-stop flight by an organized unit of planes.

The attempt will be made, it is anticipated, in British aviation circles, from Egypt to Australia, a distance of about 8,000 miles.

Description Of Bombers

The Vicker-Wellesley bombers are powered by a single 950 h. p. Bristol air-cooled Pegasus engine and equipped with a variable-pitch airscrew.

Built to the Wallis geodetic design, which reduces weight and permits a larger load of fuel to be carried, the Vickers-Wellesley bombers have a top speed of 202.5 m. p. h. at 8,000 feet.

No detailed description of this aircraft can be given as the design is a closely guarded secret, and no close up photographs have ever been permitted.

TRIES SUICIDE AT 102

PARIS, (INS)—One of the oldest men of France, the 102-year-old peasant, known as Father Grandpa in the village Gueret, in the Creuse, as Grandpa Anicolas, attempted suicide by stabbing himself four times in the chest. "I thought I was tired of life," he explained when he came out of the hospital a few days later, "but now I realize I was wrong. Maybe I was drinking too much. I shall go back to my farm work and wait till death finds me."

U. S. 'Escalated' Fleet May Enrich Slang That Keeps Pace With Navy

The day of the wooden warship and bearded "bluejacket" is past, but the racy language of the sea persists in Uncle Sam's "escalated" fleet.

To a large extent the terminology has been changed to meet new conditions. Some of the language is official, for use in communications, but a novel slang vocabulary has grown up alongside of it.

A destroyer, for example, is a "can;" a submarine is referred to as a "pigboat;" battleships are known as "battlewagons."

The engineroom crew is the "black gang;" the electrician, "sparks;" a newly-enlisted man, "boots."

In oficial terminology, the commander in chief of the U. S. Fleet is abbreviated to "CinCus." Chief of naval operations is the "C. N. O."

Virtually all frequently-referred-to terms are shortened. Here are some of them:

Secretary of the Navy—SecNav.
Bureau of Ordnance—BuOrd.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—Bu S and A.
Bureau of Construction—BuCon.
Destroyer Squadron — Desron.
Destroyer Division—Desdiv.
Battle Force—Battfor.
Commander of Battle Force—Combatfor.
Aircraft Carrier Division Two—Cardivtwo.
Commander of South China Patrol—Comsopat.
The colorful Yangtze River patrol, to which the ill-fated gunboat Panay belonged, has its own parlance, some of which might be mistaken for Chinese by the layman.
The patrol itself is referred to as the "Yangpat." The Commander is the "Comyangpat." Motorboats are "pans" or "motorpans," a corhuption of the Chinese term "sampan."

France Impresses

Continued from Page 1)

every American soldier in the World War, armored cars, cavalry machine gun side-cars, then tanks, tanks and more tanks—300 in all of light, medium and heavy classifications.

Generals and regimental officers rose standing erect in their cars and the color guard stood with heavy pistols at the salute, fingers on the triggers and barrels pointing skyward.

But in the steel-plated armored cars and tanks, not a single soldier was visible. Yet they rolled by with a thunderous roar in a perfect triple column formation for more than twenty minutes.

When it was over a dull cloud of dust hung over the broad Avenue de Paris, electrified with the sense of power and efficiency that had just rolled by.

France showed her army at Versailles and she has reason to be proud.

The Tasty Shop
2116 Front St.
Home Cooked Meals

Enna Jetticks
GO IN FOR STURDY MUDGUARDS
$5 TO $6
Vanity Boot Shop
804 22nd Ave.

A NEW GROUP OF TOUGH KIDS HIT HOLLYWOOD . . .

Ann Rutherford
Mickey Rooney
Mickey Rooney, himself
Billy Tucker Completes the Quintet
Mickey Gets LaCava
Mickey Rooney, Spencer Tracy and His Friends in "Boys Town"

Mickey Rooney, tougher than he has been in his life, is the leader of this gang of hoodlums, appearing with Spencer Tracy in "Boys Town." This quintet of hard kids raised in alleys and gangster-hangouts, all have one idea in life, to get as much as they can without sacrificing the others. It's the story of America, the story of one man's stand against the inroads of lawlessness and corruption.

TRIGGER FOR DOOM MAY BE THE MOON

The Man in the Moon has smiled benignly down on blossoming young love since time began and his soft light has lent itself to romance from the days of Adam and Eve, but now modern science steps in and paints an entirely different picture of the old boy.

The time will come, calculating scientists say, when the earth must meet its doom, and one of its potential destroyers is the moon.

Franklin Institute officials are preparing a dramatic display to be opened in September, of how the world may come to an end. The exhibit will not attempt to show just what will cause the ultimate destruction, but will show several things which might be the fatal factor.

The moon does other things beside give the right touch to the age-old "boy-girl" picture, scientists say. The movements of the tides are slowly causing the moon to recede from the earth. In a few million years, it may reach its zenith and then begin the descent toward the earth again.

When the Man in the Moon gets close enough to this world again, astronomers explained, he will get his face torn apart by violent tidal forces.

Millions of tiny moons will break off and form a ring around the earth similar to that around the planet Saturn. The probable outcome would be volcanic disturbances and earthquakes which would doom man and his works forever.

The moon, however, is not the only thing which might speed earth's Armageddon. The sun is another and even more terrifying possibility.

Every few months, scientists say, stars are seen exploding in the heavens and since the sun is a star, it might burst in a blinding flash of light and destroy every living thing on earth.

Again, the possibility exists that the sun, source of heat and light and upon which all life is dependent, might some day cool off or burn itself out, thus taking the earth's foremost dinamo away and destroying the world.

Each possibility is to be shown in the Franklin Institute's exhibit, officials said, and they are to be garnished with full effects to create as near real an atmosphere as possible.

They admonished, however, that the ordinary lay person was not to worry too much about how the world will end because as far as they can ascertain, the crack of doom is a million, or maybe a trillion years off.

"So you see, our children and our children's children for many generations to come will continue to get sunburned during the summer days and 'moonstruck' at night," an institute spokesman said, "so why worry about it?"

A NEW ROMANTIC TEAM MAKES ITS BOW TO THE PUBLIC

A new romantic team, comprised of Florence Rice and Dennis O'Keefe will make its bow to the public in "Vacation From Love". Oddly enough, the two young players have reached success on the screen within the last few seasons, jumping from minor roles to top spots in half the time it usually takes to make the grade.

While each has arrived by widely divergent routes, the old formula of hard work and ambition stamp the careers of both.

Miss Rice is the daughter of the well known newspaper sports writer, Grantland Rice. She was born in Cleveland, Ohio but grew up in New York and attended the Dwight School for Girls in Englewood, New Jersey before traveling abroad and acting in amateur theatricals.

Her first professional stage appearance was in "June Moon" and subsequently she played in "Once in a Lifetime" and "She Loves Me Not". In the latter hit she costarred with Burgess Meredith.

She went to Hollywood in 1934 to appear in "Fugitive Lady" and since has been in such features as "Navy Blue and Gold," "Paradise for Three" and "Beg, Borrow or Steal."

Miss Rice is her father's greatest fan and she holds that newspaper writing is on a par with the best in the literary tradition. She herself has dabbled a bit in poetry, but realizes that her metier lies in another direction and so is content, in the writing field, to live in the reflected glory of her dad's fame. He, on the other hand, is enormously proud of his daughter's stage and screen success.

Dennis O'Keefe come by his talent naturally. He was born in Iowa while his parents, Edward and Charlotte Flanagan were on vaudeville tour. His father teamed with Neely Edwards in the famous old "Off and On" act.

But Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan decided when he was still a boy that he should not follow in their footsteps; they thought he would have a better chance in life if he became a civil engineer or a lawyer. So he was sent to the University of Southern California to prepare for a profession.

During his sojourn there his father died and he decided it was time he got out in the world and earned a living for himself and his mother. Again the old adage proved true, that "blood will tell", for the first thing he did was to dig out of an old trunk, one of his father's famous acts, "A Lesson in Golf." He had engaged in college theatricals and so after getting one of his classmates for a partner, took the act out on the road and soon got an Orpheum booking.

When he returned to California after a successful tour he got a job as extra in one of the studios which led to a bit part in "Saratoga". He so impressed Jack Conway who was directing the picture, by his personality, that he was signed to a contract by M-G-M. "The Bad Man of Brimstone" gave him his big chance. "Hold That Kiss" gave him his first leading role.

In "Vacation From Love" Jane Knight and Reginald Owen support Miss Rice and Mr. O'Keefe. George Fitzmaurice directed the picture for M-G-M.

2-Col. Mat [illegible]

TRAVEL

The railroad track is miles away.
And the day is loud with voices speaking,
Yet there isn't a train goes by all day,
But I hear its whistle shrieking.

All night there isn't a train goes by,
Though the night is still for sleep and dreaming,
But I see its cinders red on the sky,
And hear its engine steaming.

My heart is warm with the friends I make,
And better friends I'll not be knowing,
Yet there isn't a train I wouldn't take,
No matter where it's going.

Elma St. Vincent Millay

New Type Okra Is Introduced

Introduction of a new variety of spineless okra which may eventually replace the older types ha. been announced.

The new type okra has been called Clemson Spineless and grows to a height of 3 and one-half to 4 and one-half feet on fairly good soil. It produces dark green pods and will be offered to seedsmen next fall, after several years of development.

Spineless okra from which Clemson Spineless was developed was first grown in the garden of Thomas Davis at Lancaster, S. C., more than 50 years ago.

Several years ago Mrs. Dora D. Walker, one of the earliest extension workers in the country and now production and conservation specialist for the South Carolina Extension service, procured some of the seeds from Davis' garden and sent them to R. A. McGinty, vice-director of the South Carolina experiment station.

This seed was said to produce an okra free from the annoying spines commonly found on the popular Southern vegetable.

It proved to be a dwarf white podded okra with some mixture of other types, but the pods were largely free from spines.

Seed was saved and plantings made the following year, from which a number of types were selected. After several years, Clemson Spineless was selected as the best type.

First commercial tryout of the new okra was made during the present summer by H. G. Leiding of Charleston, who grew a considerable quantity for canning. Next year he plans to plant 40 acres.

Leiding reports the okra yields well and pickers prefer it to the old spiny type.

Clemson Spineless has been entered in the All-America vegetable selections for the year and is considered a distinct contribution to the vegetable world.

Radio Company In New Home

The Griffin Radio Company has been moved from its former location in the City Garage to 2212 Eighth street, the management announces.

E. Griffin, owner and operator of the concern, in discussing the removal of his establishment indicates it is for the purpose of expansion and for the further purpose of rendering more efficient service.

Mr. Griffin has been in the local radio repair business for some years in Meridian and has won a wide reputation for fair dealing and efficient service. He has issued a special invitation to all his friends to visit him in his new location.

Railroad Man Builds Own Line

MANDEVILLE, La.—A veteran employe of the Gulf, Mobile and Northern railroad, despairing of ever becoming a railroad magnate, decided to build his own line.

It took Sidney J. Thibodaux two years to finish what he calls the shortest standard gauge railroad in the world. It is only 500 feet long but is complete with 60-pound rails and standard ties, switches, lamps, semaphores and telegraphic service.

Thibodaux, station agent here for the G., M. and N. with 48 years' railroad experience, is 65 years old. He built his own railroad, called the Mandeville Northern, as a hobby for $1,200.

Rolling stock of the Mandeville Northern consists of a handcar powered by a gasoline engine and a small flatcar. Scedules on weekdays are accommodated to traffic. Thibodeaux's half dozen grandchildren and their little friends. A regular schedule is followed on Saturdays and Sundays.

Flowers not only in milady's hair but right over the eye! Lana Turner illustrated fashion's latest whim by wearing a cluster of black-eyed Susans perched directly over her left eye, held securely in place by a gold cord tied beneath her curls. For evening or formal afternoon wear, this latest "doll-hat" fashion threatens to be the tops for fall.

For the forthcoming football season, Ann Rutherford has chosen a full-length, safari brown Alaska sealskin coat on swagger lines, with deep inset pockets, stand-up collar, and shoulder yoke from which the gathered fullness swings freely.

Bells on your fingers—is Virginia Bruce's latest contribution to the costume jewelry rage. The ring has ten tinkling drops on a raised bar of silver.

TEMPLE OFFERS MIDNIGHT SHOW SATURDAY, 11:15 P. M.

"Alexander's Ragtime Band" is greater than they said it was.

Periodically Hollywood produces a picture that stands out as a beacon along the highroad of motion picture progress—and such a picture is Darryl F. Zanuck's production of Irving Berlin's great saga of three decades in the march of America.

Add story to cast and direction and the 20th Century-Fox film at the Temple Theatre amounts to a picture that for years to come will be remembered as a turning point—a new trend,—the utilization of memorable melodies in a dramatic story of the screen's mightiest moment.

The Berlin score is, of course, without previous or subsequent parallel. It took the Shakespeares of syncopation 27 years to write it, and every one of the 28 songs, used wholly or partially in the picture, topped the hit parade of its era. They are the milepocts along rhythm's conquest of mankind from the Barbary Coast to Carnegie Hall.

In the bewildering brilliance of "Alexander" one remembers that Tyrone Power starts with a small band in a honky-tonk. Don Ameche writes the tunes which Alice Faye sings. Love smolders, flares, cools, blows up and is rekindled over the years for Tyrone

Test Your Brakes
Use our Bear Brake Tester —takes only six seconds— no cost to you. We want your patronage.
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MOST "TROUBLES" Never HAPPEN

YOUR VOICE, when it takes a trip on telephone, travels over a delicately balanced and highly complex electrical system. Hundreds of things could happen to break up your voice's path. Most of them never do.

These potential "troubles" rarely materialize because the men who direct and operate your telephone system have not been satisfied merely to repair damage after it has taken place. They have demanded that weak spots be sought out and corrected beforehand. All the nineteen thousand Southern Bell employes, in one way or another, join in this effort.

Subscribers' lines are checked periodically from the local testboards. The intricate equipment in the central office is tested constantly, particularly the relays and contacts. Emergency power supplies are provided.

Underground cables are filled with gas to detect leaks in the cable sheath. Aerial cables are checked, open wire lines are patrolled, to stop the "breaks" before they occur.

Men and money are required to do this never-ending job of "preventive maintenance," but the work is in keeping with the Bell System's aim to give you a telephone service that "is more and more free from errors, imperfections and delays."

R. V. OWENS,
District Manager
SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED

The New PLYMOUTH Are Here

We are offering drastic price reductions on our used cars in order to make room for this beautiful new car. Come in today—and "Save with Severance"!

1—1935 Chevrolet 2 Doors
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PHONE 369
W. G. HENDERSON, MGR.
20% discount for cash and carry. Please bring your dry cleaning with your laundry.
Cash and Carry - Delivery Daily

LINDSEY
IS NOW IN NEW LOCATION
1727 6th Street
—is the place and we want you to be sure and come in and see our new store. Better prepared than ever to serve you. A visit to our store will be appreciated.
Sincerely,
U. S. LINDSEY, Manager.
Five Points Grocery Company
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EAT BROOKSHIRE'S ICE CREAM It's Better!

PHONE 45
to obtain Meridian's finest, most dep... able guaranteed cleaning and pr... services. . . AND
GO TO THE GA...
Friday night, September 16, 8 P. M. ... see a real gang of Meridian High ... cats trim Morton. We are boosting ... Wildcats.
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'S DOMAIN: A LAND OF INDIVIDUALISTS

ongressional Inquiry Touches A ple Who Are Slow To Accept A Way Of Life

By Russell B. Porter, Knoxville, Tenn.

the most spectacular Tennessee Valley Au- in the American people itself in the bitter con- ith the private power come to head in the al investigation now here, there has been part of which less nas ut which may prove ly more important. in the sudden (from the e of the whole range ideas from this great ment of the New Deal on containing from a economic point of view, most backward areas try.

e Southeastern States TVA cuts across are by rural and agricul- re is the cotton econ- southern part of the its varied heritages old plantation culture, racy and Democratic le, and its present- a large percentage landowners and pov- debt-ridden, disease- farmers and share- or white and negro. h, particularly in the foothills of East Ten- s is there is the corn he hopeless scratching living on gullied so dignified, of the ills and the hill people. traditions of pioneer the wilderness, the and the Republican heir vanity in many solated, impoverished d existence.

here are no more indi- eople in the world rmers and mountain in the valley are not n those elsewhere, re even more liberty- are proud and de- their independence, long to the "ill-fed, d ill-housed one-third n", as too many of ld rather remain an eir own destiny, poor, than to submit to any dictator, benev- might be, to bring way to life.

etting of intense but ividualism came the s of the TVA out- d by the Federal ith hundreds of mil-

lions of dollars, by the social vision of zealous reformers, and by the slogan of "the more abundant life." TVA was to establish to some extent a sort of informal regional super-government over people who have always been jealous of the principle of states' rights. It was to execute a comprehensive plan for the unified development of the Tennessee river basin for flood control, navigation, water power, agricultural and national defense—in short, for the conservation of natural resources which the people of the region had wasted for more than a century.

It was to carry out a broad program in prevention of soil erosion, use of better fertilizer, diversification of crops and improved farming methods generally, in public health, in housing, and in the whole range of social welfare—among people who took pride in their ability to care for themselves. In building its huge dams and reservoirs, it was to take the land of thousand and move them to new homes, in a country where families had tilled the same soil for generations.

How was all this to be done? Some of the more radical friends of TVA, when it was getting started in 1933, urged it to adopt the methods of the Russian Gosplan, with a quick, arbitrary and ruthless imposition of new methods from above. Those who knew the people of the valley well say that if any such plan of collectivism had been attempted it would have been stopped overnight by an outpouring of mountain men with their squirrel guns and of farmers with their pitchforks.

Instead, TVA adopted the slower but more democratic policy of persuasion, of education, of "selling" itself and its ideas for the social and economic improvement of the region in terms of their meaning t the individuals concerned. It enlisted the cooperation of existing State and local agencies which were known to and trusted by the people, such as the county agricultural agents, the land-grant colleges and the public health services. The results have not been spectacular but they have been encouraging. Slowly but surely the new social philosophy is winning support among these highly individualistic people, despite many difficulties and much opposition which have been and still are being encountered.

Typical of TVA methods in "selling" its program for the social improvement of the valley are its demonstration farms. These are situated in every county in the valley. They are selected by the farmers of the community themselves, at meetings called by the county agent. The farmers chosen receive free superphosphate fertilizers produced by TVA at Muscle Shoals nitrate plant. In return they agree to follow the advice of TVA and associated government agricultural experts in a scientific farm-management program. Depending on the nature of their particular problems, they rotate and diversify their crops, replace row crops like corn with cover crops like clover in order to repair their gullied and washed-out fields and terrace their land to prevent erosion.

Neighboring farmers watch the progress of these demonstration farms from year to year, and every season more and more farmers in the valley begin to follow the example of TVA demonstrators. Gradually the teaching of soil conservation is spreading, and today many farmers are cooperating in the task of reclaiming eroded fields and hillsides.

In addition to helping farmers work their land more efficiently, the program is designed to advance the TVA flood-control and navigation objectives, as it provides for action by thousands of farmers to hold as much as possible of the rainfall on their lands instead of letting it rush down to the river and its tributaries, carrying precious topsoil along with it, as in the past, to swell floods and impede navigation.

Through the demonstration farms, TVA is also trying to educate the people of the valley in opportunities for growing more varied cash crops in order to increase their cash income, now pathetically small, and to enable them to become greater purchasers of clothing and other manufactured goods. It is also seeking to raise their standards of living by rural electrification and cheap power for farm work. It is teaching them how to raise cattle and other live stock, fruits and vegetables, so that they can have beef and other food-stuffs to vary the monotonous and unhealthful pork and corn diet of a large part of the valley's population. Eventually it is hoped to raise the health standards and productivity of the valley by such means, since much of the traditional shiftlessness of the "poor whites" and negroes of this section is attributed to low vitality due to poor diet.

All this is decidely a long-range program, which will take years, perhaps generations, to work out. Success demends upon the cooperation of the people themselves. Despite obstacles that have had to be overcome in the indifference of many to any improvement of their living conditions and the hostility of others toward any interference with their rights to sink deeper into the life of the rural slums, progress is being made and the program is going ahead.

The most highly dramatized difficulties have taken place among the mountain people, of all the natives of the valley the most individualistic, who are still imbued with a good deal of the pioneer psyeology. Of course not all of the mountain men and women are "hillbillies," nor do all live in conditions of poverty, squalor and illiteracy. As a group they come from sound Anglo-Saxon stock, with fine traditions of courage, intelligence and honor, which are lived up to by many today.

But among them is a disproportionately large number who can neither read nor write, who get all their ideas out of an ultra-fundamentalist interpretation of the Bible without any other source of knowledge, who know little or nothing of the modern world, and who seem content to remain entirely cut off from the stream of its activity. They appear satisfied with their meager cash incomes of $160 or $200 a year, their one or two room unpainted shacks, their lack of modern sanitation and medical attention, their diet of pork and corn meal and their faded patched and tattered clothing—overalls and shirts for the men, gingham dresses for the women and ragged hand-me-downs for the children. The men are unshaven and men, women and children often go barefoot. Back in the coves the men make corn "likker" in neighborhood stills, the women smoke home-made tobacco in corn-cob pipes, and both men and women use snuff and chewing tobacco. Child marriages are not as common as they were once, but still take place. Sometimes a bride of 13 or 14 is to be seen playing games with the children of her husband by a former marriage.

Men, women and children are suspicious of strangers and are extremely reticent. In the more settled communities, suspicion gradually gives way to hospitality and kindness toward the stranger who shows he comes with no ill intent, and reicence is finally replaced with conversation. But many communities are still more or less lawless, with most of the men carrying guns, with feuds still prevalent and with the stranger always in danger, especially if he shows any signs of being a hated "revenooer," of which all "outsiders" are automatically suspects. Some remote areas are used as "hide-outs" by bandits.

In surveying land to be cleared for reservoirs, TVA timber cruisers have sometimes run across moonshine stills in action. On such occasions, as soon as they suspect a still from seeing smoke rising ahead, they begin to "call the timber" as loud as possible, in order that there may be no "misunderstanding" as to what strangers ar doing in the woods. Once a timber cruiser found several stills running on one property in one afternoon, together with a cache of twenty kegs of newly run liquor. In one of the stills the fire was roaring, the steam hising and the liquor running out of the coil into a keg, but the operators had vanished into the bushes, leaving behind two guns, some clothing and some groceries. These incidents are "never mentioned."

In dealing with the mountain people TVA has had to take their characteristics into account. They are agumentative and obstinate in negotiations—and extremely deliberate. Their life is not adjusted to high speed and they have little appreciation of time. Even in dealing with one another they do not go straight to the point but first spend much time in talking about such subjects as crops and the weather. When they do come to the point they insist on discussing every angle in great detail. They are suspicious of all legal documents. Frequently, instead of recording the deeds to their property, they keep them in bureau drawers or old shoe boxes with other valuable documents. They are serious and meticulous about making affidavits, being extremely sensitive about their honor and truthfulness.

They have been found to be as trustful of those they know and like as they are suspicious of "foreigners." TVA land buyers and farm representatives have found them childishly appreciative of small things when their confidence is won. An old man was completely "pleasured," for example, by the gift of the first "ready-made" cigarette he had ever smoked. In remote sections there was tremendous admiration for a portable typewriter, which was called by one oldster a "right peart printin' machine," with the admission that he had "hey'rd of 'em," but had never seen one.

It has been found necessary to be very tactful with those who cannot read or write. Despite their own illiteracy they respect education and are ashamed of their lack of it. They hate to admit their shortcomings. They say they do not have their glasses with them, that their hands are too nervous or clumsy to write, and that they had rather "touch the pen."

One man insisted on ample time to read an easement. "I don't sign nothin' till I've read it with my own eyes," he said. After "studying" it for five minutes, without realizing it was upside down, he made his mark, explaining that he could not write his name because he had cramps.

Some are so ignorant that they have been unable to understand the explanations of how the construction of the TVA dams would flood their land. One man jeered at "those TVA suckers" after he had got the money for his land, because they told him he could

(Continued On Page 5.)

It is seldom that the public sees Eleanor Powell, the energetic, vivacious and very gifted dancing star in such a mood of relaxation, and it's more than attractive. Miss Powell is tentatively scheduled to do "Honolulu."

BE WISE!

You can ride our busses in the city for only five cents. Why use your automobile to and from your work? Ride a bus, save your money and help solve our traffic problem.

THE SAFE WAY TO GO—THE WAY TO BE SAFE

The Meridian City Lines

TUNE IN FOR SOME REAL NEWS!

Meridian Radio Fans . . . we have moved the location of our business to 2212 8th St. The removal is being made in order that we may expand our business and better serve the needs of our patrons.

For all past patronage, we are appreciative. For future patronage, we are grateful.

Phone 1085

SERVICE

Football weather is coming . . . be sure your radio is in first-class condition before the season begins.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction on all radio repair work. Ask our patrons . . . they will tell you what quality work means . . . and has meant to them.

We will appreciate a visit by you . . . or a phone call.

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Meridian's Most Completely Dependable Prescription Pharmacy.

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Holsum Wins By Choice

Rocka Chicka Boom
Rocka Chicka
Rocka Chicka
Boom Boom Boom
Rip Rah Ree
Rip Rah Ree
Holsum, Holsum,
Yes Sir - - reeee.!

One Two Three Four
Two Four Three Four
Who in the Heck Are We For?
HOL—
HOL—
HOLSUM!

BAXTER AND STUART AGAIN SELECT SMITH'S HOLSUM BREAD FOR "WILDCATS" TRAINING CAMP

For the second consecutive year, the Meridian High "Wildcats" got the benefit of that good SMITH "HOLSUM" energizing, ever-fresh bread during their training season. Coaches Jim Baxter and Clyde Stuart, without hesitation, picked Smith's "HOLSUM" to aid in rounding the team into top form quickly.

As generous supplies of Smith's "HOLSUM" prove beneficial as an energizing food to the Wildcats, so will it find favor in your home DAILY.

Remember—boost the Wildcats by purchasing your season tickets NOW. Be at the opening game against Morton Friday night, September 16—Kick-Off Time, 8 P. M.—and follow the team through the season.

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"Where Quality and Purity Count"

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THE LOG

wo months' 'Round the Home Cruise is ended. Passengers who signed up on the good ship "Better Living" as well as others will be interested in hat

92 Automatic Elecric Water Heaters
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many washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and a multitude of other smalles were selected by customers we serve during the cruise.
ore than 10 carloads of merchandise is in addition to the sales of dealers. ts a total of 678 major appliances newly gone to work proving value. his large volume of equipment means to men who make it, transport it, we thank you. To your enjoyment of its use we dedicate our service, e who did not sign for the cruise we renew our invitation to visit our ur nearest dealer at any time—now for instance—that you too may

PROFIT - - By Using Electricity Freely

MISSISSIPPI POWER COMPANY

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
815—22nd Avenue
Offices in The Meridian City Lines Building
Phone 1141
Box 745

UNCLE JIM

Had Uncle Jim lived he would be 98 today. Uncle Jim was an old slavery time negro who could neither read nor write, but his philosophy transcended that of most mortals.

The last words of Uncle Jim were, "I ain't brought no sin into this world and I ain't taking none out with me." And he didn't.

He left this world with his conscience clear of deliberately harming a human being. His was no negative philosophy. His mind was ever seeking an opportunity of helping others. He didn't stop with helping human being but carried his philosophy on into the animal kingdom. On one occasion a horse fell down in the street from over-exertion or lack of food and Uncle Jim ran a block to get him a bucket of water and spent his last nickel for some sugar which he said, "might make him feel better."

He often said that if you love God you will also love his creatures. He always contended that you could not divide love—you could not love one man and hate another, or love one group and hate another group—if you had love in your heart. And you could not love God if you hated anything that God had made. His whole life was love in action.

In the latter part of March, 1862, Uncle Jim and his "young marster" left near Gainesville, Alabama, to join the army of General Johnston near Shiloh. On the morning of April 1, Uncle Jim received his orders:

"You stay behind, Jim, and out of the line of fire. I wouldn't have you hurt for anything."

Uncle Jim tried to go with him but his "young marster" turned him back. All that day, Uncle Jim sat under an oak and listened to the rattle of musketry, the deadly explosion of canister and the shouts of battle that arose above the roar of cannon. Night came on and the moon rose red in the eastern sky. The first day of the battle was over and the armies were resting.

Over the battlefield, amid the dead and dying, ran a barefoot negro boy with a canteen of water in his hand calling for his master. There was no answer—only the moans of the dying and the cries of the wounded. Then he began feeling the heads of the dead and dying, because "young marster had curly hair." In the early hours of morning he found him—facing the enemy as he had fallen. And back over the field, with his dead on his shoulder, stumbling and weeping, went Uncle Jim.

We honor him today as one worthy of being honored; as one worthy of having his name remembered and enrolled upon the tablets of time. Uncle Jim was an humble negro but his life was a pure white flame of devotion. His skin was black but his heart was all encompassing. He taught us one lesson—the lesson of love for all that God had made. He learned that lesson, he said, "from my old marster and missus." And Uncle Jim was the exemplification of that lesson.

No nobler heritage was ever bequeathed a people than that heritage bequeathed by our forefathers to Uncle Jim and to us. Let us cherish that heritage because it rises above the petty quarrels and disputes of men, and he who loves his fellowman "abides in the shadow of the Almighty."

In honoring Uncle Jim we do but pay respect to those qualities which he possessed and which endureth from everlasting to everlasting.

"I ain't brought no sin into this world and I ain't taking none out with me."

THE SWASTIKA

In India the swastika is a symbol of good luck. The early Christians engraved this sign on medals which were worn as amulets to ward off evil and disease. It is part of the seal of theosophic societies and is frequently seen as part of the mystic signs of secret societies. It is a concealed symbol in the Fellowcraft's Degree of Freemasonry.

The symbol also occurred in ancient or pre-historic Aztec ruins; it was found, for instance, in the ruins of Uxmal, in Yucatan; and it was found in Aztec temples in Mexico. By the ancient Phoenicians it was called "The Cross of the Four Great Gods."

This symbol was considered in Scandinavian or Norse mythology to represent lightning, and was called Thor's hammer.

It is sometimes defined as an armed cross, or fiery cross, the symbol of the whirling energy which creates a universe, "digging holes into space," and more poetically forming vortices which are atoms for the building of worlds.

The Germans have adopted the swastika as their symbol. But for them it is considered the worst of all bad luck because they adopted the swastika that faces toward the west. It is sometimes known as the female swastika. The true swastika faces the rising sun, the light, the east, and denotes progress and spiritual development. The shadows are in front of the German swastika. Germany adopted a true symbol of her decline.

THANKS

The Jackson Daily News publishes an editorial from The Courier-News in its column "Editorials of Note." For this, The Courier-News feels highly flattered and more than pleased. The Jackson Daily News is a great newspaper, it has a true sense of literary values and an appreciation of constructive journalism. Its editor is—well—he's a fine fellow and Jackson—it's not such a bad place after all. We do appreciate our editorial being selected as among those "outstanding."

Mr. Geo. W. Beeman, superintendent of education of Lauderdale county, is so impressed by The New Citizen Pledge published in this week's Courier-News, that he is going to present a copy of it to every history teacher in Lauderdale county with the request that it be brought to the attention of every student in our schools.

"We can do no greater thing," said Mr. Beeman, "than to instill into our children a reverential love of country. The time is now and the pledge is a welcome instrument."

May good luck attend you, Professor Beeman, in this undertaking. May good fortune smile upon you and follow you in all your ways. There is no nobler task than the one in which you are engaged and we wish you well.

INDIFFERENCE

Nothing may injure a community more than indifference to the problems which may face it on the paths upward to growth; in a sense, if such an indifference may exist, it is an indication of lack of competent leadership—not so much of those in authority but of those who lead in natural civic effort.

Meridian faces a problem today—that problem is to render aid to the farmers of East Mississippi and West Alabama. It is Meridian's problem because Meridian is the natural agricultural center for the two sections and because Meridian boasts of the fact—annually. It is a problem for Meridian and Meridian's people to solve because leadership is not collective in other areas. At least a solidarity in leadership has not been obtained for many long years, insofar as other communities may be concerned.

The Courier-News takes the definite position that two things are needed at this time to help farmers in this area—one is a cold storage facility and the other is a canning plant—

The cold storage plant would stabilize the local market, make possible foreign markets and offer long-needed independence to the farmer.

A canning plant would stabilize farm economy the year 'round.

These two units, together, would mean diversification of farm activities.

As previously stated, these things may be obtained only through the display of competent and wise leadership.

Once—the federal government offered to construct a cold storage plant in Meridian. If the federal government made this offer—once—the federal government will re-make the offer. If we wanted a cold storage plant once, we can want a cold storage plant again. If we don't want a cold storage plant, we don't give two whoops and a holler for the farmers of our East Mississippi and West Alabama section.

This is logical to believe—a sensible conclusion.

The Courier-News would like to see Meridian the greatest of Mississippi communities. The Courier-News believes Meridian, one day, will out-strip Jackson, but that we will never do it by sidestepping the most vital problem ever to confront a people.

One of the strange facts in connection with this particular problem is that State College leadership also once fostered such a movement. Even J. B. Snider, lieutenant-governor, says the addition of cold storage facilities constitutes the state's most vital need. Just a few short months ago our State College leadership participated in a local effort to determine the value of such units. Yet—little or nothing has been done.

No doubt Mr. Snider seeks the governorship of Mississippi in the coming elections and will use the cold storage plant as a political weapon.

No doubt our State College officials are so engaged and so interested in establishing educational-political power within Mississippi, they have lost sight of the current problems.

And no doubt our local leadership has been blinded to the truth of conditions in our own particular area.

As for Mr. Snider——he has put the cart before the horse.

As for State College officials—they have squandered the greatest opportunity for real leadership ever offered to them.

As for our Meridian leadership—we carry the hope they will become enlightened and fight for those who carry the real burden—

Our farmers.

Meridian, in and of itself, is the real hope of East Mississippi.

One other thought-provoking predicate may be laid at this reading:

Ten, twenty, thirty or forty years will be required to rebuild our forest resources—King Cotton is gone—we have no local farm markets to speak about—foreign farm markets are a joke.

Where may the farmer turn?

ROBIN IS AILING

"In our opinion, these United States have a sick man at the head of the government. He is sick in body and we believe that his ailment is warping his judgment. His grievance is unfortunate. But it should not be permitted to bring disaster to this country. Right now, Europe hangs upon the brink of war. A few loose blasts of the tongue and America maybe sucked into the conflict.

"Troubled days are ahead for this nation. We've traded our principles for WPA projects. We've traded democracy for PWA grants. We've traded fundamentals for RFC loans. We've traded America for F. D. R."

The above excerpts come from an editorial written by our esteemed contemporary, Robin Weaver, editor and publisher of the Neshoba Democrat.

To be fair with Mr. Weaver, there was more to the editorial—so much, this publication hasn't the space to waste on it. To be exact, the entire article was a tirade upon the person of the president of the United States. The editorial was titled: "F. D. R. Goes G. O. P."

If there was one single constructive thought in the whole of the editorial, we could not find it. If there was one single helpful suggestion in the whole editorial, we could not locate its whereabouts. If there was one thought which was beneficial to the splendid residents of Neshoba county, or any other county, it was not visible.

Robin says:

"We've traded our principles for the WPA."

Who is "we," Robin?

Who said so? Who are you? How do you know it? Can you offer anything to replace WPA? You said, "we have traded our principles."

We haven't—you have, Robin.

This publication believes it is high time the editors of this state, and other states, wake up to the fact that this type of editorial is wholly destructive and not constructive. We need thinkers nowadays and people are not interested in Robinistic Jeremiahs. We need builders and not destroyers. We need helpers and not hinderers. May the day come soon when we will push and not pull. The people want to know something. They are tired of this "who shot John" business.

The inferences cast upon the person of Franklin D. Roosevelt by Mr. Weaver are totally unfounded—unfair and unjust—especially since Mr. Weaver's paper is called "The Neshoba Democrat."

This publication, with others, doubts the efficacy of many policies endorsed by the federal government, but it would not stoop to the act of casting a reflection upon the character of one of the greatest leaders for the masses this nation has ever seen. Such an act is below democratic-minded people.

The upholding of principles should constitute the main editorial effort—men matter so little in the light of time.

And how little has become what was once a very dignified newspaper—The Neshoba Democrat.

And how far from the democratic party has strayed—Robin Weaver.

SALARIES

A good executive should be well paid; and so should a good workman. But it is too often the case that the president of a corporation gets a million dollars a year for seedent of a corporation gets a million dollars a year for seeding to it that thousands of the employes do not get over fifteen dollars per week! Sometime ago it became known that the president of a tobacco company received a salary of a million dollars a year and also bonuses and other "favors" that netted him more than another million. You may be quite sure; however, that the girls who do most of the manual labor are not paid more than fifteen dollars a week. In all probability it is much less than that.

To understand the injustice of paying an employe fifteen dollars a week and the "boss" a million dollars a year, let it be asked how long the employe would have to work to receive what the president of the corporation was paid for one year. The fifteen dollar a week men would have to work fifty-two weeks every year, without losing a single day, for just a trifle less than one thousand, three hundred years! Nearly thirteen centuries! Tobacco companies are not unique in the matter of absurd salaries. It's the practice in the insurance companies, the steel trusts, the publishing business and elsewhere. The sums thus paid are not salaries. They are in essence legal thefts from the stockholders. No man can really earn a million dollars a year, can add that amount of wealth to what the world possesses, unless by invention; and those who invent instead of being paid per value created often have it stolen from them. There is a fiction that the head of a great corporation is of tremendous value to it because of its greatness and shrewdness. But what happens when the supposed paragon dies? The business goes on just the same and nobody knows the difference. In England there is a cooperative business concern that pays little more to the chief executive than to other workers. It owns mills and factories and farms and stores by the hundreds and operates a line of steamers to bring goods from foreign lands. As a business it is one of the most successful in the world and doubtless one element in its success is the principle of justice in the distribution of salaries.

L. W. ROGERS.

A POWER

There is a Power whose care
Teaches thy way along that pathless coast—
The desert and illimitable air—
Lone wandering but not lost.

This is the musing of William Cullen Bryant on the waterfowl, and from that the Christian Science Monitor makes this observation as to the "purple martins," and other members of the feathery tribe:

"Suddenly, from nowhere and everywhere, it seemed, they gathered on the telephone wires, only a few days ago. There were hundreds of them and they peeped and whistled to one another—probably the older ones instructing this year's fledglings—until quite as suddenly they were gone, and North America will not see them again until next April. It was the southward migration of the purple martins, almost the first birds to leave, and big 'apartment houses' on poles in many a back yard are empty.

"The birds that have the farthest to fly leave first. Some of the warblers have gone. Others remain till late. Shore birds are on the wing. Tree and bank swallows follow the martins, which spend their winters in South and Cetral America. Master Bobolink journeys in leisurely stages to Central Brazil. The flycatcher family starts from north temperate America in August. Robins, bluebirds, catbirds, and sparrows start late, and the seedeaters are the last to go. Indeed, cardinals, mockingbirds, sparrows of various kinds, Carolina wrens, and even robins and bluebirds, often spend the whole year in the Ohio and Potomac valleys.

"So, though we hardly realize it, migration has begun and will be at its height for a month after mid-September. Moulting time is a period of quiet for the songsters, during which the gayest dressers don sober traveling garb. None has fathomed the mystery of the bird migration instinct. Nor can human wisdom understand how these tiny feathered ones find their way during long and perilous flights."
—Jackson Clarion-Ledger.

YOUR IDEALS ARE CREATIVE

"As you think, you travel; and as you love, you attract. You are today where your thoughts have brought you; you will be tomorrow where your thoughts will take you.

"You cannot escape the results of your thoughts, but you can endure and learn, can accept and be glad. You will realize the vision (not the idle wish), of your heart, be it base or beautiful, or a mixture of both, for you will always gravitate toward that which you, secretly, must love.

"Into your hands will be placed the exact results of your thoughts; you will receive that which you earn; no more, no less. Whatever your present environment may be, you will fall, remain, or rise with your thoughts, your vision, your ideal.

"You will become as small as your controlling desire; as great as your dominant aspiration."

TANGIBLE EVIDENCE

The Goodrich Tire company announces the expenditure of $5,000,000 annually for Mississippi cotton.

In the premises, the sale of Southern cotton constitutes Dixie's greatest and most important problem. The Goodrich purchases are tangible evidence of that firm's desire to aid in solving this particular problem, and an example of the Goodrich effort to join hands in the rehabilitation of the Southern farmer.

This publication congratulates Ben Nabors, manager of the Meridian Goodrich Stores, on being a part of one of America's most splendid organizations.

This publication also congratulates the Goodrich company for the ethical operation it has maintained for so many years.

Goodrich products are good. Goodrich representatives are good citizens.

And none better than Ben Nabors and his Meridian unit.

CITIZENSHIP

At the request of many readers of The Courier-News, The New Citizen Pledge is reprinted in today's issue.

"Citizenship in the United States is a thing too commonplace, when it ought to be a sacred challenge, a high trust, a cause that rallies to such a pledge as this those who would preserve and those who would improve and safeguard the ppivilege. Do we want to make citizenship not only a name but a position of responsibility, accepting not only the privilege but also the obligation to work for America, that it may be sound in its policies—international, national and local—broad in its interpretations of its responsibilities to its own and to other people, strong in the stand that it takes in the problems which confront the world. Citizenship should not be a placid existence. To be a citizen should be a thoughtful contributor to America's welfare. Here is a cause worthy of heroes."

THE WORLD AROUND
Surveyed By GAULT MacGOWN

From time to time, social scientists have been searching for signs on the German horizon of an antidote for the extreme Nazi nationalism that is so distasteful to freedom-loving people.

Now I hear, from a friend who has just returned from a tour of the Reich, of a tender plant that will flourish in Germany so long as its leaders keep back the floodgates of war and aggression.

It is born of the idea that this world should not be a vale of tears; but a vale of happiness—with artificial sunshine if necessary, turned on the shadows cast by the boulders and thorns.

In this thought is a great philosophy. It is that when the whole of Germany is so illumined, the barriers of hate will be broken down and the tide of mutual sympathy will flow to other nations. Apparently, there is nothing in this philosophy, so far, that has earned the disapproval of the Nazi leaders; its principles indeed are being used to enthuse German youth for labor in the cause of illumining the gloomy places.

—o—

Practically applied the principle has been used to provide cheap vacation trips for workers and their families to all parts of Germany so that they may see its gay places as well as the gloomy; special steamships have been built to show them foreign lands. New bathing resorts are being created at the seaside that will take care of 20,000 people at a time, and a cheap automobile is being turned out so that motoring may no longer be regarded as a pleasure only for the well-to-do. Working places are being beautified throughout the land, so that engineer and artisan may not live lives amid perpetual gloom and smoke.

The founder of this movement, which ties in so well, for the moment, with Nazi programs, is Dr. Robert Ley, president of the International Central Bureau for Joy and Work. His general idea is that in a world that was turning toward Marxism for a solution of its economic difficulties, there ought to be some way of making the masses happy without the bloodshed of a class struggle.

Whether he has discovered that way or not I do not pretend to know. But there is one simple test we can all make. Dr. Ley has proclaimed that "we are the absorbed in our work that we find no time even to think of war. We want the joy of life to percolate so that Europe may be a family of peoples." We can watch to see how he stands if goose-steppers start marching to bring joy to the Sudeten Germans—with bomb, cannon and machine gun.

Sorrows Of Conquest

How good deeds amid the horrors of war illumine the world is illustrated in news that has just reached me from Nippon. The memory of Florence Nightingale, the nursing heroine, is being honored there with the devotions accorded to a Buddhist saint, taking rank with Kwannon, the goddess of pity.

On the summit of a hill near Hanayashi, a column has been erected which carries the sign of the Red Cross and an inscription in Japanese: "Florence Nightingale, Kyuku Kanzeon," that is to say: Florence Nightingale, the goddess who saves men from suffering.

Not far away is a very fine statue of the heroine of the Crimea and the founder of the nursing service. It shows her in her long brocaded nineteenth century garments carrying the lamp with which she illumined her path from tent to tent among the suffering soldiery.

Japanese women whose husbands are at the front have piled flowers, fruits and cakes about the statue in the hope that her spirit may move at the camp-fires in China and Manchoukuo.

Suffering in wartime is never one-sided. Humanitarians have long realized that it is not the average man and woman of the nations that must be blamed for conflict. It is the politicians who give the marching orders when their ideas of good will go bankrupt.

So when we picture today Japanese women prostrate before the image of Florence Nightingale, it brings home to us the [illegible] tation that the [illegible] quest are not worth [illegible]

Fruits Of Peace

Encounters between sentries and their [illegible] not always productive [illegible] Indeed, now and then [illegible] edy injects itself [illegible] tion.

Such happened [illegible] tries—policemen, [illegible] on our most duty [illegible] kuo frontier one [illegible]

Said Patrolman [illegible] to Patrolman Chin [illegible] "What's that money [illegible] there?"

Said Chin Yong-[illegible] like a Russian to [illegible] his hands up!"

A few minutes [illegible] pletely overawed [illegible] reporting to their [illegible] lice Sergeant Chin [illegible] note how carefully [illegible] have been preserved [illegible] had taken prisoner [illegible] mediaeval Russian [illegible] their ownerness.

It was true. The [illegible] fog was General [illegible] mander-in-chief of [illegible] Eastern G. P. U. [illegible] walked across [illegible] he explained, "I have [illegible] next on the list is [illegible] purge!"

Such are the [illegible] a story that has just [illegible] to me from a friend [illegible] "It illustrates," [illegible] once the bogey-man [illegible] nation, the most [illegible] can happen. What [illegible] Koff none of us [illegible] guess. The fact was [illegible] a trusted Stalinist [illegible] promoted to the [illegible] present in Japan [illegible] who had been [illegible] first Trotskyite [illegible] logical explanation [illegible] that having persecuted [illegible] high places, he feared [illegible] when he reached [illegible]

The Cat's Whiskers

There is a dog [illegible] that inhabits the [illegible] bule of New York [illegible] minal that has [illegible] ory that if you [illegible] will walk over [illegible]

Every day, [illegible] flects to right or [illegible] crowds of [illegible] flock from train to [illegible] again.

I stood and watched, the other day, [illegible] was a custom [illegible] weather and the [illegible] conditioning.

The cat has [illegible] can find an Adelphi [illegible] a post-prandial [illegible] a door of a restaurant [illegible] terminal exit. [illegible] taurant door opens [illegible] cooled breeze [illegible] whiskers. In the [illegible] far out in the [illegible] heat of the day [illegible] nearer the breeze. [illegible] have her pans [illegible] on your life. The [illegible] minutes march [illegible] of her in the [illegible] sand commuters [illegible] to the right of her. [illegible] The long line of [illegible] bent like a bow [illegible]

GAULT.

The inhabitants [illegible] are mostly of [illegible] Only about two [illegible] show traces of [illegible] stock.

MOSE
Milk Mea
Try It T

Dr. Pe

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Domain

(From Page Three)

ntil it was flooded. that would never ad lived on that river and his "pappy and nd him," and the ever come up that e worst floods. He se who had to be ireboats after the Norris Reservoir fi- to their porches. a buyer look over morning after water Reservoir had caused e overnight, a far- don't guess it will do ook her over. The come to an end. o rain for nigh on yet this here river s last night. Mister, seemin' to?"

hillbillies" come down the reservoir every are unconquerable- huge white Norris ey could not believe their own eyes.

scuff at the TVA n programs. They ection of their hill- act of God," accept about which noth- e and look upon religious" or against the Bible."

for TVA have gration a dominant dations. One rave with snow flurries buyer made a trip ox mountain trail a river in a canoe dowed-out log. He room cabin which ers. The door was he could see a few fire fireplace. He ed a little old woman r, wearing an old-

f No-Nox and that Gulf Gas

f the orange disc

on-McLean —25th Ave.

ervice Station —46th Ave.

ervice Stations —19th Ave. —36th Ave.

ervice Station —28th Ave.

ice Station —22nd Ave.

ulf Station ighways 11-80

Ray —29th Ave.

McLean —54th Ave.

PRIMM, ributor

The Marines on the Job in Shanghai

The fighting has died down in Shanghai, but the U. S. Marines still have to assert their authority once in a while to preserve the peace. The Yankee Devil Dogs are pictured above as they disarmed a member of the Japanese army special service bureau and dumped him in a marine car after he and two of his fellow officers sought to terrorize Chinese in the U. S. defense sector of Shanghai's International Settlement. Note that the marine at the left, pointing the machine gun, is taking no chances of anything going wrong.

fashioned sunbonnet, although the sun had not been shining for two or three days. He identified himself, and she said: "Come on in, but it ain't gonna do you any good."

He spent most of the day in an unsuccessful attempt to get his signature to a contract. Finally, he picked up his maps and papers, put them in his brief case, took his hat, and said: "Aunt Rachel, as one Christian person to another, I honestly believe you are making a mistake you will always regret." She peered intently into the face and then said: "Brother, let's pray."

The buyer, a 300-pound man, knelt down alongside Aunt Rachel on the hand-hewn floor with his head on an old split wood bottom chair, while she made a long prayer. After the final "Amen," she said: "Now, brother, you pray." He was taken by surprise, but managed to deliver a short prayer, ending: "And may this good woman receive divine guidance so that she may know the right and proper thing to do. Amen."

Then both sat in their chairs a long time, the buyer staring into the fireplace and waiting for Aunt Rachel to break the silence. Finally she did so by saying: "I'm going to sign."

The mountain people frequently make up their minds on the basis of their appraisal of a man's face. One elderly woman refused to sign a contract because she told the buyer she could see from his face that he wasn't right with Jesus. In another case, a "hold-out," a rather eccentric old man, who had refused to talk business with several buyers, was immediately impressed by a new buyer who had a rather broad cheery face. "Brother," he said, "you has a uncommonly honest face."

When they began to talk terms the farmer broke into tears but continued to remark: "Stranger you has a honest face, stranger your sure has a honest face."

Finally he agreed the contract but when the buyer left he heard the old man mumbling to himself: "Brother, you has a honest face, but a mighty slick tongue."

Men and women often weep with joy at the thought of selling their old homes no matter how miserable such shacks may be, and of moving away. Some have never been out of the country in which they were born. In the great majority of cases they have settled in new homes either in the same county or an adjacent county.

A farmer 74 years old lived on the bank of the river with his daughter and several grown children. He had bought the land when he was 20 years old, built a house on it, married about the same time and lived on this one spot for fifty-four years. All his children had been born there.

There were two ways of getting to his farm. One was to walk three miles over the mountain, the other was by boat. The buyer went both ways and was unsuccessful both times. The owner refused to sell and declared he would sit in the road in his favorite rocking chair and let the water cover him up when it backed up from the dam.

A few weeks later the farmer crossed the river with one of his sons and drank some moonshine on the way back. He took out his pistol and began shooting holes in the bottom of the river so that the water would run down these holes instead of going to Norris Dam. When he found that the water continued on its usual course instead of running down the holes he became so angry that he knocked a hole in the bottom of the boat with an axe. Then he and his son swam ashore. When he sobered up he was so ashamed of himself that soon afterward he went to the nearest crossroad settlement, got in touch with the buyer and signed a contract.

In some cases the emotional disturbance over moving is caused by a real dread of change. Usually the person involved has never been away from the "cove" or "hollow" where he or she lives, even for a single night, and cannot bear to part with relatives, friends, church and school. Sometimes there is a fear of being compelled to leave the mountains. Probably no one except real mountain folk can fully understand their feeling for the mountains and how they like to "wake up in the morning and be sure the mountains are still there," although any one who is in mountain country at dawn or twilight can feel some of it.

In East Tennessee they tell of pioneer families from that section who went west years ago. They crossed the Great Plains, right through some of the richest farm lands in he world, to settle finally on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, still obliged to struggle for a hardy living from barren hillsides, but happy in the eternal sight of their beloved mountains. There have been instances in which landowners, including elderly women, have chased TVA engineers and land buyers away from their property with guns, axes or other weapons, but for the most part even these irate persons have yielded to persuasion in the end, and there have been relatively few cases in which TVA has had to resort to condemnation proceedings under the government's right of eminent domain.

The case of Tennessee Woodchuck was somewhat different. Mr. Woodchuck and his wife, Clayborne, owned a farm in what is now Norris Reservoir. They lived in a two-room log cabin on top of a hill with their nine children, ranging from 6 months to 12 years, and Mrs. Woodchuck's mother, who was over 80.

To reach their cabin the land buyer had to drive in low gear up a washed-out road with a grade so steep the wheels kept losing traction. Arriving just after the noon meal he found the whole family gathered in a semi-circle around an open fire, although it was a warm, sunny Spring day. He was invited in through the wide-open door, and joined the circle. So did three dogs, which went to sleep with their noses pointing to the fire.

He talked for more than an hour in an attempt to convince them that the TVA-appraised valuation of their farm was fair, and that they could resettle satisfactorily on another place. His talk, according to his report, was "interspersed with the children playing, the babies crying, the dogs jumping up and barking whenever there was a noise outside, the juice of the tobacco and the juice of the snuff sizzling at frequent intervals in the fire."

Suddenly there was a grunting and squealing, as an old sow with a number of pigs about two months old, appeared at one door, while two mules came at a gallop around a corner of the house. The sow and her pigs made a dash through the house toward the opposite door, the dogs started to bark, the children started to yell, and Mr. Woodchuck solemnly directed: "Get those —— pigs out of here." One of the dogs grabbed the sow by a hind leg, and she skidded across the floor, knocking the mother-in-law in one direction and her snuff in the other. But after quiet was restored, everybody felt in good humor, the contract was signed, and the buyer started down the mountain again.

Tennessee Woodchuck was not the only unusual name found among property owners in the valley. Some old deeds revealed such names as Minnie Minor Hatties, A. Turnipseed and Will Godbehere.

In one cabin which had to be razed to make way for Norris Reservoir was found a fire which the owner said had been burning steadily for 150 years, although he later admitted that it had been allowed to go out on various occasions, and had had to be rebuilt any number of times since the War Between the States. At any rate, TVA sent out a truck with grappling irons, which picked up the whole fireplace, including the fire, and installed it with the fire still burning in the man's new home.

The expected number of shiftless and improvident people has been found. One man was very insistent on getting his money promptly for the sale of land which did not include the house he lived in with his large family. The buyer, observing that the family appeared poorly fed and clothed, and that the house was a leaky and tottery shack, handed him the check with the remark that now he could buy his family some clothes and repair his house. "No, I hain't neither," replied the newly rich man. "I need this money to buy me four more foxhounds."

Some have been found, also, who said they were "good republicans," or that they were against the TVA and the whole New Deal, or that they got along without loans, electricity and all that for many years, that kerosene lamps were good enough, that they didn't need anyone to tell them how to farm their lands, and that they didn't want anything to do with it all.

Most of the obstacles have been encountered in dealing with the lowest stratum of the population. That group is not typical in its inertia and ignorance of the best of the mountain people, but in its dependence of spirit it is typical of all. Well-to-do or poor, educated or untutored, virile or run-down, they all resent any sort of regimentation or bureaucracy. They take the attitude that "we'll do it if we don't have to," but not otherwise, even if it is for their own material good.

Accordingly, TVA in its broad plan—leaving out of consideration here the controversial power program and the internal dissension among the directors—is proceeding slowly and cautiously to "educate" the people of the valley to a better way of life through example and cooperation. It seeks to rebuild the valley not by socialization but by awakening, enlivening and enlightening, and to realize far-reaching social objectives while at the same time safeguarding democratic political controls.

A motor which can travel 19.6 miles on a gallon of fuel oil, according to its makers, has departed on a tour of 16 chief manufacturers of trucks and automobiles in the East and Canada.

The machine would travel less than half that distance on the same amount of gasoline, it was explained. It carries a 30-gallon fuel tank and is powered by an engine made under the Swedish Hesselman patents functioning in what formerly was a 12-cylinder Cadillac.

The companys purpose is to demonstrate that such an engine can be used advantageously to provide power for trucks. It is not a Diesel, but is said to have Diesel economy in addition to the convenience of a gasoline driven machine. J. G. Swain, of the manufacturing company, explained that the engine uses injector spray nozzles to get fuel to its cylinders, but that the fuel is ignited by a spark instead of by heat developed by compression.

This means, Swain added, that the engine does not have to withstand such severe pressure. Its parts are lighter without sacrificing either power or structural ruggedness. It can be cranked as easily as a gasoline engine. A gasoline primer is used to insure quick starting.

Lower operation costs make the Diesel type of engine desirable for use in automobiles, but further developments must come before this is practical, company officials said.

A skier leans forward when going down hill, and backward when taking a rise.

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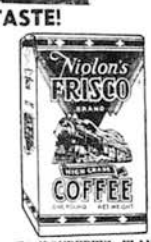

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Every package of our fine coffees and teas CONTAINS A COUPON. The coupons entitle you to Useful, Attractive and Valuable Premiums when presented at our store at 8th Street and 23rd Avenue. Here is a new list of late arrivals.

	Coupons
—EXTRA SPECIAL—	
CUPS AND SAUCERS, Plain White BOTH	2
CUPS, Plain White	1
SAUCERS, Plain White	1
PLATES, Plain White, 7 Inch	2
PLATES, Plain White, 9 Inch	3
PLATES, Plain White, 10 Inch	4
CEREAL BOWLS, Plain White	2
TEA GLASS COASTERS, Crystal	1
FRUIT JUICE SETS, Orange Design, Pitcher and 6 Glasses	8?
FRUIT JUICE SETS, Tomato Design, Pitcher and 6 Glasses	8?
FRUIT JUICE GLASSES, 5-Oz. Orange Design	4
FRUIT JUICE GLASSES, 5-Oz. Tomato Design	4
FRUIT JUICE GLASSES, 5-Oz. Crystal	2
—BLUE GLASSWARE—	
PLATES, 7 Inch	8
PLATTERS, 12 Inch	12
SALAD OR DESSERT PLATE, 4 Inch	3
CUPS AND SAUCERS BOTH	7
SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS EACH	4
CREAM PITCHER	7
SUGAR BOWL	8
PITCHERS, 2½ Quart	12
PITCHERS, 3/4 Gallon	18
ICED TEA GLASSES, 12-Oz.	4
SHERBETS, Crystal	3-4-7
SHERBETS, Pink	4
SHERBETS, Blue	4
DOUBLE CANDLE HOLDERS, Crystal	9
MILK PITCHERS, Plain White, 1 Qt.	18
MILK PITCHERS, Decorated, 1 Qt.	18-25-37
SERVING TRAYS, Round, Decorated, 13½ Inches	9
SERVING TRAYS, Oblong, Decorated, 19 Inches	19
TULIP PITCHERS, Roseville Pottery, 3/4 Gallon	46

	Coupons
MIXING BOWLS, Large, Enamel, Blue	19
MIXING BOWLS, Large Enamel, Orange	19
FRY PANS, Aluminum	19
FRY PANS, Steel, Small	6
FRY PANS, Steel, Medium	17
FRY PANS, Steel, Large	23
BOILERS, Aluminum, 2 Qt., with Handle and Cover	32
DOUBLE BOILER, Aluminum, 1 3 4 Qt.	39
BOILERS, Without Cover, 1½ Qt., Enamel	14
BOILERS, With Cover, 2 Qt., Enamel	24
BOILERS, Without Cover, 2 Qt., Enamel	16
BOILERS, With Cover, 3 Qt., Enamel	27
BOILERS, With Cover, 4 Qt., Enamel	33
RICE OR MILK DOUBLE BOILER, 1 1 8 Qt., Enamel	38
RICE OR MILK DOUBLE BOILER, 1 3 4 Qt., Enamel	41
RICE OR MILK DOUBLE BOILER, 2 3 4 Qt., Enamel	49
RICE OR MILK DOUBLE BOILER, 3 1 2 Qt., Enamel	55
COLONIAL BOOK-ENDS	46
ASH TRAYS, Green, Glass	4
BUTTER DISH, Glass, Crystal, Round, Covered	9
BUTTER DISH, Glass, Crystal, Green, Square, Covered	9
BUTTER DISH, Glass, Pink, Round, Covered	11
SYRUP PITCHERS, Glass, Green, Crystal	9
WASH BASINS, Enamel, 4 Qt.	17
WASH BASINS, Enamel, 3 Qt.	24
PERCOLATOR, Aluminum, 4-Cup	32
PERCOLATOR, Aluminum, 6-Cup	56
PERCOLATOR, Aluminum, 8-Cup	66
PERCOLATOR, Aluminum, 12-Cup	76
DRIPOLATOR, Aluminum, 4-Cup	37
DRIPOLATOR, Aluminum, 6-Cup	43
DRIPOLATOR, Aluminum, 8-Cup	51
DRIPOLATOR, Aluminum, 12-Cup	90
DRIPOLATOR, Enamel, 8-Cup	49
WASTE BASKETS, Large, Assorted Colors	23

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ployes of The Meridian City Lines, e take pride in our work and at this olicit your patronage.

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on't forget—let's all boost the Wild- o another undefeated season.

Sincerely,

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PIANIST——TEACHER

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ANNOUNCEMENT

We wish to announce the removal of the Dean-Bowdoin Appliance Company to 2212 Eighth Street.

We also wish to announce Mr. H. N. Lackey is now associated with the Dean-Bowdoin Appliance Company.

The removal of our place of business will enable us to render an enlarged service to the residents of this city and to the residents of East Mississippi and West Alabama.

As in past operations, it will be our purpose to conduct our business in an ethical, courteous manner—to the end that our patrons may be assured of perfect, guaranteed satisfaction in all transactions, regardless of the largeness or the smallness of their nature.

We respectfully invite you—each and every resident of Meridian—to visit us in our new location.

DEAN-BOWDOIN APPLIANCE CO.
2212 8th Street

RAIL MERGERS CARRY MUCH INTEREST IN MERIDIAN PROGRESSIVE CIRCLES

The movement toward railroad consolidation, which ended abruptly following the stock market crash in 1929, would seem from recent events to be due for a revival, according to informed views in Wall Street. However, the methods used to bring about consolidations in the immediate future are expected to be in marked contrast to those followed in the pre-1929 era.

The merger moves of other days were both spectacular and costly. A striking instance was the purchase of control in the Wheeling & Lake Erie by the Van Swearingen interests, which earned what was to all appearances a corner in Wheeling stocks, if it was, nevertheless, ruled to be technical. The New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) spent $29,000,000 in acquiring the Wheeling stock and it recently announced it would be unable to pay the notes issued to finance this transaction.

Purchases Prove Futile

Secret purchases of any such kind by the Atchison and Pennsylvania, then corporations were other features of that era. The unprofitableness of such ventures to the railroads themselves was brought out recently when savings banks and insurance companies, to whom the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is trying to sell its holdings, refused to buy the Missouri Pacific when offered to them at $20 a share. The Missouri Pacific was bought for $46 a share by the Van Sweringen interests and the Kansas City Southern, once a part of the Van Sweringen system, is controlled now by Harvey C. Couch and associates who also control the Louisiana and Arkansas Railway. Mr. Couch in this case is to be affected by an exchange of stock—a device long recommended by members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In the case of the Gulf, Mobile and Northern and the Mobile and Ohio, a new company would be created in which the Burlington and the Southern would have a controlling interest.

Other Merger Possibilities

Another merger possibility discussed in Wall Street is that of the Southern Pacific Company and the St. Louis Southwestern. The Southern Pacific paid $20,000,000 for control of the other line, but attorneys of the Southern Pacific have testified to the commission that their merger would save only about $750,000 annually. The St. Louis Southwestern also is in bankruptcy and a drastic reorganization would reduce to a minimum the Southern Pacific's interest.

Another railroad merger which also awaited a certainty but for which the outlook is clouded now is that of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and the Erie Railroad. After many years of spectacular moves by the Van Sweringen interests, the C. and O. obtained the I. C. C.'s permission to take control of the Erie. Scarcely had this permission been received when the Erie went bankrupt. Here again the question of how much of the controlling interest will survive is a problem. However as the C. and O. paid $45,000,000 for control of the Erie, it is expected that the former company will put up a stiff fight to retain some measure of control.

Some security-holding groups have proposed a merger of the Chicago and North Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific. Both companies are in bankruptcy, so that an equitable means for merging them would be more feasible now than at any other time. Moreover, there are no large holdings of stock by individual interests in either of the companies. In the case of the Missouri Pacific the filing of a reorganization plan was delayed by the efforts of the management of the Alleghany Corporation to retain control of the line. No such obstacle would be presented should a merger of the two Northwestern lines be attempted.

BIOGRAPHY
Luise Rainer

A sixteen-year-old girl, with no previous theatrical experience stepped on a bare stage for an audition. She spoke lines of a scene she had learned in half an hour. A day later, as the leading lady of the company's most important play of the season, she was started on a career that sent Luise Rainer flashing like a meteor across Europe's theatredom.

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer talent scout saw her on the stage in Vienna. Machinery was set in motion that resulted in a contract, and she was brought to the studios. Her first picture—the first, for she never made one in Europe—was the Viennese romance, "Escapade," with William Powell.

Though a prodigy of the theatre, Luise did not come of theatrical parentage. Her father, Heinz Rainer, is a merchant. For many years he lived in the United States, becoming a naturalized citizen, prior to returning to Europe to set up a business. Her mother, Emy Rainer, had never been behind the scenes of a theatre.

During her childhood, Luise's family was wealthy. She had the advantages of the finest schools in Europe—eight in all—owing to the fact that her father had a passion for travel and took his family with him wherever he went. As a child, Luise toured Switzerland, France, Germany and Italy. Although tremendously interested in music, art and modeling, Luise at the age of sixteen decided upon a theatrical career.

Max Reinhardt presented her, and Vienna recorded her an overnight triumph. She played mature roles in Deval's "Mademoiselle"; Dreiser's "American Tragedy"; Wasserman's "Lukardis"; Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure"; Jara's comedy "Is Geraldine an Angel."; Casbolard's "The Sardine Fishers"; and Pirandello's "Six Characters in Search of an Author." Vienna, Paris, London, all acclaimed her one of the greatest emotional actresses of the day.

It was while playing in "Six Characters" that Luise was urged to come to Hollywood by M-G-M. She felt at last that she would like to try the new medium, so she accepted and signed a long-term contract.

After scoring a tremendous hit in Escapade", she was assigned the role of Anna Held in "The Great Ziegfeld". This united her once more with William Powell, and Director Robert Z. Leonard, and brought her into association with another star, Myrna Loy. She then co-starred in "The Good Earth" with Paul Muni. Her most recent picture is "The Emperor's Candlesticks" with William Powell, "Big City" with Spencer Tracy, "The Toy Wife" and "The Great Waltz" with Fernand Gravet.

Aside from the dramatic roles, in which she concentrates to the exclusion of all else, Luise is, personally, a brilliant, enthusiastic girl. She takes all kinds of music—and her tastes range from Beethoven symphonies to modern jazz. A talented dancer, Luise has taken a fancy to tap dancing.

KENNEDY GAINS UNUSUAL NICHE IN DIPLOMACY

Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, here only since March 2, already has become a legendary figure.

London's bus drivers, hairdressers and bricklayers, unlikely to know of any foreign envoy here, are familiar with Kennedy's name.

He has been popularized and "humanized" and the starch removed from his diplomatic shirt front by the moment he set foot on English soil.

"Kennedy," remarked one observer, "does not regard Britain simply as the repository of ancestral bones."

The vast wheels of publicity have been set in motion to acquaint Britons with Kennedy as the father of nine children, the man who made a hole in one at Stoke Poges golf course and who blocked American debutantes bent on bowing their way to social eminence at the royal court. The London Cockney as well as the nobleman also has been made aware that Mrs. Kennedy is a woman of exceptional beauty.

Carves Niche Rapidly

Nowadays such publicity is the stuff of which even diplomatic fame is woven. Against this background has arisen the figure of a 49-year-old American ambassador who is reputed within a few weeks to have won the confidence of British cabinet ministers.

The snowball of legend grows swiftly.

"Why, Kennedy is running Britain," exclaimed an agitated British journalist, representative of a respected conservative daily, talking with this correspondent one day.

Leaving such exuberant opinions aside, there remains the fact that Kennedy has made friends and a reputation here with amazing rapidity. However inexperienced he may be in international politics, the belief that he enjoys the confidence of President Roosevelt to an unusual degree has endowed Kennedy with great influence in London. The British think if anything vital occurs and Kennedy makes recommendations to Washington, they will be listened to intently.

But if he is known as Roosevelt's friend, Kennedy also is regarded as a man of "safe" political and economic views.

While regarding his principal function as reporting the British scene to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull accurately and unbiased they, new ambassador has lost no time in telling responsible Britons what's what in the United States.

Stresses Tax Tip

His favorite theme on which he has been dwelling in many a talk with Britain's rulers, is the United States' refusal to consider any policy—at home or abroad—"unless" he has made clear, naturally includes that fifth of the globe's surface called the British Empire.

Notwithstanding the British penchant for facing the political dilemma first and for arguing that soldiers, tanyonts and bombers must be removed from the international highways to smooth the path for merchants, Kennedy has made a constant refrain here of his belief that the economic attack is more important than the political.

However new he is at the diplomatic game, soon after his arrival Kennedy formed an influential enemy into a friend. An important Kennedy's sentiments toward the diplomat's country have been anything but friendly. When they first met socially here, Kennedy drew the diplomat aside, gossiped with him although they had been Harvard roommates and at the close of their talk assured the man that it had been not only a pleasure but a rare delight to have chatted with such rapidity and in colloquial as free of the claptrap of diplomacy. It was the European diplomat so pleased, who told the story.

MARTIAL ROME WILL REBUILD PEACE SHRINE

Perhaps it is significant that an altar of peace is about to rise in Rome just when the specter of a new world war is rising.

This altar of the famous Ara Pacis Augustae, erected by order of the Roman senate to glorify Augustus for his ability in restoring peace internally and externally after a long period of wars abroad and civil-service strife at home. The occasion was the return of the emperor from a journey to Gaul and Spain, where he had accomplished outstanding things: restive populations still smarting under the blows administered them by Julius Caesar, to accept Rome's rule peacefully.

It was viewed as a dedication of August for also having brought an era of welfare and prosperity to the empire. It was Rome's 741st year, or 13 years B. C.

Good Omen Cited

Whether a coincidence and whether he meant to associate the two facts symbolically, Premier Benito Mussolini took the final decision to re-erect the Augustan ara on Good Friday, April 15, on the eve of the signing of the pact designed to restore amity and confidence between Great Britain and Italy following a two-year period of tension.

The ara will not be re-erected on it original site, on which now stands a big, semi-medieval building, the Fiano-Almagia palace. It will rise a short distance away, and precisely in front of that section of the Augustus mausoleum which overlooks the Tiber. A number of modern buildings and a small park have been torn down to make room for the ara.

For centuries the mausoleum had been surrounded by slums. The monument proper had been transformed through additional structures into an auditorium, known for the past 50 years as "Augusteum Hall."

The slums were cleared two years ago, and modern apartment houses or office buildings are being constructed around the monument. The latter, round-shaped like Adrian's mausoleum, will stand isolated among these buildings. The structures built over it likewise have been demolished and they will be replaced by spherical, cypress planted terraces, narrowing gradually toward the top, which will give the mausoleum its original appearance.

Building Square Shaped

The ara, according to a design engraved on coins of the Augustean epoch, was a square-shaped, unroofed, all-marble building, with an altar in the center. The outer walls were decorated with high reliefs reproducing foliage ornaments, animals, mythical, religious and history scenes. These reliefs are of exquisite workmanship and, it is said, are the best specimens of the Roman sculpture. This is particularly true of the scenes portraying Augustus 'triumphal entry into Rome after his journey into Gaul.

The human figures in these scenes represent, it is asserted, the Aryan types in their most pure and noble features.

EYE OPENERS—by Bob Crosby

A
16 INCH GUN
WILL FIRE FURTHER
WHEN POINTING TO
THE EAST THAN
WHEN POINTING TO
THE WEST
AT THE SAME
ELEVATION.
COWS, IN SOME PARTS OF THE U.S. EAT WILD ONION, AN GIVE MILK WITH AN ONION FLAVOR!
Bob Crosby
THE EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION OF A THIMBLE-FULL OF LIQUID, MAKES POSSIBLE AUTOMATIC HEAT CONTROL OF MODERN GAS RANGE OVENS

When firing large 16-inch guns, the rotation of the earth must be taken into consideration. The projectile will travel, at certain ranges, 100 yards further when fired to the east, and will fall 100 yards short when fired to the west.

Wild onion grows as a weed in some sections of the United States. Dairymen are always fearful when their stock gets into these fields, for it spoils the milk!

Modern gas range ovens are turned on and off automatically by clock control, and exact oven temperature, once set, is maintained by the expansion and contraction of a small quantity of liquid in a capillary tube. The action of the liquid automatically regulates the gas flame. Thus, the modern housewife may be miles away while dinner cooks!

JAPAN PLACES 4 MILLION MEN IN JOB DRAFT

Japan is mobilizing its workers and using them as a civilian army under a discipline nearly as strict as that imposed upon soldiers in the field.

Under a government ordinance being prepared for enforcement this fall, some 4,000,000 workers in key industries will be registered, indexed, assigned jobs at regulated wages and moved about as the government dictates.

The mobilization of labor, being carried out under the national mobilization act, is a tremendous change in the traditional Japanese attitude toward employment. Previously, except for the enforced military training, a man's career has been largely a matter of family consideration. Now the state is being substituted for the family as the deciding factor in the choice of work.

Labor Unions Weakened

Labor unions, existent but never strong, will have even less influence in the future.

The objective of the plan for labor registration is to have a continual and ample supply of workers for the munitions industry.

Article 21 of the national mobilization act provides:

"When found necessary for purposes of national general mobilization, the government may, in accordance with the provision of an imperial ordinance, cause subjects of the Empire, or those employing or using subjects of the Empire, to report on matters pertaining to their vocational ability, or examine the vocational ability of subjects of the Empire."

Under that general authorization, the government has been preparing detailed requirements. The newspaper Kokumin said that the ordinance would be ready for enforcement in November.

Modified Conscription Plan

As outlined in advance, the ordinance will:

1—Require the registration of all males between the ages of 16 and 60 who have been holding jobs directly or indirectly related to the munitions industry in the past three months.

2—Require the registration of men who have studied in engineering or mining universities or schools.

3—Demand reports from employers who engage five or more workers.

4—Put into effect enforcing and regulatory machinery.

5—Provide for inspection of employed personnel.

6—Provide for examinations to determine vocational aptitudes.

7—Carry provisions for shifting of workers from job to job as necessity requires.

8—Perevent changes of employment without permission.

9—Provide wage scales.

After the plan is in operation, workers will receive identification cards, and will be subject to call when need for their services arises.

AIRLINES SPEED WORLD FLIGHT

Travelers soon may be able to fly around the world by normal air services in 20 days.

The possibility is foreshadowed in plans now being perfected by Imperial Airways and their associated companies throughout the empire. The plans are the most ambitious air developments yet devised for a girdle round the earth.

The first important move will be made within the next month or so when Mercury, upper unit of the flying-boat Mata, will start the regular transatlantic service between Newfoundland.

In the other direction, new type flying-boats will leave Southampton and blaze an empire trail across Egypt, Palestine, Irak, Arabia, India, Burma and Malaya to Australia.

The new Tasman route will then be established, flying-boats making the 1,100-mile sea crossing between Brisbane and Auckland, New Zealand.

From Auckland flying history will be made when the giant boats take off on a new route across the Pacific Ocean to San Francisco. From there the route will extend to Vancouver. Here, land planes will wait for mails and passengers and be flown by trans-Canada machines to Montreal, where they will link up with the Atlantic services.

By August eight of the secret 25-ton flying boats will be delivered for a series of test flights before they are put into regular service in the "round the world" program. They will have new type tanks, improved wireless equipment and many other up-to-date devices.

An observer can be raised 210 feet from the ground in 25 seconds on the telescopic steel mast which is the pride of the British artillery. The mast is mounted on a motor truck.

The Volga is the longest river on the European continent.

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PEANUT BRITTLE
Only 10c Per Lb.
Mrs. Crown's Peanut Brittle is a marvelous Candy . . . it's the best buy in
BUY TODAY!

BOOST THE WILDC
Don't forget the Wildcats play their game in Meridian Friday night, Sep ber 16, against Morton. Make your to attend, and support the team by chasing season tickets at once.
We hope the team will have a season and that the present school will prove the best yet—
Even as we hope you will make berry's your regular daily headqua
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FOR BETTER FOUNTAIN DRINKS
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Where Purity and Accuracy Count
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Pepsi-Cola is the nation's finest and oldest established approved health drink. It quenches thirst and peps up tired feelings. It's delicious—delightfully refreshing.
And let's hope the Meridian High Wildcats will maintain sustained energy and pep to take the Big Eight championship this year. Be sure and attend the game Friday night—Meridian vs. Morton.
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Pepsi-Cola For Pep
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CORONA—Lump, Egg or Nut . . . Ton
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DIXIE NUT . . . Ton
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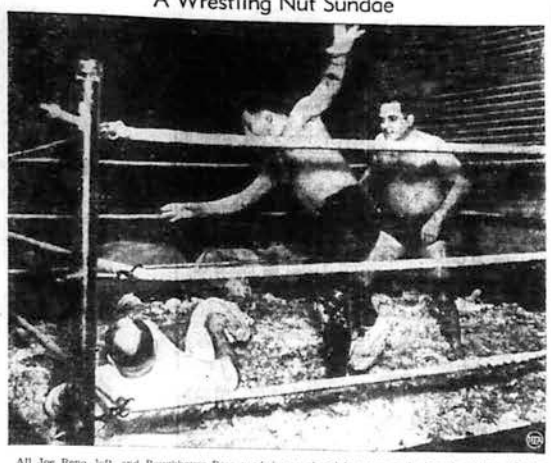
A Wrestling Nut Sundae



All Joe Reno, left, and Roughhouse Ross needed was chocolate sauce and almonds to top off the evening in good shape when they put on their wrestling match in 315 gallons of ice cream in Minneapolis. Referee Bobby Bylund finds the going slippery and takes a sip of chocolate, strawberry, and vanilla. As far as anyone was able to tell, Reno won.

ALABAMA

Last chart: Ends: Shoemaker, Warren, 182; Sanford, 190; Blackwell, 190; Cobbs, 195. Tackles: Wood, 215; Davis, 225; Reddick, 215. Guards: Hostick, 197; Hill, 215; Feehee, 187; Hargett, 190; Center: Cox, 190; Averyhardt, 205. Backs: Zivich, 176; Bradley, 165; Mosley, 163; Boswell, 165; Walters, 170; Davis, 185.

AUBURN

Last chart: Ends: Burnett, 180; Harrison, 195; Whatley, 175. Tackles: Russell, 205; Nichols, 205; Wolff, 210; Ellis, 205. Guards: Howard, 195; Thorpe, 210; Cook, 190. Center: Morgan, 185. Backs: Walker, 165; Kenmore, 165; Kelly, 170; Cantrell, 175; Hansworth, 170.

VANDERBILT

Last chart: Ends: Frank-Elliott, 185; Evans, 180. Tackles: Kominsky, 210; Smith, 190; Gaines, 185. Guards: Dunkerson, 185; McLemore, 212; Fuller, 190. Backs: Marshall, 146; Houssenschmidt, 185; Hinkapus, 180; Huggins, 180.

TENNESSEE

Last chart: Ends: Bowdre, 168; Hendricks, 176. Tackles: Woodall, 200; Cowan, 186; Guards: Thomas, 196; Smith, 178; Center: Little, 185; Backs: Wood, 166; Duncan, 180; McCarthy, 170; Bailey, 190; Bartholomew, 190.

GEORGIA TECH

Last chart: Ends: Smith, 165; Allen, 185; Rimmer, 185; Wood, 201; Canning, 210. Tackles: Hart, 190; Center: Little, 185; Backs: Wood, 166; Duncan, 180; McCarthy, 170; Bailey, 190; Bartholomew, 190.

GEORGIA

Last chart: Ends: Godfrey, 205; Rodney, 180. Tackles: Miller, 205; Kirehem, 215. Guards: Groves, 200; Clay, 200; Center: Smith, 180; Backs: Kriss, 170; Banker, 195; Cassidy, 180; Sauer, 190.

GEORGIA

Last chart: Ends: Bartee, 180; Eldridge: Badgett, 240; Guards: Johnson, 175; Shapiro, 196. Tackles: Rutledge, 205; Fordham, 168; Stevens, 175; Center, 180.

KENTUCKY

The weight chart: Ends: Graham, 180; Murphy, 185; Parker, 210; Ward, 185. Tackles: Crowder, 190; Donagin, 196; Hart, 210; Sanders, 200; Williams, 325; Kinard, 195; Schwerdtman, 216. Guards: Schneller, 175; White, 200; Burns, 200; Canella, 170. Center: Autrey, 185; Crowe, 200. Backs: Bradley, 200; Hall, 190; Lehshardt, 180; Mann, 185; Mauvegale, 155; Smith, 150; Tillman, 165; Dodson, 180; Bishing, 190; Whittington, 170.

KENTUCKY

The weight chart: Ends: Garland, 174; McCubbin, 185; Phillips, 190. Tackles: Brown, 200; Linden, 220; Eigner, 215. Guards: Sydnor, 200; Vires, 195; Palmer, 195. Center: Hinkebein, 200; Black, 195. Backs: Sherman, 185; Jackowski, 185; Hedge, 170; Shepherd, 169; Davis, 165; Lutz, 180; Combs, 173; Weigand, 193; Ishnael, 195.

FLORIDA

The weight chart: Ends: Ramsey, 175; Walker, 190; Pennington, 180; Whiddon, 185. Tackles: Goff, 220; Crabtree, 190; Hassett, 210; Seestedt, 195. Guards: Kocasis, 205; Gardner, 195; Lightbown, 190; Battista, 200. Center: Oxford, 190; Berry, 185. Backs: Blalock, 177; Dewell, 175; Walton, 185; Parnell, 183; Smith, 160; Mulcahy, 167; Hanna, 178; Taylor, 168.

DUKE

The weight chart: Ends: Burns, 190; Perdue, 196; Darnell, 185; Marion, 195. Tackles: Ribar, 190; Haas, 195; Hardy, 195; Maleney, 193. Guards: Yorke, 180; Johnson, 190; Davis, 205; Mongelli, 185. Center: Hill, 195; Robb, 170. Backs: Spangler, 185; Killian, 184; Tipton, 180; G. McAfee, 178; Hennis, 175; W. McAfee, 165; O'Mara, 195; Robinson, 175.

CLEMSON

The weight chart: Ends: Goans, 190; Black, 180; Payne, 176; Okurowski, 185. Tackles: Pennington, 200; Miller, 205; Flatman, 220; Hall, 200. Guards: Simmons, 205; Dietz, 175; Tisdale, 185; Huckaby, 200. Center: Woods, 180; Sharpe 185. Backs: Bailey, 165; Magee 168; Pearson, 170; Trexler, 175; Bryant, 160; McFadden, 180; Wallis, 198; Coleman, 175.

V. M. I.

The weight chart: Ends: Taylor, 175; Brittingham, 160; Irwin, 171; Coleman, 170. Tackles: Strickler, 205; Miller, 185; Sharp, 183; Nelson, 200. Guards: Echols, 195; Gray, 197; Larrick, 212; Walker, 185. Center: Irby, 185; Atkinson, 178. Backs: Trzeciak, 175; Shu, 185; Kovar, 165; Shelby, 155; Saunders, 167; Chapman, 155; Heely, 165.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

The weight chart: Ends: Gardner, 200; Sullivan, 190; Crawford, 178; Thompson, 190. Tackles: Coon, 200; Novick, 205; Fry, 195; Burt, 190. Guards: Mastrolia, 202; Hines, 165; Johnson, 175; Windley, 195. Center: Retter, 195; Strong, 195. Backs: Taylor, 160; East 175; Rooney, 178; Pavlovsky, 200; Miller, 175; Sabolyk, 165; Sands, 187; Lozier, 200.

MARYLAND

The weight chart: Ends: Bathoff, 187; Beamer, 185; Dwyer, 165; Blazek, 190. Tackles: Albarano, 198; Brown, 220; Davis, 180. Guards: DeArmey, 187; Lauterer, 185; Lloyd, 180; Jones, 160. Center: Forrester, 170; Smith, 180. Backs: Weddington, 178; Meade, 190; Monsroff, 190; Murphy, 145; Hewitt, 165; Delvin, 165; Brand, 170; Boyda, 188.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The weight chart: Ends: L. Craig, 195; Urban, 182; Myers, 175; Nowak, 190. Tackles: Howell, 190; Dorflinger, 200; Granoff, 200. Guards: Hatkevich, 200; Durham, 190; Norton, 175. W. Craig, 187. Center: Sossaman, 190; Burns, 185. Backs: Henson, 175; Dearth, 168; Clary, 182; Little, 167; Grygo, 165; Stroud, 170; Arrowsmith, 185; Grugan, 170.

NORTH CAROLINA

The weight chart: Ends: Kline, 175; Palmer, 185; Severin, 180; Malbors, 175. Tackles: Maronie 200; Kimball, 190; Hubbard, 195; Abernathy, 185. Guards: Woodson, 180; Slagle, 195; Twiech, 205; Megrail, 180. Center: Adam, 180; Smith, 190. Backs: Stirnweiss 170; Lallane, 160; Watson, 180; Hadman, 170; Winborne, 170; Osborne, 170; Kraywak, 180; Vermuele 195.

MISSISSIPPI STATE

The weight chart: Ends: Carter, 180; Topp, 182; Elrod, 185; Harrison, 195. Tackles: Gray, 205; Thomas, 200; Thompson, 196; Alford, 204; Minton, 210. Guards: Weed, 195; Lynch, 176; McDowell, 180; Carpi, 185. Carr, 190. Center: Goolsby, 195; Price, 190. Backs: Whitaker, 182; Thames, 174; Dixon, 178; Mapp 178; Crosy, 170.

L. S. U.

The weight chart: Ends: Kabanaugh, 200; King, 190; Bauer, 195; J. Gormley, 185. Tackles: Friend, 235; Gatto, 265; Farmer 215; Campbell, 205. Guards: Goree, 195; Clark, 200; Messina, 178; Bartram, 195. Center: D. Gormley, 196; Monget, 190. Backs: Booth, 187; Capoleau, 190; Bussey, 187; Miller, 190; Stell, 175; Fite, 182; Anderson, 180; Staples, 200.

MERCER

Sept. 24 Wofford; Oct. 1 Ga. Tech; Oct. 7 Birm. So.; Oct. 15 Georgia; Oct. 22 Tulane; Oct. 29 Oglethorpe; Nov. 5 Presbyterian; Nov. 11 Miss. Col.; Nov. 24 Chattanooga.

1938 Prospect: Just fair. The afterguard backs game here and kicking and passing could be improved considerably. But reserve power is more plentiful and may help a lot.

NORTHWESTERN

Oct. 1 Kan. State; Oct. 8 Drake; Oct. 15 Ohio State; Oct. 22 Illinois; Oct. 29 Minnesota; Nov. 5 Wisconsin; Nov. 12 Michigan; Nov. 19 Notre Dame.

1938 Prospect: A stronger team. A wise whacking line. If Ryan takes up where Heap left off and Vanzo is replaced, beware the Wildcats' claws.

PITT

Sept. 24 W. Virginia; Oct. 1 Temple; Oct. 8 Duquesne; Oct. 15 Wisconsin; Oct. 22 S. M. U.; Oct. 29 Fordham; Nov. 5 Carnegie T.; Nov. 12 Nebraska; Nov. 19 Penn State; Nov. 26 Duke.

1938 Prospect: Only three points below perfect. The early games should develop relief tackle, center and fullback. Then, who can make the Panther pause?

LOYOLA OF THE SOUTH

Sept. 23 Spring Hill; Sept. 30 Brahan-So.; Oct. 7 St. Mary's (Tex.); Oct. 15 La. State; Oct. 22 De Paul; Oct. 28 Southwest; Nov. 5 Texas Tech.; Nov. 13 Creighton; Nov. 20 Catholic.

1938 Prospect: Should roll up yardage. If the flashy backs improve their timing 38 will produce at least an even break.

SANTA CLARA

Oct. 1 Stanford; Oct. 8 Texas A. and M.; Oct. 15 Arizona; Oct. 22 Arkansas; Oct. 29 Mich. State; Nov. 6 San Fran.; Nov. 13 St. Mary's; Nov. 27 Detroit.

1938 Prospect: Only a shade weaker than last year's potent unbeaten team. Except at tackle and end, reserves are needed to keep the record clear.

SO. CALIFORNIA

Sept. 24 Alabama; Oct. 1 Oregon St.; Oct. 8 Ohio St.; Oct. 15 Wash'n St.; Oct. 22 Stanford; Oct. 29 Oregon; Nov. 5 California; Nov. 12 Washington; Nov. 24 U. C. L. A.; Dec. 3 Notre Dame.

1938 Prospect: This may be the Trojans' year. Lack of end and tackle reserves is the only threat. The backfield should make the nation sit up and gape.

SO. METHODIST

Sept. 24 N. Tex. Tex.; Oct. 1 Arizona; Oct. Marquette; Oct. 22 Pittsburgh; Oct. 29 Texas; Nov. 5 Tex. A. and M.; Nov. 12 Arkansas; Nov. 19 Baylor; Nov. 26 T. C. U.; Dec. 3 Rice.

1938 Prospect: The all-soph backfield that finished the '37 season will definitely improve this pictures. Reserve ends would boost the famed passing game.

SOUTHWESTERN

Sept. 17 Howard; Sept. 24 Union; Sept. 30 Sewanee; Oct. 8 Centenary; Oct. 15 Chattanooga; Oct. 22 Birmingham-So.; Oct. 29 Loyola; Nov. 5 Murray; Nov. 12 Millsaps; Nov. 19 Miss. St.

1938 Prospect: Some stronger than last year. Need a punter and better reserves, otherwise backfield is good and line is fair.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN

Sept. 24 Centenary; Oct. 1 Arkansas; Oct. 7 Temple; Oct. 15 Texas A. and M.; Oct. 22 Marquette; Oct. 29 Baylor; Nov. 5 Rhice; Nov. 12 Texas; Nov. 19 Rice; Nov. 26 S. M. U.

1938 Prospect: Turn the spotlight this way. One of the best in the land. The line will likely present the conference title and national fame to the winner.

WASHINGTON

Sept. 24 Minnesota; Oct. 1 Idaho; Oct. 8 U. C. L. A.; Oct. 15 Oregon St.; Oct. 22 Calif.; No. 5 Stanford; Nov. 12 So. Calif.; Nov. 19 Oregon; Nov. 26 Washington State.

1938 Prospect: Phelan wants only a center who can snap the ball and quarterback the defense too. And that's all. Those crunching backs may plow to the national title.

ST. MARY'S

Sept. 24 California; Oct. 2 Gonzaga; Oct. 9 Loyola; Oct. 16 Portland; Oct. 23 U. S. F.; Nov. 5 Fordham; Nov. 13 Santa Clara.

1938 Prospect: Much improved over '37, galloping faster though half the squad are sophs. The backfield is rated the best ever, formed at Oakland.

BRITAIN'S A. R. P.

(Continued From Page 1)

Britain in the first few weeks of a war.

"Since the World War there has arisen in the minds of Continental soldiers a new theory of warfare," he said. "This theory professes on the basis that a powerful air force might be made the instrument of a decisive and speedy victory, if it were used with full determination and ruthlessness. The calculation is that by a series of sledge-hammer blows on the vital strategic centers and great cities of another country it would be possible to produce immediately such a state of disorganization, panic and chaos that the attacked country would be utterly helpless and completely defeated almost before the war had begun."

Defense Against "Knockout"

He described the A. R. P. organization as "Britain's answer to the 'knockout' blow."

Lloyd has completed a series of visits to A. R. P. centers throughout Britain, in which he has personally the effects made by various cities to protect themselves against air attacks.

Among the latest devices now being tried out here for fighting the effects of air raids is a new material called "duratest" which it is said will protect houses against incendiary bombs and machine gun fire. It already has been put through severe tests by experts from the War Office and the Home Office.

It is said that a "duratest" roof is much more effective than ordinary brick, slate or steel in resisting bombs. In one test a number of civilians stood inside a building with a "duratest" roof on which three pounds of Thermit burned harmlessly. A similar quantity would have burned quickly through an ordinary roof.

GIOVANNI CAPRONI

Giovanni Caproni, pioneer of Italian aviation, was born at Massone d'Arco, July 3, 1886.

Ambitious and clever, he worked his way through college, leaving Italy to study abroad in 1900. He won a first degree in civil engineering at the University of Munich when only 17 years old. He continued his studies at Zurich concluding them at the famous Polytechnic School of Liege, Belgium.

Returning to Italy in 1908, Caproni opened a small workshop in his home town. Here he built his first airplane which was successfully tested by his mechanic, Enrico Cobondi, May 10, 1910.

From 1908 to 1936 more than 120 types of civil and military airplanes were designed and built by Caproni.

In 1912 he founded the Caproni Airplane company and in two years planes bearing his trade mark broke more than 20 world altitude, speed and long distance records.

Built First Tri-Motored Craft

In 1914 Caproni amazed the aviation market by building the first airplane of the world to fly more than one motor. It was a heavy, powerful but somewhat clumsy biplane with three 100-horsepower motors. Owing to its cargo capacity, Caproni decided to use it as a bombing plane. It was the first of a long series of bombing planes in which the Italian engineers soon specialized.

These bombers immediately won international fame and the Austrian government, a few years before the outbreak of the World War, invited Caproni to Vienna offering considerable money should he transfer all his factories to Austria. Caproni refused accepting a similar offer from the Italian government.

During the World War Caproni multiplied his factories in Italy and in the Allied nations. He designed and built a great number of bombing planes which were used on a large scale on all fronts.

When the Armistice was signed in 1918, more than 70,000 mechanics and specialized workmen were employed in Caproni factories and plants in Italy, France, England and the United States.

In times of peace, Caproni dedicated himself to naval aviation and in 1920 he designed and built a nine-winged 100-passenger seaplane with eight motors of 400 horsepower each. This plane was not very successful.

Designed Huge Land Plane

In 1929 he built the greatest land plane of the world, an enormous six-motored triplane of 6,600 horsepower.

During the Italo-Ethiopian campaign Caproni built a series of metallic bombing planes which proved of great help to the Italian cause.

The Duperata air squadron Gabriele d'Annio's Legion of the Condemned, which dropped the first pamphlet-making bombs on Vienna revenging the Italian disaster of 1866 was solely composed of Caproni bombing planes.

It was a flying ace, Bruno and Vittorio, also their Caproni, while fighting in East Africa.

Caproni's famous CA 101 for heavy bombing and the CA 111 for light bombing and strategic reconnoitering proved to be of inestimable value for the successful bombing of Ogaden colonial war Italian pilots agreed.

Although a deep admirer of Benito Mussolini and a Fascist since the formation of the party, Giovanni Caproni never mingled in politics.

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ON MISSISSIPPI FARMS

Mississippi farmers are making basic changes and long needed improvements on their farms. According to a summary report just completed by T. M. Patterson, administrative officer in charge, AAA, Jackson, 203,340 farmers cooperated in the AAA farm program during the past year.

These farmers diverted 755,432 acres from cotton and planted 2,281,736 acres in soil conserving crops. They received $7,408,756 for diverting acreage from cotton and $1,795,645 for carrying out soil-building practices. Demand payments totaled $9,282,491.

In carrying out soil-building practices for which they received payment, cooperating producers:

Planted 16,591 acres in alfalfa.

Seeded 717,776 acres in lespedeza, hairy vetch, Austrian winter peas and winter barley.

Planted and plowed under 211,385 acres of summer legumes other than lespedeza.

Plowed under 4,2 [illegible] acres of winter legumes. Plowed under 2,054 acres of green manure crops including rye, oats, barley and Italian rye grass. Turned under 1,266 acres of annual grasses with one of more legume as a winter cover crop.

Applied 249,722 pounds of superphosphate on soil conserving crops and pastures.

Applied 55,712,428 pounds of basic slag on soil-conserving crops and pastures.

Applied 42,958 pounds of Manganese sulphate on soil-conserving crops.

Built 44,186,696 feet of terraces. Established contours on 2,175 acres of pasture land. Built 184,874 feet of ridges on pasture land.

The above figures reveal the remarkable progress Mississippi farmers are making in conserving and improving soil fertility. The results are being reflected in increasing yields of practically all field crops. The increase in per acre yields of cotton in Mississippi during the past 5 years is without a parallel in the production of a major farm crop in the United States.

In addition to these gains, Mississippi farmers have already increased the acreage planted to corpeas and soybeans interplanted in corn.

It has been estimated that British women buy an average of six pairs of shoes annually.

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Don't forget, Goodrich has entered the low-priced tire field with a sensational high-quality, long-mileage tire, the Goodrich Commander. Goodrich also makes special Super-Traction Silvertowns that will pull you through soft, muddy roads. And there are Goodrich Tires for trucks, tractors and farm implements. Insist on Goodrich and patronize your biggest customer. Come in today.

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LOEB'S FOOTBALL SCHEDULES

SOUTHERN

DUKE

Sept. 24 V. P. I.; Oct. 1 Davidson; Oct. 8 Colgate; Oct. 15 Ga. Tech; Oct. 22 W. Forest; Oct. 29 N. Carolina; Nov. 12 Syracuse; Nov. 19 N. Car. St.; Nov. 26 Pittsburgh.

1938 Prospect: A problem line except at center, but those dashing Blue Devil backs ask no odds from any foe. Shouldn't drop more than two games.

CLEMSON

Sept. 17 Presbyterian; Sept. 24 Tulane; Oct. 1 Tennessee; Oct. 8 V. M. I.; Oct. 20 So. Caro.; Oct. 29 W. Forest; Nov. 5 Geo. Wash'n; Nov. 12 Kentucky; Nov. 24 Furman.

1938 Prospect: Going to town! Tulane and Tennessee beware. All-Southern Center Charlie Woods still improving, and Tiger morale gunning at the giants.

DAVIDSON

Sept. 17 Citadel; Sept. 24 N. C. State; Oct. 1 Duke; Oct. 8 Emory; Oct. 14 So. Carolina; Oct. 22 N. Car.; Oct. 29 Furman; Nov. 5 Wofford; Nov. 12 V. M. I.; Nov. 24 W. Forest.

1938 Prospect: Powerful from tackle to tackle, weak at flanks and light in the backfield. A triple-threat development could make it a good year.

FURMAN

Sept. 23 Bucknell; Sept. 30 Geo Washington; Oct. 7 Georgia; Oct. 15 Citadel; Oct. 22 No. Car. St.; Oct. 29 Davidson; Nov. 5 Marshall; Nov. 12 South Car.; Nov. 24 Clemson.

1938 Prospect: Fair. Several games will be close. But with Fullback Shelley leading, the Purple Hurricane may duplicate its '36 state championship march.

THE CITADEL

Sept. 16 Davidson; Sept. 24 Georgia; Sept. 30 W. Forest; Oct. 7 Presbyterian; Oct. 15 Furman; Oct. 22 Tennessee; Oct. 29 Wofford; Nov. 5 Richmond; Nov. 11 Oglethorpe; Dec. 3 N. C. State.

1938 Prospect: Weaker than last year's Light Brigade. The line needs relief, blocking must be bettered, but passing will keep the Cadets in the battle.

MARYLAND

Sept. 24 Richmond; Oct. 1 Penn State; Oct. 8 Syracuse; Oct. 15 W. Maryland; Oct. 22 Virginia; Oct. 29 V. M. I.; Nov. 12 Florida; Nov. 19, Georgetown; Nov. 24 Washington and Lee.

1938 Prospect: A fine shot at a perfect record. Veterans in abundance and many speedy sophs. The unusual reserve strength, if it works up fast, will give the Terrapin the race.

NORTH CAROLINA

Sept. 24 W. Forest; Oct. 1 N. C. State; Oct. 8 Tulane; Oct. 15 N. Y. U.; Oct. 22 Davidson; Oct. 29 Duke; Nov. 5 V. P. I.; Nov. 12 Fordham; Nov. 24 Virginia.

1938 Prospect: A dandy first team, even with the all-star right side of the line gone. Reserves are plentiful but lack experience wanted for those four big fracases.

NO. CAROLINA

Sept. 19 Erskine; Sept. 24 Xavier; Oct. 1 Georgia; Oct. 8 W. Forest; Oct. 14 Davidson; Oct. 20 Clemson; Oct. 28 Villanova; Nov. 5 Duquesne; Nov. 12 Furman; Nov. 19 Fordham; Nov. 26 Catholic.

1938 Prospect: Brighter, though a good many sophs are in the Irish-style lineup. Should break even, and maybe turn the tables on Georgia in the process.

VIRGINIA

Sept. 24 V. M. I.; Oct. 1 Wash. and Lee; Oct. 8 Navy; Oct. 15 V. P. I.; Oct. 22 Maryland; Oct. 29 Wm. and Mary; Nov. 5 Columbia; Nov. 12 Harvard; Nov. 24 North Carolina.

1938 Prospect: Gloomy. Lack of material, as usual, irks the Cavaliers, and they may drop another notch. There's a long chance for the backfield to come through.

VIRGINIA TECH

Sept. 17 Em. Henry; Sept. 24 Duke; Oct. 1 Army; Oct. 8 Wm. and Mary; Oct. 15 Virginia; Oct. 22 Washington and Lee; Oct. 29 No. Car. St.; Nov. 5 No. Carolina; Nov. 11 Richmond; Nov. 24 V. M. I.

1938 Prospect: Ouch! Ten starters lost. Tech seems weak against power or passing, but is faster, and needs drive to shake the light scrappy backs loose.

V. M. I.

Sept 17 Elon; Sept. 24 Virginia; Oct. 1 Navy; Oct. 8 Clemson; Oct. 15 Richmond; Oct. 22 Wm. and Mary; Oct. 29 Maryland; Nov. 5 Wake Forest; Nov. 12 Davidson; Nov. 19 Roanoke; Nov. 24 V. P. I.

1938 Prospect: The Keydets must drill furiously to better the .37 record. Ends and center show weakness. Reserves from the fine frosh should sharpen an otherwise well-balanced attack.

WASHINGTON AND LEE

Sept. 24 Hamp.-Syd.; Oct. 1 Virginia; Oct. 8 W. Virginia; Oct. 15 Kentucky; Oct. 22 V. P. I.; Oct. 29 Richmond; Nov. 5 Centre; Nov. 12 Wm. and Mary; Nov. 24 Maryland.

1938 Prospect: Probably strengthened enough to win more than half and wreak revenge on Virginia Tech. The sophs are good and raise the Generals' battle hopes.

WAKE FOREST

Sept. 17 Rand. Macon; Sept. 24 No. Carolina; Sept. 30 Citadel; Oct. 8 So. Carolina; Oct. 15 N. C. State; Oct. 22 Duke; Oct. 29 Clemson; Nov. 5 V. M. I.; Nov. 12 W. Maryland; Nov. 24 Davidson.

1938 Prospect: A green outfit. Passing is weak. But the 155-pound Pittman twins, Jim and John, are a backfield show, and Soph Mayberry is a talked-of kicker.

WILLIAM-MARY

Sept. 24 Navy; Oct. 1 St. John's; Oct. 8 V. P. I. Oct. 15 Guilford; Oct. 22 V. M. I.; Oct. 29 Virginia; Nov. 5 Hamp-Syd.; Nov. 12 Wash. and Lee; Nov. 24 Richmond.

1938 Prospect: Not as much improved as several rivals. The veterans, ineffective in ordinary runs, shine at passing spreads and a breakaway back would run up the wins.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

Sept. 24 Davidson; Oct. 1 N. Carolina; Oct. 8 Alabama; Oct. 15 W. Forest; Oct. 22 Furman; Oct. 29 Virginia T.; No. 5 Manhattan; Nov. 12 Detroit; Nov. 19 Duke; Nov. 24 Carn. Tech; Dec. 3 Citadel.

1938 Prospect: The sophs brighten the Raleigh picture, jostling juniors where eight starters took diplomas. Triple-threat Quarterback Art Rooney is sure to star.

SOUTHEASTERN

ALABAMA

Sept. 24 So. Calif.; Oct. 1 Howard; Oct. 8 No. Car. St.; Oct. 15 Tennessee; Oct. 22 Sewanee; Oct. 29 Kentucky; Nov. 5 Tulane; Nov. 12 Ga. Tech; Nov. 24 Vanderbilt.

1938 Prospect: The Crimson Tide went undefeated to the Rose Bowl a year ago, and it's mightier today. Look for the 'Bama boys at or near the top.

AUBURN

Sept. 23 Birm.-South.; Oct. 1 Tulane; Oct. 8 Tennessee; Oct. 14 Miss. State; Oct. 22 Georgia Tech; Oct. 29 Rice; Nov 5 Villanova; Nov. 12 L. S. U.; Nov. 19 Georgia; Nov. 26 Florida.

1938 Prospect: A flashing first team, but injuries would finish the Tigers. If no casualties occur, here is a favorite for the undefeated circle.

LOUISIANA STATE

Sept. 24 Mississippi; Oct. 1 Texas; Oct. 8 Rice; Oct. 15 Loyola N. O.; Oct. 22 Vanderbilt; Oct. 29 Tennessee; Nov. 5 Miss. St.; Nov. 12 Auburn; Nov. 19 Southwest. La.; Nov. 26 Tulane.

1938 Prospect: Stronger, which means close to perfect. The line is tops, and given a little improvement in the backfield, the Tigers won't drop a game.

GEORGIA

Sept. 24 Citadel; Oct. 1 South Car.; Oct. 7 Furman; Oct. 15 Mercer; Oct. 22 Holy Cross; Nov. 5 Florida; Nov. 12 Tulane; Nov. 19 Auburn; Nov. 26 Ga. Tech.; Dec. 2 Miami.

1938 Prospect: None too rosy. Just about the fastest set of backs in the conference up against a stony schedule. The line must open up and hold up.

FLORIDA

Sept. 24 Stetson; Oct. 1 Miss. St.; Oct. 8 Sewanee; Oct. 15 Miami; Oct. 22 Tampa; Oct. 29 Boston C.; Nov. 5 Georgia; Nov. 12 Maryland; Nov. 19 Georgia Tech.; Nov. 26 Auburn; Dec. 3 Temple.

1938 Prospect: Continuing the climb. Those defeats of Georgia and Kentucky last year herald greater feats with a veteran line and ambitious young backs.

GEORGIA TECH

Oct. 1 Mercer; Oct. 8 Notre Dame; Oct. 15 Duke; Oct. 22 Auburn; Oct. 29 Vanderbilt; Nov. 5 Kentucky; Nov. 12 Alabama; Nov. 19 Florida; Nov. 26 Georgia; Dec. 25 California.

1938 Prospect: Just a Ramblin' Wreck. And look at that schedule. The middle line is stout. Elsewhere the Yellow Jackets must build while battling.

KENTUCKY

Sept. 24 Maryville; Oct. 1 Oglethorpe; Oct. 8 Vanderbilt; Oct. 15 Wash. and Lee; Oct. 22 Xavier; Oct. 29 Alabama; Nov. 5 Georgia Tech.; Nov. 12 Clemson; Nov. 24 Tennessee.

1938 Prospect: Against inexperience and the hobbling change in coaching system the squad puts up a serene spirit. Centers, guards and backs are all good.

MISSISSIPPI STATE

Sept. 25 Howard; Oct. 1 Florida; Oct. 8 La. Tech.; Oct. 15 Auburn; Oct. 21 Duquesne; Oct. 29 Tulane; Nov. 5 L. S. U.; Nov. 12 Centenary; Nov. 19 Southwestern; Nov. 26 Mississippi.

MISSISSIPPI

Sept. 24 La. State; Oct. 1 La. Tech.; Oct. 8 Miss. St. Trs.; Oct. 15 Vanderbilt; Oct. 22 Centenary; Oct. 29 Geo. Washington; Nov. 5 St. Louis; Nov. 12 Sewanee; Nov. 18 Arkansas; Nov. 24 Miss. St.; Dec. 3 Tennessee.

TULANE

Sept. 24 Clemson; Oct. 1 Auburn; Oct. 8 N. Carolina; Oct. 15 Rice; Oct. 22 Mercer; Oct. 29 Miss. St.; Nov. 5 Alabama; Nov. 12 Georgia; Nov. 19 Sewanee; Nov. 26 La. State.

1938 Prospect: Dawson seems to have a standout. The guard and fullback spots are underpowered, but speed, blinding speed, may suffice.

TENNESSEE

Sept. 24 Sewanee; Oct. 1 Clemson; Oct. 8 Auburn; Oct. 15 Alabama; Oct. 22 Citadel; Oct. 29 L. S. U.; Nov. 5 Chattanooga; Nov. 12 Vanderbilt; Nov. 24 Kentucky; Dec. 3 Mississippi.

1938 Prospect: Fair. The tackle-to-tackle wall must be developed, and the passing may not match the amazing 1937 mark of 51 per cent. But the backfield zip is there.

VANDERBILT

Sept. 24 Wash'n (Mo.); Oct. 1 W. Ky. Th.; Oct. 8 Kentucky; Oct. 15 Ole Miss.; Oct. 22 L. S. U.; Oct. 29 Ga. Tech.; Nov. 5 Sewanee; Nov. 12 Tennessee; Nov. 24 Alabama.

1938 Prospect: Watch Vandy. Marshal, Andrus, Hollins and Huggins will run wild, and may work up momentum to turn the Tide on Thanksgiving Day.

SEWANEE

Sept. 24 Tennessee; Sept. 30 So'western; Oct. 8 Florida; Oct. 14 Hiwassee; Oct. 22 Alabama; Oct. 29 Tenn. Teach.; Nov. 5 Vanderbilt; Nov. 12 Mississippi; Nov. 19 Tulane.

1938 Prospect: For the first time in six years, fighting little Sewanee hopes for a conference victory. With a pass defense it can be done. Come on, Sewanee!

MISCELLANEOUS

MINNESOTA

Sept. 24 Washington; Oct. 1 Nebraska; Oct. 8 Purdue; Oct. 15 Michigan; Oct. 29 Northwestern; No. 5 Iowa; Nov. 12 Notre Dame; Nov. 19 Wisconsin.

1938 Prospect: Dope suggests the Norsemen may slip down another notch. Watch that opener! If they hurdle the Huskies they may spill the dope and ride higher.

ILLINOIS

Sept. 24 Ohio; Oct. 1 De Paul; Oct. 8 Indiana; Oct. 15 Notre Dame; Oct. 22 Northwestern; Oct. 29 Michigan; Nov. 12 Ohio State; Nov. 19 Chicago.

1938 Prospect: Improvement everywhere except at the ends. The middle of the line, with Captain McDonald at center, is adamant and the backs are flashy.

OHIO STATE

Oct. 1 Indiana; Oct. 8 So. California; Oct. 15 Northwestern; Oct. 22 Chicago; Oct. 29 N. Y. U.; Nov. 5 Purdue; Nov. 12 Illinois; Nov. 19 Michigan.

1938 Prospect: On paper, weaker than last year, with 9 starters gone. But ball carriers are good, and if the passing improves here's a honey.

TEMPLE

Sept. 23 Albright; Oct. 1 Pittsburgh; Oct. 7 T. C. U.; Oct. 14 Bucknell; Oct. 21 Boston C.; Oct. 28 Georgetown; Nov. 5 Holy Cross; Nov. 12 Villanova; Nov. 19 Michigan Ct.; Dec. 3 Florida.

1938 Prospect: They look tough, these Owls, and wiser than in '37. If Bowles and Honechick, on the injury list last year, come through it'll be one of Temple's best.

TEXAS

Sept. 24 Kansas; Oct. 1 La St.; Oct. 8 Oklahoma; Oct. 15 Arkansas; Oct. 22 Rice; Oct. 29 S. M. U.; Nov. 5 Baylor; Nov. 12 T. C. U.; Nov. 24 Texas A and M.

NOTRE DAME

Oct. 1 Kansas; Oct. 8 Georgia Tech.; Oct. 15 Illinois; Oct. 22 Carn. Tech.; Oct. 29 Army; Nov. 55 Navy; Nov. 12 Minnesota; Nov. 19 Northwestern; Dec. 3 So. Calif.

1938 Prospect: Only fair. A weaker defense, with green men scuffling for places. But a stronger offense—and the Irish always surprise. Might click.

Colouroy Suit with FLOATING BELT

by Mayer

As Advertised in Esquire

It began in Hollywood—the Colouroy Suit of luxurious, lustrous corduroy—packed with style and made to rough in—for brisk fall golf, hiking, skating, campus wear—everything outdoors. The floating belt—a marvel of comfort—permits placing the belt exactly where it's most comfortable for you. Wear the shirt in or out.

Made in Your School Colors

$6.00 Per Suit

ALEX LOEB, INC.

—is, we believe, the only store in Mississippi that offers complete service for correctly and stylishly dressing the athlete on the field as also the spectators in the stands. The athletic directors of our colleges, junior colleges, and high schools look to us for their football equipment. Good dressers in the stands—men, boys and women have correctly dressed here for many years. And in many schools, we have supplied the Dixie Portable Bleacher seats for spectator comfort.

ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT

The most famous makers of athletic equipment have selected us to distribute their lines. Names such as:

SPALDING—

associated with fine equipment beyond the memory of us.

GOLDSMITH—

makers of equipment for every form of sport. Now featuring the new Official Water-Repellant football that does not soak water and lose resiliency on a muddy field.

RIDDELL—

maker of the finest of football shoes. Inventor of the detachable cleat shoe now universally used. The new Riddell basketballs are made without stitches. They are lively, durable, and impossible to lose shape. And they are guaranteed Official.

CONVERSE—

whose basketball shoes and 6-man football shoes are used by all.

SAND—

famous for fine jackets and sweaters.

WILSON—

all around good equipment for every sport.

We represent them all and many more. We are prepared to show you in our athletic department and deliver from our enormous stock, complete equipment for each sport. Football, Baseball, Basketball, Volley Ball, Badminton, Soccer Ball, Archery, Tennis, Table Tennis, and all forms of playground activities.

Come in at your first opportunity or write us for a complete illustrated catalog.

SPECTATOR APPAREL

We are ready for the stylish spectator. Brands here, are known for style and quality:

GANTNER—
the famous sweaters and twin sets that have always been a sensation and this year, a positive riot. See the new herringbone twin sets at $5.95.

LEATHER JACKETS—
in several famous brands and all the famous and correct styles.

HATS—
in the snap brim light weights at $5.00 by Dobbs and the Tyrolean at $3.50.

INTERWOVEN SOCKS—
all the new ideas in short or full length.

ARROW SHIRTS—
whites and fancy $2.00

SUITS AND OVERCOATS—
Society Brand and Kirschbaum are really here with the new ideas for sport and semi-formal.

TIES—
the new stadium styles by Noreast and Sportown wools for $1.00.

ALLIGATOR RAINCOATS . . . FLORSHEIM SHOES

And,

TO THE LADIES

We offer:
Tailored Suits by Passarelli . . . Hose by Claussner and Vanity Fair . . . Slips by Vanity Fair and Barbizon . . . Shoes by I. Miller, Rhythm Step, Carlisle and Forest Park . . . Underwear by Vanity Fair . . . Pajamas by B. V. D. . . . Cosmetics—Charles of the Ritz and Yardley . . . Perfumes—Matchabelli, Guerlain, Yardley . . . Bags . . .Gloves . . . Handkerchiefs.

IT'S AN INVINCIBLE LINE-UP

ALEX LOEB, INC

Style Headquarters Since 1887

ALEX LOEB'S FAMOUS ALLIGATOR RAINCOA

To Protect You!

Here's a raincoat that is not only a sturdy s stormy weather, but smart looking, as wel Alligators exclusively processed fabrics i rubber is used. It is water-proof, wind-proo proof. All styles and colors.

$5.75 TO $15

RE-LAX

Enjoy the games in absolute comfort . . .

LEAN BACK AND RE-LAX

Come to Loeb's and get you this new back rest. Light weight and compact. It will be fine for the stadium and a year 'round pleasure at the picnic . . . on the beach . . . in the boat . . . and a comfort in driving your car.

$1.50

CHOICE SEATS MERIDIAN HIGH SCHOOL SEASON TICKETS ON SALE AT LOEB'S

FREE

THICK S CREPE

Let your fee on a mattre springy, pure

Long wea

$5

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE COURIER-NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

No. 42 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1938 PRICE 5 CENTS

...A IS SUPPLYING ...S TO CHINA ON ...RTER BASIS

...is supplying arms ...barter basis, it was ...guns, warplanes, ...itions are being ...Chinese National ...om Soviet Black ...eturn for Chinese ...tussia of tea, iron ...er Chinese raw ma...

...ships usually leave ...d pass through the ...nd, ostensibly, for ...owever, they invariably ...Chinese port en ...d most of their war ...

...se same ships pick ...s immediately afterward ...on their way back ...k. In some cases, ...ernment ships the ...n or other foreign ...t Said, where Soviet ...ck them up and ...to Odessa.

...ms Cargo

...hipment of arms ...the Far East was ...e Soviet steamer ... This vessel carried ...500 cases of machine ...54 cases of anti-aircraft ...enty-two coastal defense ...planes, eighteen ...fifteen floating ...r torpedoes, and ...guns.

...ngines were of ...and the rifles were ...Czechoslovakia. ...his shipment was ...of Chinese goods ...Said aboard the ...Glenbeg. The ...tined for Soviet ...later picked up ...amer Dnestr and ...Odessa.

...luded 17,666 zinc ...les of green tea, ...ock tin plates, ...on ore, and 2,500 ...

...he cargo was es...e than a million ...

...ndexes ...Power

...vernment is go...plans for a com...Britain's man...extent to which ...t the place of ...ndustries in the ...

...eing carried on ...already in the ...government, and ...o horse-to-house ...regarding doc...serveyors and ...rs is being ob...profit-sional and ...o which they be...orkers are being ...employment ex...

...s is to be drawn ...of men in each ...tions like engi...mining, cloth...chemical pro...

...ch industry will ...parts. The num...50 who would ...ary service and ...who would be ...heir trade.

...e drawn of men ...ndustries, with ...to show how ...nsferred to the ...ffense young ...service.

...ls to be given ...howing the or...which its men ...ay for military ...I 10 inclusive. ...confectionery, ...the less essen...clothing. Men ...ed up last in...neers and farm ...

...THE ANSWER

...ched by most ...ers were at...profitable use of ...man or woman ...without the ec...training ...College is now ...through ...low rates are ...ite or call at ...the new night ...

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

Had Lord Chamberlain come to me I could have told him a long time ago how to handle dictators. But you got to catch 'em when they are young and that's where Chamberlain made his mistake.

Up here at Lauderdale there was a big family and one of 'em was a dictator. Just because the poor little thing had "sore tonsils" his mama let him have his own way. He got so he wouldn't draw the water or hoe the garden or get the cows or feed the hogs. The rest of the family had to wait on him and do everything he wanted done—all on account of them "sore tonsils." Of course he's married now—but then:

If he didn't like his mush 'at breakfast he would slam the spoon down on the table and start hollerin'. His mama would say, "Now papa just let him have his own way 'cause he's got "sore tonsils." He wasn't satisfied with a hot brick to keep his feet warm in the winter time, he had to have the flatiron. He got so he started to sassin' his old man. But the old man didn't say nothing.

So one day the preacher come to Sunday dinner. Everything was set. His mama told him to be good and the very minute his papa passed the chicken breast to the preacher he hollered out, "Gimme that breast dammit." His old man looked at him and he said, "Give the preacher the parson's nose." It was an awful moment but he didn't realize it. He slammed a piece of hoghead cheese down on the floor, spilled a bowl of hot potlikker on the dog and threw a piece of corn bread up against his grandpa's picture on the wall. The crisis had arose. His old man didn't go over there to try to appease him but he slowly got up out of his chair and went over there and "WOP"—right in the kisser. You never seen a more surprised lookin' human being in the world. He opened his mouth and "WOP"—the old man let him have it again. The first wallop knocked out all of his dictatorial propensities and the second wallop cured his sore tonsils.

Then he got him out back of the cane mill with a half a stalk of ribbon cane and he let him have it up one side and down the other. He wore him out. You could hear him to Marion, "My tonsils don't hurt no more." The seat of his afflictions had been transferred to other parts. That was the end of the dictator. He turned out to be one of the finest fellows you ever seen.

The more you let dictators dictate, the more they dictate and the more you let 'em dictate the harder it is to stop 'em. If Mr. Chamberlain had wrote me about it I could have told him a long time ago how to handle 'em.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations for filling the positions of senior stenographer, $1,620 a year; junior stenographer, $1,440 a year; senior typist, $1,440 a year; junior typist, $1,260 a year; in the Federal Classified Service throughout the Fifth U. S. Civil Service District, which comprises the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The closing date for the receipt of applications is October 3, 1938, and applications must be on file with the manager, Fifth U. S. Civil Service District, New Post Office Building, Atlanta, Georgia, on or before that date.

Full information and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners at the post office in this city or from the manager, Fifth U. S. Civil Service District, New Post Office Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

FIREWORKS FEATURES FOR CITY KIDDIES

...ion to children ...Fireworks Day ...eatured during ...s issued today ...an Taylor. ...and cartoon ...cluded in the ... each evening ...oyment of the ...

...is, there will ...hrilling ground...cts that are ...ob's and ah's" ...

...h evening will ...ons as Bomb...shells that whistle weird shrieking effects as they zig-zag through the air; futuristic wheels in unusual colors; whirling dervishes" in the sky; the old favorite "Niagara Falls" that will illuminate the entire grounds as bright as day, as it casts its million candlepower of light; hanging festoons of fire and numerous other innovations.

"It is the biggest attraction of it's kind we have ever brought to the fair," Secretary Taylor said today. "It is a show that not only the kiddies will want to enjoy, but the grown-ups as well."

COTTON PICKER TO HELP BUILD DIXIE SECURITY

A negro cotton picker's question, "what's going to happen to us when cotton picking machines are perfected," perhaps has been answered by inventors of a leading mechanical picker.

After announcing plans to build a factory which will turn out at least 1,000 low-priced pickers annually, John and Mack R... have worked many years ... feet their machine, re... ...ons for formation of a ... corporation th... gh w... plan to use a l... of their profits ... ...or displacements wi... ...ssful use of ...anical pickers.

Declaring that "we never intended to use our invention for making money but to better the condition of Southern workers," the Rust brothers filed a charter of incorporation which included a clause placing a ceiling on their incomes.

Profits To Foundation

Their income, according to the clause, must not be more than ten times that of their best paid employe. Remainder of the profits will go to the foundation, a nonprofit organization designed to make the mechanical picker a blessing rather than a curse to Dixie.

John Rust listed eight objectives of the foundation:

1. To promote educational and health activities and to establish and maintain agencies and institutions, including schools, libraries and hospitals.

2. To publish and distribute newspapers, books and periodicals, to operate radio stations, and otherwise to disseminate useful information.

3. To conduct investigation, research and experimentation, especially in technical, scientific and social-economic fields.

4. To help individuals and families to raise their standards of living and become self-sustaining.

5. To give financial, technical, advisory or any other assistance to any institutions that are organized to accomplish or further the purposes set forth by the foundation.

6. To operate farms, factories and such other enterprises as may seem useful in promoting the objects of the foundation.

7. To enter into partnerships, joint adventures or agreements for sharing profits.

8. To cooperate with any individual or with any private, public or governmental agency in the achievement of the aims of the foundation.

Suggestions Flow In

Social questions arising as the result of progress of the mechanical picker has resulted in numerous suggestions being submitted to the Rust brothers. They range all the way from throwing the machines into the river to establishing technocracy.

"There have been objections to the cotton picker because it will displace labor," John Rust said, "but seeing that these cotton field workers are the poorest paid people in America, we feel that we are doing them a favor when we free them from the back-breaking slavery of the cotton fields, especially the women and children.

"It is the business of the Rust Cotton Picker company to produce machines that will mechanize the cotton growing industry, and it is the business of the foundation to help the displaced labor, the displaced labor on a higher plane.

"However, the cotton picker business itself will absorb a good part of the labor displaced in the fields. Of course, these farm workers will have to be trained to operate and service the new machinery, and the training of these people for their new jobs will be one of the important functions of the Rust Foundation."

Armed Forces Blueprint U. S. Preparedness

Within the vast but plain white stone-fronted Munitions Building on Washington's broad Constitution avenue lie all the detailed plans for mobilizing the country's resources in event of emergency. It is the headquarters for national "preparedness."

This crowded building houses th... ...folk of both War and Navy ...partment offices, although the ... secretary of war still works in the old State, War and Navy Building on Pennsylvania avenue.

Carefully filed plans for steps to be taken in event of invasion from any quarter even include emergency laws which would be submitted to congress.

Plans for calling out the reserves, for marshaling the National Guard into the ranks of the regular army, for a universal drafting scheme, for mobilization of industry, transportation facilities and labor are all at the fingertips of those authorized to inspect such plans. These war blueprints are constantly being brought up to date and worked over to meet changing conditions and new possibilities.

Strike Emergency Studied

It is known, for instance, that a commission of the War and Navy departments has worked out a technique for working with a situation as a "sit-down" strike in key industries during war time.

(Continued On Page 6)

Salvaging Plane Piloted by American After Jap Attack

Journey's end for 13 passengers of a Chinese passenger plane shot down by Japanese war planes. The transport, piloted by an American, Hugh Leslie Wood, formerly of Kansas City, who escaped, was forced into the Pearl River near Hongkong. The plane, containing the bodies of the passengers, is seen here loaded on a barge.

MAD BUTCHER PHANTOM DEMON; KILLS 13 TIMES WITHOUT CLEW

CLEVELAND—Discovery of the torsos of 13 murdered persons in four years has patterned a mystery so baffling that the hunt for the Mad Butcher of Kingsbury Run" has become of national crime interest.

How many victims more the crazed beheader may have slain no one can be hazarded. His victims seldom are found until weeks and months after their death, then often so incomplete anatomically that additional undiscovered killings seem easily to be indicated.

Since Sept. 5, 1934, when the first torso victim was found, the "mad butcher" has continued to decapitate and carve.

Few crime series have continued as long without producing clews. Few have gone to such grim extremes and yet aroused a citizenry to little more than amazed curiosity.

Nothing has entered the crimes to arouse civic indignation. The murderer selects for his prey "unknowns." No relatives or friends mourn his victims. And no persons are reported missing with whom a torso thread can be fitted at any one time.

Police thought little of the first torso crime in the chair. The killing technique was not unlike that of Mahaddon's methods in prohibition days.

The first victim was a woman. Her torso, never identified, was found on the Lake Erie shore near the eastern city limits. Additional sections of the same body were discovered on a beach farther east, at North Perry, O., two days later. She appeared to have been about 40 years old.

This crime appeared more startling when, only 18 days later, on Sept. 23, 1935, two more headless bodies were found. These were discovered in Kingsbury Run, lonely gully from the name of which the "mad butcher's appellation has been taken.

One of these bodies became one of the only two victims in the torso chain of 13 ever identified. This was Edward A. Andrassy, 28, who police said on the basis of their records, was a degenerate.

The other victim, a middle-aged woman, was not identified.

Kingsbury Run is a dirty stream, murky with industrial slime, which flows through a deserted valley overgrown with scrubby undergrowth.

The run bisects an industrial district and runs within two miles of downtown. Two railroads cross its upper reaches.

The story of the headless dead

(Continued On Page 6)

TO THE COURIER ADVERTISERS

Due to illness, the editor of the Courier News will be unable to solicit any advertising for the next week's issue.

All advertisers will be contacted by Miss Ada Godwin, business manager.

The Courier-News will appreciate their advertisers having their copy ready at the earliest possible date.

The Courier-News thanks each and all for this cooperation.

C. H. PHILLIPS

EDITOR

Italy Already Has Lost The War Before It Has Begun, Writer Asserts

The war has not yet begun, but it has already been lost by Italy.

This is the opinion of the best informed Swiss newspaper, the Basler Nationalzeitung in which the prominent publicist Quin discusses the chances of the threatening war.

"Italy is now absolutely dependent on Germany. Since Hitler's troops are standing on the northern frontier of Italy, Mussolini has lost freedom of action. Indeed it is an irony of fate that Mussolini the former protector of Hitler, has been reduced to the status of a junior partner with very limited powers in their common enterprise, the "Axis."

"The annexation of Austria made Germany's position predominant in the Danube basin. If Hitler succeeds in removing the last obstacle, Czechoslovakia, from his way, he will become the virtual ruler of Central Europe. Italy will for an outlet to the Adriatic, "the Italian Sea."

not be able to refuse her demand

"The loss of her Adriatic supremacy is a natural consequence of German ascendency. Mussolini foresaw it in 1934, when he mobilized the Italian army against Germany to "defend the independence of Austria." There can be no doubt that he received certain promises of compensation from Hitler. But the Italian sphere of interest has been shifted by the political development to the Mediterranean and Africa."

"Germany has clearly defined her line of action. In a future war she will concentrate her offensive on the East, whereas she will carry on a defensive warfare behind her western fortifications. Italy will be forced to cooperate. But against whom should she wage an offensive? In the East she has no direct interests involved, as a matter of fact her only eastern neighbor, Jugoslavia, is looked upon by Hitler as a prospective protectorate of his Central European Empire."

"Italy will be forced to concentrate herself on the West. But here the British-French alliance is absolutely his superior. The Italian fleet is no match for the British-French naval forces. The Italian ports would be at the mercy of the allied warships. She would be cut off from Africa, and her troops in Abyssinia would find themselves in a desperate situation. Britain would reorganize the Abyssinian army, send them armament and their Negus. The Spanish civil war could be easily ended, and the only hope would be German help."

"But Germany has no navy to speak of, and a German offensive on the Western front is unlikely, because the resistance there is too strong. Therefore Mussolini will have to face the dilemma: To be ruined by the help of his ally Germany, or try to save his brand new Impero by joining the enemies of his Axis."

The author believes he will decide for the latter alternative.

JIMMY LYNCH TO PROVIDE CHILLS AND THRILLS AT FAIR

Thrills designed to test the courage and skill of professional stuntmen and to give the latest stock creations of automotive engineers a terrific beating will be produced by Jimmie Lynch and his original Death Dodgers when they feature the coming Fair says Secretary Hillman Taylor, after perusing the list of events that will be presented in this two-hour circus of death.

Opening his program with a sensational reverse spin, there will not be a dull moment until the Maestro of thrills, Jimmie Lynch in person, sends a stock sedan crashing end over end and side over side down the track. There will be no delays between events as the program has a series of highly entertaining events to be offered by these daredevil clowns, Mr. and Mrs. Jo-Jo, and some of the "burlesques" offered by this pair will produce thrills that will rival the feats of the regular stunters.

Lynch's entourage includes 13 Death Dodgers, each with a specialty, and the entire production will be staged with automobiles and properties carried by the show itself. Lynch's equipment, including 12 sedans and 5 trucks, is valued at $42,000, all of which will be available for the performance here should it be needed.

The troupe includes three factory trained mechanics whose only duties are to keep the cars in top running condition. Each stunter handles his own properties, and one panel truck alone is utilized to carry the various gadgets Mr. and Mrs. Jo-Jo use for providing gales of laughter.

The rampways, known as "skies" in the thrill world, are of unusual design, built for rapid changes, yet sturdy enough to absorb the shock of serving as a catapult for a speeding automobile that will leap more than 50 feet through the air to completely clear a two-ton truck parked 50 feet away.

EXPERT QUESTIONS COMBAT VALUE OF SUPER-SPEED PLANE

The super-speed fighting planes for which certain nations have claimed such destructive powers, may be practically useless in actual aerial combat.

Military aviation, from a tactical standpoint, is in serious danger of falling victim to its own progress. These bullet-like ships, with their lone pilots and light, stationary armaments may be easy prey for slower planes with greater maneuverability.

These conclusions have been drawn by Jacques Mortane, French aviation writer, after a study of the planes in use in the Spanish civil war, which has now become a favorite testing ground for the latest military equipment of certain European governments.

Scientists have described the speed of 500 miles an hour as the "aerodynamic wall" which cannot be passed without the development of entirely new aerodynamic forms.

Maneuvering Impossible

At about 425 miles an hour the pilot reaches a speed at which he can no longer maneuver. At this point centrifugal force becomes so great that if the flyer attempts to make a turn all the blood flows from into his heart and he is left blinded and unconscious for several seconds.

It is evident, therefore, that after a certain point the advantage of great speed is more than offset by the loss in control. Just what that point is is the great problem in the construction of pursuit ships today and it is the contention of Mortane that several nations seeking greater and greater speed for their fighting planes, have already rendered them practically useless except for stunt flying.

In this category, according to Mortane, are the much-vaunted German Messersmith pursuit planes. During the past few years, the writer says, the Germans have sent three types of Messersmiths for testing in Spain—the models known as the 109, the 111 and the 113.

Details Kept Secret

The last mentioned is Germany's newest and details of its construction have never been learned, for it is understood that the pilots have been ordered to burn the ship or kill themselves if necessary rather than let one fall into friendly hands, Mortane says.

According to Mortane, these planes have a speed of about 312 miles an hour, are equipped with a 950-horsepower motor with a cannon firing through the propeller hub and two machines regulated so that their fire crosses at about 400 yards in front of the ship.

It is claimed, however, that these planes are not feared by government aviators because they are too fast to maneuver well, cannot attack except while diving, are easy prey while escorting slower bombers and must come down at such terrific speed that every normal landing is dangerous and forced landings almost always catastrophic.

Handicaps In Combat

Such speed is fine for overtaking a distant enemy, but aim must be taken in a split second and if the adversary is overrun the pilot must bank, withstand the terrific centrifugal force and return to the attack. In the maneuver he loses time and ground. All the while he must keep his place in formation if he is flying with other planes which his own instruments, and use his radio. The chance of bringing down another plane under such conditions is practically negligible, according to Mordane.

The future of combat planes lies in the development of multiplace machines with several cannons and machine guns capable of firing in all directions at the same time without the necessity of maneuvering.

The super-speed ship whose one cannon firing through the propeller must be aimed by pointing the plane at its enemy is doomed, Mortane concludes.

PULP RESEARCH TO HELP SOUTH GOES FORWARD

Trustees of the Herty Foundation have announced that careful planning by Dr. Charles H. Herty prior to his death last month will result in his experiments in pulp paper manufacturing being carried on almost without interruption.

The Savannah scientist, whose research brought millions of dollars worth of paper mills to the South, had evolved a five-year plan for his experimental laboratory here.

An outline of future research was drawn up by Dr. Herty and his associates which the trustees say will be carried out.

Sulphate pulping is the first item in this outline, with consideration being given both to pines and hardwoods.

Then comes sulphite pulping, mechanical pulping, bleaching and pulp purification, stock preparation and machine operation, rayon and miscellaneous.

Color Improvement Included

Other matters outlined for future study include determination of optimum coarseness of the grinding wheel in pine pulp for newspaper purposes, minimum power consumption, and heat and chemical treatments. Removal of yellow coloring matter in sulphate pulps from pine and certain hardwoods also will be undertaken.

The business side of the work has been, and likely will continue, in charge of James Fowler of Soperton, Ga., chairman of the board, and Elliott W. Reed of Savannah, secretary and treasurer, who with Dr. Herty formed an executive committee.

Work of directing the laboratory work is expected to fall upon Dr. Charles H. Carpenter, chief chemist and assistant to the late Georgia scientist.

It will be up to Dr. Carpenter and his staff of 15 to carry on the experimental efforts of the man who was credited with bringing the paper industry to Dixie.

Dr. Carpenter is a cellulose chemist and wood technologist who has had extensive training and experience.

Record Of Achievement

He came to the Herty laboratories as chief chemist in August, 1936. In January, 1938, Dr. Herty made the assistant director of the laboratory, filling an office left vacant since the resignation of William G. McNaughton in November, 1936, to go into the paper manufacturing business.

Dr. Carpenter, who was born in 1908 in Newark, N. J., was graduated from the New York College of Forestry at Syracuse in 1929. In 1931 he received a Master of Science degree from that institution.

Later, he studied in Germany, where he received a degree of Doctor of Science from the Darmstadt Technische Hochschule. In 1933-34 he did special work at the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Appleton, Wis., and at Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh. He was an instructor and engaged in research in cellulose chemistry from 1934 to 1936.

He is a member of the Technical Association of Pulp and Paper Industry, the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association; the American Chemical Society, and the Society of American Foresters.

NO SALE

Elizabeth Hawes, author of the best-seller Fashion is Spunach, is also one of America's leading dress designers. To her smart shop in New York City's swank sixties comes everyone from Mrs. Roosevelt on down. But Miss Hawes never wears a hat or carries a pocketbook. Recently, when this fact landed into a newspaper interview, scores of hat and pocketbook manufacturers wrote in protesting. Miss Hawes had one reply for them all: "But I don't like to wear hats, and I have pockets in all my dresses so I don't need a pocketbook." The manufacturers had no comeback.

—The Commentator Magazine

RUBIN AND CHERRY SHOWS ARE NATION'S STANDOUT

There are only two ways to run any business—the wrong way and their right. This homely maxim has guided Rubin Gruberg through 26 years of success as a showman. It was that long ago he founded the Rubin & Cherry Exposition, now the largest and most reputable entertainment organization in its field.

With 40 double-length railroad carloads of equipment and a personnel of about 700, the Rubin & Cherry organization returns annually to a majority of cities it visited the previous year, yet always includes in its itinerary a few new locations.

For nine years it provided exclusively the midway of the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto. This year it will form the chief attraction at the New York State Fair in Syracuse for the first time.

Rubin & Cherry makes it a matter of policy to adopt proven innovations from throughout the show world, according to its agents, and this year includes in its mile and of midway three newly developed outdoor theaters.

A complete musical-comedy revue staged with the ultimate in scenic and lighting effects and gifted with a higher degree of talent than ever before in the outdoor realm, provides one of the midway's bright spots. New production twists also have been given to the plantation and Hawaiian shows, the former taking on the atmosphere of a smart supper club, and the latter acquiring a true South Seas atmosphere.

As ever, nothing purposely misleading or obscene is permitted in the Rubin & Cherry array, for which the boast is made that it "can always come back."

The Football Picture At Ole Miss, Sponsored By Alex Loeb, Inc.

UNIVERSITY MISSISSIPPI
1938 Schedule

DATE	OPPONENT
Sept. 24n	Louisiana State—C.
Oct. 1	Louisiana Tech
Oct. 8	State Teach. (Miss.)
Oct. 15	Vanderbilt—C
Oct. 22	Centenary (homecoming).
Oct. 29n	George Washington.
Nov. 5	St. Louis U.
Nov. 12	Sewanee—C.
Nov. 16	Arkansas (Wed.)
Nov. 25	Mississippi State—C.
Dec. 3	Tennessee—C

N—night game.
C—conference game.

UNIVERSITY MISSISSIPPI
1937 Results

Ole Miss	Opponent
13	Louisiana Tech
6	Temple
21	St. Louis U.
0	Louisiana State
46	Ouachita
7	Tulane
27	George Washington
6	Arkansas
7	Mississippi State
0	Tennessee
127	

0	
0	
0	
13	
0	
0	
14	
6	
52	
9	
32	
126	

UNIVERSITY MISSISSIPPI
Coaching Staff

HEAD COACH: **Harry James Mehre**, Notre Dame, '22.

BACKFIELD COACH: **Charles J. (Chuck) Jaskwhich**, Notre Dame, '35.

LINE COACH: **Frank Johnson**, University of Georgia, '33.

END COACH: **Weems Baskin**, Auburn, '29.

FRESHMAN COACH: **Claude (Tad) Smith**, Ole Miss, '29.

CHIEF SCOUT: **Edwin (Goat) Hale**, Mississippi College, '21.

ATHLETIC DIRECTOR: **Mehre**

ASSISTANT ATHLETIC DIRECTOR: **Jeff K. Hamm**, Ole Miss, '17.

TRAINER: **Baskin**.

OUTLOOK 1938 SEASON

The 1938 football outlook for the University is neither good nor bad.

Good material is available, but quite a bit of the talent is green and inexperienced.

Operations that took place last spring may have corrected the troubles to some extent, but if not, then sophomores and inspired junior college graduates will have to plug the gaps.

Several of the tried and tested veterans failed to show well during the spring practice drills, and those actions will add to the undetermined quality of the '38 team.

Coach Mehre, frankly, doesn't know what sort of club he will have this fall. A spring practice is too short a period in which to really get acquainted with a squad and, there are many question marks centering around this particular campaign that only pre-season sessions will be able to solve.

On paper, here are the showings:

Fifteen lettermen return. Six lettermen graduated, all from different positions, but both ends look strong—on paper. There are two lettermen at tackle. There are two lettermen at guards, both among the squad of injured men last spring. The centers should be adequate. The backfield will be green at certain stages, but is obviously superior to the line.

Two of the men undergoing operations on injured elbows last spring are slated to play first string guard slots. Talbert Crowder as a transferred lettermen from tackle, and Bully White has lettered for two years at guard.

Bill Williams, 230-pound tackle, suffered from an infected hip bone all winter. He will be out for a year.

If the "ifs" develop as Coach Harry Mehre hopes they will then Ole Miss can look for a creditable season. If they do not, then the year will be tough and dismal for Rebel supporters.

Inside the conference Ole Miss plays three of the Big 13's favored elevens in Louisiana State, Vanderbilt and Tennessee. The other two league opponents are Mississippi State and Sewanee.

The Rebs haven't beaten L. S. U. since 1927. Tennessee was tied in 1936 but has never been whipped. Neither has Vanderbilt. State was last beaten in 1933, Sewanee the same year.

The balance of the slate contains few easy teams. It holds a fair amount of traveling in store for the Red and Blue and plenty of opposition.

MEHRE QUOTES:

"I can't afford to beef about my team. It might draw the attention of opposing coaches. We don't have that much of a team, and if we groan too loudly, they might point for us. That would never do.

"I am calling back only the men I know have raw courage. They are my first Foreign Legion, up against great odds.

"I'll be with my boys to the last. But if they could only play football!"

LOST BY GRADUATION

Frank (Bruiser) Kinard, all-America tackle; Ray Hapes, halfback; J. P. Bibb, guard; Robert Kincade, end; Vernon Aston, center and Herb Baumsten, quarterback.

It will be impossible to replace Kinard. He is without parallel in Ole Miss football history. A brother, George, may be the best bet within a year.

Hapes was a super offensive man on the ground and a dependable defensive luminary. Johnny Whittington, sophomore halfback, and Kent Massengale, replacement for Hapes last year, probably the best Rebs to take his place.

Bibb and Bully White formed the best guard combine last year. With White out with an injured knee in the second game of the season, Bibb had to carry on alone. He was the most underrated guard in the league in '37, probably as good as any named to all-Southeastern honors. Unless White's knee comes around, no man looms who can take his place.

Kincade was a good end. Aston a good center and Baumsten a good quarterback, but they can be replaced fairly easily.

First four teams in conference as picked by Coach Harry Mehre:

Alabama; 2 Tennessee; 3 Vanderbilt; 4 Louisiana State.

THE NEW STADIUM

Four of seven sections in Ole Miss' new concrete stadium will be complete by Oct. 1, when the Rebels play Louisiana Tech to open the home season. Located on the west end of the field, and equipped with a three-deck concrete press box, the oval will when complete seat 9,600 spectators.

THE NEW FIELD

Varsity gridmen will be trained this season on a new practice field, located just north of the new stadium. It has been under construction for more than a year, and now is well sodded and ready for use.

THE COACHING STAFF

Head Coach and Athletic Director **Harry James Mehre**, a graduate of Notre Dame in 1922, is transferring his allegiance this year to Ole Miss after ten seasons at the University of Georgia.

A center at Notre Dame, under Knute Rockne, Mehre graduated from participation in the gridiron sport to a position at St. Thomas College in St. Paul, Minn., as assistant coach.

At St. Thomas' from 1922 to 1924 Mehre left to go to Georgia, where he served as assistant coach from 1925 to 1927. He succeeded George F. Woodruff, an alumnus, at Georgia in 1928.

Through 11 years of coaching at Georgia, Mehre tutored teams that 59 games, tied five and lost 24. It is significant to note that of the 25 opponents engaged during those years, only six were able to garner winning margins over the Bulldogs.

The Crackers went against Yale on six occasions, turning in five consecutive victories, something no other team has ever done.

In ten games with Georgia Tech, the Bulldogs lost but two engagements during the Mehre regime there; one came in 1928, during Mehre's first year, and to Tech's national champions of that season. Winning margins in games have been amassed over Auburn, Florida, North Carolina, New York University, Clemson and North Carolina State, to name a few.

Fordham, prominently mentioned for a Rose Bowl bid in 1936, had its "Rose Hill to Rose Bowl" chant removed in favor of a dirge after Mehre's eleven earned a 7-7 tie.

Last season Mehre's club lost only three games. The only disastrous defeat on the record books was a 72-0 licking at the hands of Tennessee. A 7-6 loss to Holy Cross and a 6-0 defeat to Florida were the other beatings taken.

Auburn was tied, Georgia Tech was tied, Tulane was beaten, and South Carolina, Clemson and Mercer were taken for rides. Ogletorpe and Miami U. were the other elevens whipped.

Mehre developed three all-Americas: Vernon "Catfish" Smith, 1931; Thomas Nash and Shivers, 1927, all ends.

Backfield coach: **Charles Joseph (Chuck) Jaskwhich**, a graduate of Notre Dame in 1935, comes to Mississippi from Holy Cross College of New Orleans, a prep school, where he was head coach.

A quarterback under both the inte Knute Rockne and Hartley (Hunk) Anderson, one of the famed four horsemen, Jaskwhich was given all-America mention at Notre Dame.

At Holy Cross he developed two New Orleans prep school title teams and took the South Louisiana championship once, in five years of coaching. The material he produced included five all-state men in the five seasons.

Young, yet an experienced grid tutor, Jaskwhich brings a wealth of knowledge and enthusiasm to Ole Miss. He is one of the coming members of that great army of coaches who teach the Notre Dame system.

Line coach: **Frank Johnson**, a graduate of the University of Georgia in 1924, was an all-Southeastern guard in 1933 and 1934.

A colorful character, well versed in the intricacies of the Notre Dame style of play, Johnson, like Jaskwhich, brings a wealth of information and enthusiasm to Ole Miss.

Johnson expects a great deal of work from his linemen, but sets them a real example with his own ideas of labor.

The line tutor learned his college ball while under Mehre.

End coach: **Weems Baskin**, though a native of Georgia, attended Auburn. He graduated in 1927. A great football player, Baskin was also a stellar hurdler in track, and his reputation as a coach bears more weight from the cinder teams he has produced as head at the University of Georgia.

Baskin likes honest effort on the part of his men. Admittedly he'd rather work with a boy who will try than a prospective all-star man who won't. Ole Miss should have a productive set of flankmen as a result.

Head freshman coach: **Claude (Tad) Smith**, '29, was a great football player at Ole Miss during his undergraduate days. He was the climax runner of his decade here.

Since graduation Smith has been in charge of the first year material, and though for the most part they have served as buffers for the varsity, Smith has done a consistently good job in moulding them for regular participation.

Smith serves as a scout in addition to his coaching duties.

Chief scout and assistant freshman coach: **Edwin (Goat) Hale** is a football immortal at Mississippi College. Playing with such ace S. I. A. A. schools, he twice made all-Southern teams as a halfback and as a shortstop in baseball.

He played both professional baseball and football in the southern, Texas and National league clubs on the diamond and as organizer, coach and player with the Memphis Southern eleven.

In coaching Hale has been at Mississippi College, at Millsaps as head coach, at Mississippi State and at Pearl River Junior College head coach.

Trainer: **Weems Baskin** will be trainer. He served in this capacity at Georgia, earlier working under College Physician Doc Holbrook, who has been trainer at Ole Miss the past three years.

Assistant athletic director: **Jeff K. Hamm**, Ole Miss, '17, will be chief of the Mehre in full job of finances. He served in practically the same capacity the past several years as athletic business manager. He is also alumni secretary.

GRID SQUAD NOTES
(ENDS)

JOHN BLACKWELL: Comes to Ole Miss as a star flankman from a state championship junior college eleven at Wesson, Miss. A 10. sprinter in track, Blackwell has plenty of natural speed for his position. He is a good pass receiver and is better than fair on the defense. Should play a great deal this season.

BONNIE (COUNTRY) GRAHAM: Graham served a year as a "redshirt" simply because he wasn't good enough to make the varsity squad. Week-ends found him working out with the freshmen, when the regulars were away, and that season the first year spent a big part of the year off the campus. Graham had improved so much during the campaign that spring training found him pushing Big Buster Poole, a letterman of two years' standing, for starting honors. Graham has been a consistent performer ever since. Tall and rangy, he works well on the receiving end of passes. His defensive play is good and he blocks well.

HARVEY (HAM) MURPHY: Murphy stood out as a freshman in spring practice two years ago as a crack pass receiver. He worked to where he was a starting flankman last season, and this fall, should he develop further, will be able to hang on to his place as a regular. Murphy is compactly built and plays an aggressive brand of ball.

ROY (BUBBER) NORTH: North, perhaps, is a year away from consistently good play. His desire to see action, however, may make up the difference. North's talents for football are natural. His build is ideal for flank activity. He is fast and alert. Will develop should he not come through for this year.

LAKE ROBERSON: Roberson has the distinction of being the heaviest end on the squad. He probably is the best terminal top from the freshman squad, knows football and will make the Rebels a good man. His weight and speed will enable him to play a smashing game.

STEWART (PREACHER) SMITH: Smith ranks with Roberson as a prize freshman graduate. He knows football to the same extent and is anxious to handle an end assignment for Ole Miss. Is aggressive and fast.

JESSE WARD: At times the best end Ole Miss had last season. Could be the best performer this campaign. Has all the necessary physical attributes for his slot. Is fast, good diagnostician, shapes up well on both offense and defense.

HORACE DOSSETT: Dossett learned many a lesson last year as a "redshirt." He was a good tackle as a freshman. His charging, rough style of play and the carefree abandon he carries into action will aid him in the current season. He will play considerable football for Ole Miss.

GEORGE DUNAGIN: Dunagin has been extremely strong defensively in the past. He should be an improved offensive performer. Chunkily built, Dunagin is not without height and a broad carriage. He plays smart football and will see quite a bit of service.

FRANK HART: Hart is a player who has worked at every position on the Reb team, save end and halfback. The majority of his play has been at center, yet he served a season in 1936—as a part-time starting tackle. Strong, durable and a seasoned veteran, Harts hould be the best tackle on the squad.

GEORGE KINARD: Just as Hart will be "tops" among the veterans, so will George Kinard be the standout candidate among the newcomers. Brother to all-America Bruiser Kinard, bearing an equally imposing high school record to back his bid, Kinard seems headed for a great college record. He is talented to start with, and has played a great game of ball throughout his career.

THOMAS (RED) PARKER: Parker has had little experience as a tackle. The majority of his experience has come as an end. His natural talents should make him a good man, however, if he can find early the pace that will be needed.

CLIFF SHIRLEY: Shirley has been shifted from guard to tackle before his varsity career has begun. He should show up well, but his immediate future will be uncertain until several weeks of pre-season practice have passed.

ERWIN (RED) SANDERS: Sanders should be ready for good relief service this fall. He is rugged, capable of plugging up the gaps for a good length of play. He can deliver well but is slow.

BROWN WILLIAMS, JR.: Williams should be able to fill in for replacement duty this fall. He's rugged and can handle his chunky heft. Needs more experience.

JOE BRAYER: Breyer served a year as a frosh, another as a "redshirt" before leaving school. Brother to one of the best guards ever to play for Ole Miss in Alex, Joe is built along identical lines, being short and agile-footed. He brings a world of experience into play.

ERNIE CANNELLA: Cannella was expected to deliver last fall. His performances showed he needed additional experience. This campaign should find the powerful little Yankee coming through in good shape.

TALBERT CROWDER: Crowder was a good sophomore tackle last season. Shifted to guard, he should go well, save for one factor. He is one of several linemen suffering knee injuries last year. All were operated on in the spring, and all are question marks until they can prove their worth. Crowder should start unless the knee bothers him.

HENRY KINARD: Henry Kinard is a smaller counterpart of brother George. The big difference is he's lighter. The third member of this Ole Miss clan of gridders will play considerable ball.

SAMMY LYLES: Lyles is another of the "redshirted" gridders of last year who should be of much assistance to the new athletic regime. He fits well into the Notre Dame system of offense, being short, fast and hard to move. Lyles was a regular for a time last spring, and may be a starter in the regular season.

BILL RODGERS: Rodgers is a brother to Rab Rodgers, former all-Southeastern halfback for Ole Miss. He was coached by brother Rab at Moorhead junior college. Should he be a chip from the same block, he will be a valuable passer who will wear the Red and Blue for many a season to come.

PARKER HALL: Probably the best all-round back for Ole Miss the past two years. Best as a ball carrier and passer, Hall has also contributed fine services as a punter.

KENT MASSENGALE: Massengale is fast, a fine running back. Did some kicking and passing last year, also. Spelled Ray Hapes last fall as the climax runner. Is due for considerable service.

MARVIN (ERM) SMITH: Smith has definite potentialities as a ball carrier and punter. He does a fair job as a passer.

JOHN WHITTINGTON: Whittington is the race horse of the backfield. He'll be heard from this year, even as a sophomore.

JOHN LEHNHARDT: Lehnhardt will start the year as a fine running and passing fullback, good on defense and able to block. A great back.

BILLY MANN: Mann carries same ability as Lehnhardt save that he punts instead of passing. Is probably best kicker on squad. He and Lehnhardt should make a fine pair.

RAY MOFFATT: Moffatt is a year away from regular competition. He is a good hustler, though, and may play some.

JIMMIE TILLMAN: Tillman is a lefty, but he doesn't do things in an unorthodox manner throughout. He's a good offensive man to have around. Will be chief relief for the regular participants.

KIMBLE BRADLEY: Bradley is an all-star man. He's served two good years as a crack blocker and field general. His talents now are such that he can handle the team and at the same time take care of his offensive duties. In addition, he can stem a line to perfection. Bradley is due for a good deal of recognition.

FRANK FURLOW: Unless Schneller moves back, Furlow will be the second string quarterback. Save for a lack of weight Furlow has what it takes. Could do with more seasoning.

TOM HAMILTON: Hamilton is light but an effective offensive man. He will play part-time, perhaps.

WILLARD HISBING: Bisbing is a triple threat. He throws with an easymotion and his passes usually find their mark. He kicks for accuracy and is an effective broken field runner, using power 'as well as will-to-live'wip qualities.

LESLIE DODSON: Dodson comes to Ole Miss as an all-America prep star. He can run, pass, kick and block. He is dependable on defense. May be a year away from valuable college performances because of the need for proper seasoning. Definitely due for a great college career.

CHARLES WARD: Ward comes to Ole Miss as a question mark. The coaches know he's good but just how good. They'll be able to say more after Sept. 1. Meanwhile critics say Ward is the best passer who will wear the Red and Blue for many a season to come.

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NOTES ON THE COACHES

Of the six coaches at the Uni-

JIMMIE HAS PUT ON 340 SHOWS AND HAS SUFFERED THE SAME IDENTICAL INJURY TO HIS 5TH VERTABRAE 5 DIFFERENT TIMES.
BEING FROM TEXARKANA TEXAS IT WAS ONLY NATURAL THAT LYNCH SHOULD INVENT THE HORSE CAR THAT OPERATES FROM THE HOOP
HAVE YOU SEEN MY LATEST PICTURE
13 IS HIS LUCKY NUMBER. HE WAS BORN ON THE 13TH OF MARCH, CARRIES 13 STUNT MEN AND NUMBERS HIS CAR 13
CARRIES OWN X-RAYS OF HIS VERTABRAE INJURIES
JIMMIE LYNCH - ONE OF SPORT'S GREATEST PAREDEVILS.
90 FT.
WILL ATTEMPT RECORD JUMP OF 90 FT. AT FAIR GROUNDS SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

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You can ride our busses in the city for only five cents. Why use your automobile to and from your work? Ride a bus, save your money and help solve our traffic problem.
THE SAFE WAY TO GO—THE WAY TO BE SAFE
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KEMBLE BRADLEY: Bradley is an all-star man. He's served two good years as a crack blocker and field general. His talents now are such that he can handle the team and at the same time take care of his offensive duties. In addition, he can stem a line to perfection. Bradley is due for a good deal of recognition.

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Here are two pictures . . . one of a hold in which drudgery of washi moves the happiness of the home The other typifies the happy housewife husband gives his wife and childre for relaxation—
Wash days with aches and pains housewife are eliminated . . . tion of valuable, healthful leisure for the housewife obtains.
What a difference!
We offer a complete laundry ser is sure to satisfy the discri housewife and the husband who promote the happy home.
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U. S. Bombing Planes Reach Europe Within urs Of War Outbreak

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Others could be brought part way across the ocean on the Navy's giant plane carriers, then turned loose for the shores of Europe.

America possesses the organization for the mass production of all these various types of ships and potential American support for European democracies embroiled in a war are unlimited, according to this French writer.

Between 1,000 and 1,500 planes could take their places on the aerodromes of France and England between sixteen and thirty-six hours of the outbreak of hostilities, M. Bellet hopefully estimates.

SOPH PLAYERS CARRY BURDEN FOR LOUISIANA

Louisiana State University's hopes for a nationally-ranking football team during its impressive 10-game 1938 season rest on two returning sophomore flashes in the backfield.

Although Coach Bernie Moore could start two teams of lettermen and has a line six deep, the Old War Skube's doubtful spot is the backfield, weakened by the graduation of triple-threat Charles (Pinky) Rohm and the well night invulnerable Arthur (Slick) Morton.

All hope swings on the ability of Young Bussey, a 187-pound back from Houston, Tex., and Jabbo Stell, 175-pounds of potential power from Shreveport, La. Bussey, outstanding sophomore of 1937, is an excellent passer and a fine punter but he never approached Rohm's shifty ball carrying. Stell, who scored eight touchdowns as a sophomore last fall, is the other spark plug which Moore hopes to develop this year.

If Bussey and Stell "blossom" in their junior years Moore has high hopes of a creditable showing in a schedule which includes the University of Texas, Rice Institute, Vanderbilt, the University of Tennessee, Auburn, and Tulane.

Veterans Support Stars

Capable and tried men are ready to back up the new spark plugs. Bernard There who piloted the Tigers through last season with only one 7-6 defeat in the Southeastern Conference, will be the field general again. Moore ranks Booth as one of the best quarterbacks in the nation. Able relief for Booth is Jimmy Cajoleas, a junior letterman.

Two fullback lettermen returning are Roy Joe Anderson, 180, of Shreveport, and Jake Staples, 200, of Monroe, La. Two other fullback candidates are Robert Kendrick and Aswell Stell, converted quarterback and end respectively.

Moore's best fullback, but a doubtful starter, is Jesse Guy (Cotton) Milner of Alexandria, La. An appendicitis operation during the summer left him 20 pounds under his 190-pound playing weight as the call for practice neared. There are pilots that he will play at all this year.

22 Lettermen Return

Twenty-two of the 28 lettermen in L. S. U.'s 1937 runner-up squad return this season. Lost by graduation were Rohm, Morton, End Bernie Dumas, Guard Gordon Lester, Center Jimmy Warmbrod and Fullback Charles Lemak.

Outstanding among returning linesmen are two star ends and a star tackle. The ends are Ken Kavanaugh, all-conference sophomore in 1937, and his classmate Ianley Larry King. The tackle is 205-pound Eddit Gatto, all-conference junior last year.

Two other end lettermen returning are Jack Gormley and Ogden Baur.

Playing again at tackle with Gatto will be his 243-pound running mate, Ben Friend. Reserve power lies in lettermen Commodore Ferguson, Paul Pittman, Irving Campbell and Herman Farmer, and in five sophomores.

Moore has plenty of power at center. The regular is 196-pound Dick Gormley, twin brother of Jack. In reserve are 185-pound Gayle Monget, who beat Gormley out of starting honors late last season, and Jim McKinney, a promising five-pound sophomore.

Four lettermen return at guard —Blythe Clark, 205 pounds; Jake Messina, 178; John Hugh Smith, 190; Ed Cunningham, 185.

L. S. U. Has Heavy Schedule

The Louisiana Tigers will have to start their schedule in prime. They meet Ole Miss at Baton Rouge the night of Sept. 24 and play Texas at Austin the following week-end.

Only two "breathers" are on the schedule. The Tigers play Loyola University of the South on October 15, preceding Homecoming game October 22 against Vanderbilt. They meet Southwestern Louisiana Institute November 19 for a night game and the annual grudge battle with Tulane in the season finale at L. S. U.'s big horseshoe stadium.

Although Moore doesn't publicly announce that he wants to finish the season strong enough to play in one of the Bowl games —preferably the Rose Bowl, L. S. U.'s Bowl record is 500 in three starts at the New Orleans Sugar Bowl the Tigers lost first to Texas Christian University and the past two years to Santa Clara.

Eve Arden, Charlie McCarthy and Rita Johnson get acquainted as they appear together in Universa l's "Letter of Introduction."

Fine, great dramatic situations interspersed with hilarious comedy moments march grandly across the screen of Universal's John M. Stahl production, "A Letter of Introduction," which plays Monday and Tuesday at the Temple Theatre.

Adolphe Menjou, Andrea Leeds and George Murphy provide the drama. The comedy is excellently taken care of by that remarkable pair, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy.

Stahl, the producer-director, is known for his intensely powerful and tragic creations such as "Back Street," "Imitation of Life" and "Only Yesterday." Yet "Letter of Introduction" shows he is also master of the art of creating high comedy rapidly and effectively. A succession of vividly contrasting emotional scenes, forceful direction, superlative acting and a powerful and dramatic story, the picture stands as John M. Stahl's finest to date.

Dramatic Story

Andrea Leeds and Adolphe Menjou carry the story of an aging actor who discovers, through a letter of introduction ,that he is the father of a grown daughter, the role played by Miss Leeds. The actor's ego, coupled with the fear of losing his screen-idol popularity, prompts him to conceal their true relationship from the world and to extract from his daughter a promise of secrecy.

Through this deception comes a succession of events, some tragic, some dramatic, some hilarious. Enhanced by the extraordinary acting abilities of Miss Leeds and Mr. Menjou, they merge to form a truly great screen offering.

George Murphy reveals unsuspected qualities as Miss Leeds suspicious fiance. Rita Johnson as George's dancing partner, Ann Sheridan as Menjou's society-fiancee, and Eve Arden as a sophisticated showgirl are excellently cast.

Charlie Has Rival

McCarthy, however, emerges as tops in the comedy line, although he has an unusually rival in Mortimer Snerd, a rural dummy who makes his screen debut in "Letter of Introduction." Mortimer nearly steals the show from Charlie in spots.

The screenplay is by Sheridan Gibney and Leonard Spigelgass from the original by Bernice Boone and the photography by Karl Freund, ASC.

ibritton
OUR LENSES
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—MON. AND TUES.—

A GREAT CAST
in the greatest picture of the year
Letter of Introduction
ADOLPHE MENJOU - ANDREA LEEDS
EDGAR BERGEN - Charlie McCARTHY
—WED. AND THURS.—
"BOY MEETS GIRL"
James Cagney - Pat O'Brien

FRANCE TIGHTENS DEFENSES ALONG SPANISH BORDER

France is preparing for any eventuality along the Spanish frontier.

Since the flight of a group of Franco Spanish bombing planes over the French border early in June and the subsequent visit to the region by Prime Minister-War Minister Daladier, the Spanish frontier has for the most time in recent history taken on the aspect of an armed defense line against a hostile country.

Quietly but regularly the once-modest precautions have been bolstered with anti-aircraft batteries, searchlights, listening posts, ground fortifications, and actual troops.

The latest defense step taken is the installation of a balloon barrage at Cerebere. A number of small balloons will be moored by steel cables at a height of 15,000 feet to form a barrier against invading aircraft. The 75-millimeter gun batteries at Cerebere have recently been replaced by 105-millimeter cannons.

Searchlights Set Up

Between Port Vendres and Banyuls powerful searchlights have been set up and sound detectors installed.

Inspections of the anti-aircraft defenses by regional and high army officials, including the war minister himself, have been frequent in the past month.

Pursuit planes have been shifted from other points to small military landing fields along the Pyrenees frontier for daily patrol flights.

M. Daladier has issued a public warning against any repetition of flights into French territory and the precautions taken along the border in recent months leave no doubt that he intends to carry out his threatened answer to any such occurrence.

SCHMIDT REVAMPING OHIO STATE ELEVEN

Loss of eight veterans from the 1937 starting lineup and several other players who saw regular service the last season will force Coach Francis A. Schmidt to start from scratch in rebuilding the Ohio State football team for the coming campaign.

A selected squad of 46 players reported to Schmidt and his staff on September 10 and until the opening game against Indiana on October 1 they will participate in two practice sessions daily.

Fifteen lettermen have gone the route of graduation including veteran backs Jim McDonald, Nick Wasylik, Dick Nardi, and Jim Miller, while the line loses these first string men: Fred Crow and Charlie Ream, ends; Gust Zarnas and Bol Maggied, guards; and Ralph Wolf, center.

By way of balancing the loss, 15 lettermen will return, the same number of award winners who returned last year. A few of these gained little game service, although they are fairly well distributed by positions. At the ends are Ross Hartschy, Enos Harshbarger, Keith Bliss, and Wendell Lohr. Hartschy and Sarkkinen seek the berth at left end. Both have speed and pass catching ability and although Bartschy is a bit slower he has exhibited better all round play. They will be backed by Stuart Whitehead, a cool headed player, and Quent Williams, a sophomore.

At the right wing Bliss and Lohr are about even bets for the post with Frank Clair putting in a strong bid. Sophomore Howard Chappell is the leading hope of his class at this position.

The tackles boast three lettermen. They are Co-captains Carl Kaplanoff, Alex Schoenbaum and Joe Aleskus. Kaplanoff and Schoenbaum were the regular starters at right and left tackle respectively in 1937. Aleskus saw a good deal of service behind Schoenbaum and will be pressing for more action. Louis Young, sub for the past two years, will back up Kaplanoff with the following sophomores ready and willing to add strength at each of the tackle posts: Jerome Grundles, Harvey Bolser, Don Oman and Andy Reseh.

The center part of the line appears on paper to be the weak spot. Lettermen returning at guard are Vic Marino and Nick Rutkay. Peter Gales who won a letter two years ago at tackle but was done with an injury last season will be moved to guard. This is not new, inasmuch as he was to have played that position last year. Campbell Graf, Jerry Spears, and Joe Madro will back up Marino and Rutkay on the left side while Gales will get support from Frank Smith, Bill Nowlin and Amel Tucci at the other guard.

The graduation of Ralph Wolf leaves a big gap that will be hard to fill. A small amount of game experience can be claimed by Steve Andrako, Claude White, and Dick Wuellner. Andrako has seen more action than the others but will get the draw. Best sophomore prospect for the job is Charlie Maag, a big powerful built lad who has shown particularly well on defense.

Sophomores may provide the answer to the quarterback problem. This position like the center job is without a single letterman as a candidate. Bill Bullock, a third year man, has seen but little action. Don Scott and Jim Sexton are the best from the yearling squad. Scott runs, passes, punts, and blocks and does all of those things well and apears the best bet for the job.

Co-captain Mike Kabealo, a letterman, will find his work cut out for him in trying to regain his old job at left half. Jim Straubaugh will be his chief opponent with Al Zuchegno, a soph, pushing them both. At the other half, two lettermen, Frank Zadworney and Howard Wedebrook, head the list. Zadworney is a good all round man while Wedebrook is one of the finest punters in the conference.

The only other regular starter returning from the 1937 lineup will be John Rabb at fullback. Rabb whose specialty is speed on the getaway was injured late last season and gave way much of the time to Forest Fordham. Both were letter winners. Jim Langhurst is the leading sophomore candidate here and will probably see some game experience after the season gets under way.

HINT TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS

The lecture platform, once "the most American thing in America," today must meet the challenge of magazines, books, the radio, and the movies by offering something they can't give the public, or lose its important place, says Louis J. Alber, manager of lecture tours for such celebrities as Winston Churchill, Prince William of Sweden, Harry Houdini, William Howard Taft and many others.

Writing in the September Commentator, Mr. Alber offers his answer: Let the lecturer turn his talks into a two-sided conversation with the audience. More of the listener's difficulties would be cleared up in such a half-hour's conversation than he would be likely to solve in half a year of reading or listening to prepared lectures, and, adds The Commentator, the lecture platform would fill a purpose entirely different from that of any present competitor.

AUBURN LACKS RESERVES FOR 9 HARD GAMES

The football Plainsmen of Auburn University may not be so rugged this year due to the loss of eight veterans, six of whom held down first string jobs.

The conquerors of Michigan State in the Orange Bowl last season lost through graduation: Capt. Fred Ashley, one of the best centers in the game last year; Ralph Sivell, all-Southern, and Fred Gillam, guards; reddie Holmen, tackle; Rex McKissick, end; Jimmy Hutton, most valuable player on the 1937 squad; Billy Hitchcock, fullback, and Dutch Heath, fullback whose shoes as a blocker will be difficult to fill from the '38 lineup.

All except Gillam and Hitchcock were first-team starters.

Coach Jack Meagher admits he lacks reserves. Not one outstanding performer will come up from a freshman squad and Meagher says his greatest problem was to build up adequate reserves.

Hard Schedule Faced

Auburn's schedule is one of the toughest in the country, and it certainly is the most hazardous in the Southeastern conference.

With the exception of the opening contest with Birmingham-Southern College at Montgomery September 23, the Plainsmen will not have a rest game until they put away their toys in cold storage late in November.

These opponents will be faced in succession without an off-Saturday:

Tulane, Tennessee, Mississippi State, Georgia Tech, Rice, Villanova, Louisiana State, Georgia and Florida.

Coach Meagher beginning his fifth year as chief mentor at Auburn, thought perhaps he could see the faint glow of a couple of silver linings behind all these clouds.

Rapid Improvement Expected

"You can't lose six veterans from the first eleven and still have a good team," he admitted conservatively, as is the way with football coaches, "but with a fair amount of luck in not losing key men by injuries, we should be much better than the November games come along."

Meagher's principal hopes, although he didn't say so, are five players who will return from the 1936 Orange Bowl champions.

Milton Howell, star guard, will be back, as will Capt. Bo Russell, all-Southeastern tackle. Also returning are Stanley Whatley, end; Pig Walker, alternate captain, and Osmo Smith, both quarterbacks, and two contenders for the halfback jobs—Spec Kelly and George Kenmore.

Four Good Sophomores

From the plebe squadron, Meagher is counting upon Ernest Mills, a 190-pound guard; Abb Christenberger, a home-town product who is expected to star at center; Buddy Mahan, quarterback, and Dick McGowan, a great punter and halfback.

Letter winners who will return to cheer Meagher but who were not first-string material last year include:

Malvern Morgan and Milton Bagby, center; Junie Burns and Garth Thorpe, guard; Bill Nichols and George Wolff, tackles; Oscar Burford and Max Harrison, ends; John Davis, quarterback; Geter Cantrell, Ralph O'Gwynne and Bill Mims, halfbacks, and Pelham Sitz and Charles Haynsworth, fullbacks.

"Maybe, with luck, by November." That's the best way to sum up Auburn's 1938 chances.

CRIMSON TIDE HAS MATERIAL TO ROLL HIGH

Football followers here at the University of Alabama are pondering over what kind of luggage to take to California next January for the Rose Bowl game.

The "Bama fans" optimism is not unfounded. For the Crimson Tide has a football team this year that stacks up as potential Rose Bowl material in anybody's rating book.

Even conservative Coach Frank Thomas, the hunter who has sent Alabama on two of its five bowl journeys, is inclined to view the football world through rose-tinted spectacles.

"It looks like we'll have about the same kind of team as last year," Thomas said of his '38 squad. "We may not be as good, but we will be heavier, and if we come along fast enough, we can be better than in 1937."

Nineteen returning lettermen, many of them outstanding performers, and a promising group of sophomores are the most encouraging omens of a championship 1938 team.

Reserve Strength Ample

The list of veterans includes the following Grade "A" football material: one center, three guards, three tackles, four ends, two quarterbacks, one left halfback, three right halfbacks and two fullbacks.

Thomas has lost only a handful of star players—principally Joe Kilgrow, left half; Leroy Monsky, all-America center ,and Jim Ryba, tackle.

Kilgrow's place in the left half job will be particularly hard to fill, Thomas says, and this position probably will be the greatest weakness of the new team.

Thomas is counting heavily on two reserves—Charley Boswell and Herk Measley, both of whom played freshman football to take over Kilgrow's assignment.

A checkup of the Alabama lineup shows:

Center—Carey Cox, a junior, is the only returning center. Jack Machtolff, a letterman last year, signed a professional baseball contract and did not enter school this year. Cox is a reliable performer and he will be supported by Warren Averill, a reserve of last year, and Bull Wesley, an up-and-coming sophomore.

Bostick Outstanding Guard

Guards—Capt. Lew Bostick is one of the best guards in the South. Two other lettermen—Jesse Poshee and Grover Harkins will compete with Bostick for the two guard posts. A newcomer, 210-pound Ed Hickerson, will try his mettle for the first time in varsity competition, and there is plenty of reserve material.

Tackles—Three lettermen—Walter Merrill, Bobby Wood, and Jake Redden—form the nucleus for line berths. Coach Thomas has three selections. A 233-pound sophomore, Fred Davis, also is expected to give the more experienced trio competition for one of the posts.

Ends—End jobs will be ably taken care of by four lettermen—Tut Warren, Perron Shoemaker, Gene Blackwell and Heywood (Sandy) Sanford possesses the accurate toe so valuable on extra points. An almost unlimited supply of capable reserves leaves little to worry about on the flanks.

Quarterback—The loss of Henry Cochrane is more than offset by two lettermen who alternated with Cochrane as starters for two years —Vic Bradford and Hal Hughes.

Halfbacks—The problem of left half is probably the most serious Thomas must face, but at the other side of the backfield, the outlook is much brighter. Three stars, George Zivich, Buddy Beard and Billy Stemmons will fight it out for first call.

Fullback—Charley Holm, brother of all-America Tony Holm, and Pug Davis are good enough fullbacks for any coach's team. In addition, two promising sophomores are available—John Hanson and Paul Spencer.

The Tidemen, who have not been defeated since 1935 except for the 13-0 walloping by California in the Rose Bowl last January 1, will face a stiff schedule.

Though Bama has a lot depending on how his men come through the opening game with Southern California.

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SWISS STRENGTHEN DEFENSES ALONG GERMAN FRONTIER

The classic country of neutrality and peace, Switzerland, is feverishly increasing her armaments, building fortifications and reinforcing her troops along the German frontier since the German Anschluss in Berne declared to the Swiss government that Germany has nothing but peaceful interest for her small neighbor.

The Swiss newspapers recall that the annexation of Austria was preceded by an Austro-German treaty of friendship in which Herr Hitler had formally guaranteed the independence of Austria. After the occupation of Austria, the German Minister in Prague assured, in the name of his government, the Czech Foreign Minister that the Czechs have no reason to worry, as Germany has not the slightest intention to meddle in the affairs of Czechoslovakia.

Swiss Are Suspicious

The Swiss fear that should Hitler be successful in Czechoslovakia, he would next concentrate his attention on Switzerland. They consider the attitude of the German press, which is absolutely under the control of the Nazi government, as a further justification for their suspicion. They quote the Frankfurter Zeitung for instance, saying that regard to the Swiss that no member of the "German race" has the right to remain permanently outside the German Reich. And the Hamburger Fremdenblatt had recently deplored the fate of the 2,800,000 Germans in Switzerland "who have as yet no fatherland" as they are outside the Reich.

The Swiss newspapers, first of all the Baseler Nationzeitung and other German language papers, protest that Switzerland has existed several centuries longer than Germany proper, and that the Swiss would rather die than be included in the Third Reich.

Rumor Heightens Fears

Swiss fears were increased by the rumor that the German General Staff considers the invasion of Switzerland in case of an armed conflict with France in order to be able to attack France below the Maginot Line. Nervousness was further increased by the report that Hitler had inspected military preparations along the Swiss-German frontier following his recent unexpected tour along the Rhine fortifications.

In connection with these anxieties unusual attention was paid to the French maneuvers, which were held in the vicinity of Besancon, near the Swiss frontier, where the German attack via Switzerland is believed to be most likely.

Switzerland is making frantic efforts to strengthen and modernize her little army, so that she may not suffer the fate either of Austria or of Belgium. The Swiss have once more adopted the old slogan "Fear God and keep your powder dry."

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Urges Farmers To Plant Lespedeza

T. M. Patterson administrative officer in charge, AAA, suggests that farmers prepare to save lots of lespedeza seed this fall. The lespedeza crop is very promising at this time.

Patterson points out that lespedeza is one of the choicest of all summer legumes for providing erosion, for adding nitrogen to the soil, for grazing and for making high quality hay.

As a hay crop it requires no cultivation and is more easily cured and handled than any other hay-making plant.

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The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1923, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
815—22nd Avenue
Offices in The Meridian City Lines Building
Phone 1141
Box 745

THE NEWSPAPERMAN

When a young man, who has decided he will be an editor, comes into possession of machinery with which to produce a newspaper, his heart swells with pride, he rolls up his sleeves and starts into his life's work.

The average young man is a natural reformer. He sees flaws in political circles, in civic life, even in the fellow citizens who walk in life's pathway nearby.

As the years pass and his writings have changed nothing, perhaps have made a few enemies and a precarious living, the editor takes stock of himself and becomes broader—he is learning some sense.

As the years roll past, the editor's head grows grey with the hair that still remains on it, and his typewriter is a little rickety, just as he is, he begins to write things that really have weight in the community. He has been weighed and found wanting in many things, but the public has decided that he is a pretty good fellow and really believe in his sincerity, whether they agree with what he writes or not.

Then, when the editor is facing the setting sun, there seems to come from his pen, in many instances, the wisdom of years and experience; he has cooled down, is tolerant and ripe; he knows that he cannot reform the world and also needs reforming himself. So he goes marching on through the printed columns of his paper, a part of the community, a cog in the mighty wheel of human life, squeaking a little as all old machinery will, but without fear and quietly stating his opinion without fear and hoping still to do his part toward an upward trend of his city and state.

And when the last edition is locked up and goes to press, and the old editor hangs "30" over his desk and falls into that sleep that knows no end, he is mourned by the community as having led the people to a higher and better way of thinking.

The editor of this paper has seen this happen in the case of many newspaper men, and has decided as follows: One man doesn't count much in the scheme of things, for he's soon forgotten; but what he stands for will not be forgotten —it is like a ripple on the water that spreads and grows larger after the old editor is laid to rest in some quiet spot where the cares of the world cannot reach him.—Montgomery Weekly.

LOOK

State College officials make the following news announcement:

"Mississippi farmers cured 2,073,829 pounds of pork in 45 cold storage plants during the 1937-38 season reports Paul F. Newell, extension animal husbandman of Mississippi State College.

"A total of 11,746 farmers used the plants to cure their pork. Utilization of cold storage plants not only eliminates losses due to uncertain weather but results in a much higher quality product. Newell believes that if the improvement work is continued "it will materially increase the output and patronage of the plants."

"Eleven cooperative cold storage units were in operation for the first time during the past season. The number of plants has increased from one in 1932 to forty-five in 1938.

County agents and extension specialists conducted educational work with farmers during the past season. This included method demonstrations in butchering hogs, cutting, curing, and storage of pork products. Several 4-H club teams were trained to give butchering and cutting demonstrations. All plants used the home-mixed curing formula as recommended by the Mississippi Extension Service.

"Newell reports that the use of these curing plants has definitely increased and improved the meat supply for the cooperating farmer.

We congratulate State College officials for formally announcing these facts—

However, we haven't seen such things in Lauderdale county and still wonder when such progressive steps will be taken—through our board of supervisors!

POLITICIANS

Julius Caesar always kept a slave with him, whose duty was to constantly repeat, "Remember thou art mortal." To think objectively, without the intrusion of the Ego, is difficult for most politicians. One reason of this is that they are constantly surrounded by ardent admirers who want a job for themselves or someone else) and who are extremely gifted in the art of flattery. They assume the attitude that "The King can do no wrong" and well may they do so because it is with such flattery that they finally get what they want.

The poor King as a result begins to assume himself a superintellect. Do not those all around him tell him so? The poor fellow may never have read a book on economics or government in his life, but he will none-the-less begin to imagine that he knows all there is to know on these subjects. He will hand out opinions on this and that subject glibly as if he had made a live-long study of them and anybody who contradicts him or says that he is wrong is a fool and a personal and political enemy.

Since the everyday politician can't have a slave going around telling him that he is mortal; it might behoove some of them to disguise themselves and get out among the populace where they can hear what people really think of them. It would have a salutary effect and "would from many a blunder free them, and foolish notion."

A FORWARD STEP

The Mississippi Nurserymen's Florists' and Landscape Association is organized in Meridian by progressive, sensible-minded individuals in such activities.

The association should result in raising the standards and the ultimate ethics necessary to such a profession — the organization, too, might well prove important in passing upon legislation which many times is passed without due regard for matter-of-fact practicalities.

The mere fact such an association is formed is proof enough those who make up its membership have in mind the spirit of service.

The fact the organization's by-laws are such as to make for increased efficiency is tangible evidence its membership believes in producing a higher type profession.

This publication, in the premises, heartily endorses this association and urges all residents within the commonwealth to do likewise.

RAILROADS

For years the heads of the big railroads systems had been thinking entirely of dividends, net income and freight rates. Did they not have a monopoly? There was no competition and all they had to think of was money. Then came into existence the four brotherhoods who demanded and kept demanding higher wages. These demands were acceded to little by little, a bright idea. "I will buy me a great block of steel stock. I will have built for my system a big engine. This engine will haul double the number of cars and therefore reduce by half the number of train crews needed. I will then tell my board of directors that we will have to have heavier rails so that our big engines will stay on the track. My steel stock will soar and I will be a wealthy man."

But one of these big engines fell through a wooden trestle and so all trestles had to be made of steel with concrete piling to take care of this engine. Then it became necessary for all cars to be equipped with steel underframing because in a long train the draw bars and draft rigging would not stand the strain. Then they began to manufacture steel cars and the president of the system and the steel interests became richer and richer and the brotherhoods found most of their members on the extra board. But what of the public? Well, it took a whole lot of money to put in all of this new steel equipment and that necessitated higher freight rates. In the meantime something was going on. Automobiles began to dot the country side and some fellow moved his family and belongings to Laurel via dirt road and a truck. That was an epoch making trip—significant of the dawn of a new age. The president of the road and the stock holders were clipping coupons and thinking about bigger engines to lay off more train crews.

Something else was going on. Freight shipments had to wait, sometimes twenty-four hours, for tonnage. Good roads came into existence, trucks began to haul freight over the country and the railroads curtailed service. The cry was, "the trucks are ruining us."

The driving wheels of time had been clinking and the railroad executives waked up. "Reduce operating expenses," was now the cry. The results are imposing. Since 1921 the mileage for each freight car has been stepped up from 22.4 miles per day to 30.7 miles per day; since 1921 the tonnage hauled per freight car has been stepped up from 389 to 519 ton-miles; train lengths increased; freight train speed increased and the amount of coal used per 1,000 tons of freight and equipment per mile has been reduced 27%. Such gains are permanent and are an addition to the national income.

And now the slogan is, "Serve the public." Air conditioned cars and more comfortable seats are in vogue; The speed of passenger trains have been stepped up; stream lined trains are being run and the Courier-News is happy to announce that in the near future two brand new local passenger trains between Meridian and New Orleans will be put into service. These trains will be modern in every respect and we most heartily commend the Southern Railway for this step. It was just a few weeks ago that the Courier-News called attention to this need. The prosperity of Meridian depends to a great extent upon the prosperity of our railroads. Therefore let us lend them every assistance and encouragement.

WILL BE AN ASSET

The construction of a proposed dam across Chunky River near this county's line for the purpose of creating a lake, sufficient in size to make it attractive throughout all Mississippi, is not only worth while, in the sense it will augment our social betterment programs, but it will prove an asset in future years. This statement is made in the literal sense, inasmuch as it seems to be the collective verdict all along the way in Lauderdale county, among all classes of people.

As a passing thought, it might be well to recall some 10 months ago. The Meridian Star suggested major work relief projects in Lauderdale were—and are—coming to an end, and the submission of more worth while projects was necessary. Proof of this assertion may be found in Key Field, last of the larger type projects. The WPA has been forced to prolong activities at the port for the reason little or no work has been available.

We believe the following projects are important in the order listed:

COLD STORAGE PLANTS.
CANNING PLANTS.
CHUNKY RIVER PROJECT.
STREET PAVING IN MERIDIAN.
COURT HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

We further believe some of these projects might be obtained, providing our board of supervisors offer the city of Meridian sufficient cooperation.

After all—Meridian was once a part of the county program.

LUCK

Myron Scales of Albright and Wood was crossing 5th St., at 22nd Ave., when an automobile with a jagged fender tore one of his trouser legs beyond repair. He thought it bad luck. He immediately joined Alex Loeb's suit club and won a fifty dollar suit the next day. The suit torn was a $32.98 affair. One young man proposed to a young lady in Meridian and she turned him down. He thought it bad luck. Now he is going to marry a young lady with plenty of money. The Chinese have known about luck for thousands of years. The great Taoist philosopher Liehtse has this to say about it: "An old man was living with his son at an abandoned fort on the top of a hill, and one day he lost his horse. The neighbors came to express their sympathy for his misfortune, and the Old Man asked, 'How do you know this is bad luck?'

"A few days afterwards, his horse returned with a number of wild horses, and his neighbors came again to congratulate him on this stroke of fortune, and the Old Man replied, 'How do you know this is good luck?' With so many horses around, his son began to take to riding, and one day he broke his leg. Again the neighbors came around to express their sympathy, and the Old Man replied, 'How do you know this is bad luck?' The next year there was a war, and because the Old Man's son was crippled, he did not have to go to the front."

A FINE EXAMPLE

Ed Painter, manager of the J. J. Newberry store, of Meridian, offers one of the finest examples of adaption to environment this publication has ever seen.

Coming to Meridian, a stranger, only a few short years ago, Ed Painter numbers his friends by the hundreds here today. As he has made friends for himself, so has he made the Newberry establishment part and parcel of Meridian.

One of this city's finest executives, he has always followed ethical, sensible operations.

A splendid leader, he has participated in many current civic efforts.

In the premises, this publication wishes to congratulate the J. J. Newberry company—

First, for having in its personnel, one of the stronger type executives; second, for giving Meridian his personality.

Dennis Murphree—Dean of big mouth politicians in Mississippi—is popping off again about the governor's race—Don't do it any more Dennis.

You're a has-been, unqualified, prejudiced excuse for a public servant any way.

LIN YUTANG LOOKS AT EUROPE

In the sphere of politics there is something terribly inhuman in the logic of the minds of men and conduct of affairs in certain states of Europe. And I am less terrified by the theories of Facism and Communism than by the fanatical spirit which infuses them and the methods by which men push their theories doggedly to logical absurdities. The result is a confusion of values, a weird mixing-up of politics with anthropology, art with propaganda, patriotism with science, government with religion, and above all an entire upset of the proper relationship between the claims of the state and the claims of the individual. Only an insane type of mind can erect the state into a god and make of it a fetish to swallow up the individual's right of thinking, feeling and the persuit of happiness.

Communism and Facism are both products of the same mind. As Albert Pauphilet says, "No type of mind is so like the extreme right as the extreme left." Characteristic of both regimes and idealologies are, firstly, the sheer belief in force and power, which I regard as the most stupid and shallow manifestation of the western mind, and secondly, the belief in logical necessity, for after all Facism, as much as Communism, is based on the Marxian dialectic, which ultimately is based on the logic of Hegel. Would that someone realized how man in the second quarter of the twentieth century is suffering for the sins in logic of his fathers, committed some hundred years ago!

In a sense we may say that today Europe is not ruled by the reasonable spirit, nor even by the spirit of reason, but rather by the spirit of fanaticism. Looking at the picture of Europe today gives one a feeling of nervousness, a nervousness which comes not so much from the mere presence of conflicts of national aims and state boundaries and colonial claims, which the spirit of reason should be amply able to deal with, but rather from the condition of mind of the men who are the rulers of Europe. It is like getting into a taxicab in a strange city and being suddenly overcome by a distrust of the driver. It is not so bad that the driver doesn't seem to be acquainted with the map of the city and cannot take one of his destination by the proper route; it is more alarming when the passenger in the back seat hears the driver talk incoherently and begins to suspect his sobriety. The nervousness is decidedly heightened when the inebriate driver is armed with a gun and the passenger has no chance of getting out. One has reason to believe that this caricature of the human mind is not the human mind itself, that these are mere aberrations, mere outages of temporary insanity, which will burn themselves out like all waves of pestilence. One has reason to express a reassurance in the capacities of the human mind, to believe that the human mortal mind, limited as it is, is something infinitely higher than the intellect of the reckless drivers of Europe, and that eventually we shall have learned to think reasonably.

Many people compliment the Courier News attitude toward Robin Weaver. Thanks. Perhaps the good people of Neshoba will put Robin in his place.

BEERY AND ROONEY TEAMED TOGETHER BY POPULAR DEMAND

For the first time Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney will appear together as a co-starring team in M-G-M's new picture, "Stablemates." The choice came about after studio officials had interviewed more than 1000 boys for the part of Mickey and after checking on as many letters from the public requesting the combination. While the part of Mickey had been specially written for young Mr. Rooney, as Beery's "sidekick" in the story about a racetrack, it was discovered, too late, that the boy would be busy in "Boys Town" during its production. Mickey, himself, settled the problem by offering to double in brass and work simultaneously in the two films.

It had been his boyhood ambition to appear with Mr. Beery, it seems, ever since he saw the actor in "The Champ." Now, when he had an opportunity, not only of co-starring with his hero, but of playing with him in a racetrack story, he felt he could not pass the chance up, even if he had to loose a little sleep to do it.

As a result, a friendship sprang up between the two "veterans," one still in his teens, the other with a screen career which had begun when the film industry was in swaddling clothes, which by strange coincidence was climaxed when Beery saved young Rooney from a serious accident.

It happened during a scene in which Rooney had to lead his mount back to the stable after a morning's work-out on the track. Beery, who has the part of a stablehand in the picture, was trudging along beside the pair when one of the large light reflectors on the set fell to the ground with a loud crash. It frightened the horse, [illegible] and high in the air. His forefeet, plunging to the ground, would have crushed Rooney but for the quick thinking of Beery, who thrust him out of the way.

When he was praised for his action, he merely said:

"Aw, that's nothing. I used to be an animal trainer when I was Mickey's age, and you should have seen some of those circus horses when they decided to go on a rampage. I had to learn how to heave them out of the way or I wouldn't be telling about it now."

Mr. Beery has never lost his interest in horses, incidentally, for his San Fernando ranch boasts of some of the finest breeds in the country, and when "Stablemates" was finished, he purchased for it the set consisting of fifteen practical stalls.

All of the sets for the new picture are elaborate and reproduce one of the most beautiful race tracks filmed, for America's newest and most expensive racing plant, "Hollywood Park," was virtually "moved" to the M-G-M studio in Culver City for the production. With the exception of the various racing colors and designs, the track was reconstructed in perfect detail for scenes in "Stablemates" and screen tests were given to fifty-seven horses before fifteen were selected to appear in the picture. "Maiden Brave" portrays the leading animal role.

Sam Wood directed the film and Harry Rapf produced it from a screen play by Leonard Praskins and Richard Maibaum and a story by William Thiele and Reginald Owen.

Others in the cast include Margaret Hamilton, Arthur Hohl, Minor Watson and Marjorie Gateson.

ON MISSISSIPPI FARMS

A good permanent pasture is a basic part of every well-planned farm. Productive pastures furnish the cheapest feed grown for live stock and offer one of the most effective means for controlling erosion.

Nutritious grasses and clovers are rich in valuable proteins, essential minerals, growth-promoting and health-protecting vitamins.

Good pastures are essential to the economical production and maintenance of workstock, beef cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. Pastures do not require cultivation, and animals harvest the crop themselves.

While clean cultivation hastens erosion, sod forming pasture grasses and clovers prevent erosion and conserve fertility twelve months during the year.

The importance of improving pasture has been shown by both agricultural research and farm experience. At the McNeill experiment station improved pasture required only 1.5 acres per animal unit. Unimproved pasture required 10 acres per animal unit. Improved pasture not only carried more cattle but produced more rapid gains. The animals on improved pasture gained 260 pounds per head, while those on unimproved pasture gained only 169 pounds per head.

Pasture improvement demonstrations conducted by farmers in cooperation with county agents during the past five years have shown remarkable results in increased production.

The most important practices include clearing, terracing of rolling land that need it, seeding to proper mixtures of grasses and clovers, fertilizing, liming, and mowing. Probably no other practices have given such marked results as seeding to adapted grasses and clovers and application of baric alag or superphosphate.

Under the AAA farm program farmers are offered payments for soil-building practices which will cover a substantial part of the cost of establishing new pastures or of improving old pastures. Practices for which farmers can earn payments for improving their pastures are as follows:

Construction of 200 linear feet of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided, $1.50.

Contour ridging of non-crop land—700 linear feet of ridge or terrace, $1.50.

Seeding permanent pasture mixtures containing a full seeding of adapted legumes and grasses, $3 per acre.

Reseeding depleted pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or legumes—10 pounds of seed, $1.50.

Application of 300 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate, or its equivalent on permanent pasture, $1.50.

Application of 200 pounds of 50 per cent muriate of potash on permanent pasture, $1.50.

Application of 500 pounds of basic slag or rock phosphate on permanent pasture, $1.50.

Application of 1500 pounds of ground limestone per acre, $1.50.

Farmers interested in building or improving permanent pastures can find valuable information in Extension Bulletin No. 82, "Pasture Production Manual," available upon request to county agents or to the Mississippi Extension Service. An addition to much other information, this bulletin gives seeding mixtures and rates of seeding for each soil type in Mississippi.

THE WORLD AROUND Surveyed By GAULT MacG

The whole of New York has had its eyes fixed on Europe this week with something of the fascination of a big crowd waiting for the opening of a big fight at Madison Square Garden.

It has not seemed to do any good to tell these Europe gazers that Great Britain and France have no intention of providing any such exciting spectacle; that the war veterans in Europe have had quite enough fighting for one lifetime and that the financiers over there would not know where to turn to get the necessary money to pay for another big show. All the writhing and twisting and turning is merely part of a big row never to tear up some remaining shreds of the Versailles and allied treaties without provoking American protest. We must not forget the attitude of the democracies toward Germany in the pre-Hitler period, nor the Wilsonian responsibility for the creation of the artificial boundaries of Central Europe; and that not all the influences are working today against such formal and arbitrary map drawing.

Quite regardless of this, New Yorkers have been arguing that the Sudeten Germans must be refused the sort of government they want because the land where they live is a strategic boundary for Czech militarists.

Such an argument, purely theoretical and hypothetical, cannot fairly be placed against the happiness of 3,000,000 people and it surely a negation of the principles of good will and collaboration which alone can provide any lasting settlement. What must finally determine all such questions is the spirit of cooperation on the basis that all men are brothers.

• • •

FIREWORKS IN THE BALKANS

The really sensational news at this time is not emanating from Germany, Russia, China or Spain but from the Balkans. The hot spot of the world which used to be called the "powder-keg of Europe" has composed its hereditary differences and has adopted, of all things, the Good Neighbor policy!

Now, I claim that if it was new when Nero fiddled, it ought to be just as big news when Mars begins to twang a harp. But if there were any headlines on the Balkans getting together to play "ring around a rosey," I have missed them.

• • •

The lowdown is this: Under the leadership of King Boris III, Bulgaria has quietly regained the status she lost as a result of taking sides against the Allies in the World War. She has been given the right to run up a big army again—and instead of this precipitating an explosion in the powder-keg, the powder has been expended in fireworks and rejoicing. Not only Bulgaria, but Yugoslavia, Greece, Rumania and Turkey, have joined in an orgy of mutual congratulations. They call it "the dawn of a new era of concord and collaboration in the Balkans."

Just how realistic it all is may be gauged from the fact that if it has not made headlines here, it has done so in France. As soon as the French heard about it, they immediately bestowed a loan of 375,000,000 francs of credit on Bulgaria to enable her to purchase French equipment for her public works and railroads.

It evidently pays to watch the good will news. It opens the door of opportunity. Smart people, the French. Try watching for good will in your neighborhood. Where there's good will, you may proceed with confidence.

• • •

GATES OF OPPORTUNITY

This Balkan love feast has set us forward a stage in the world search for a technic of good will. It has provided a vocabulary for the Good Neighbor movement which was in danger of bogging down at the wrong end of the alphabet, with Q as in quarantine.

If you are bored with that combination, jot down a few of the following Balkanisms for your occasional book: "Security and peace in the Peninsula"; "the establishment of mutual confidence"; "the writing of new pages in the history of friendship"; and one phrase I like especially well: "The opening of the gates of tolerance between nations." I knew the Greeks would have a phrase for it. The last was from an Athens newspaper.

• • •

Now strange though it may seem, there was [illegible] plan ideals to [illegible] good will is [illegible] realism" as opp[illegible] icy of violence?

TOO HASTY

Extremists [illegible] think of life [illegible] between opp[illegible] against whol[illegible] religion, of Fa[illegible] munism.

And yet [illegible] not even prim[illegible] illusions of [illegible] your backyard [illegible] skies after a [illegible] bow in the [illegible] tains the true [illegible] en, not two. [illegible] also in the [illegible] in soap bubbles [illegible] on water, or [illegible] eyelashes [illegible] lids. Occultists [illegible] one of us is a [illegible] of a ray from [illegible]

Year after year [illegible] the news that [illegible] nopoly of truth. [illegible] Science tries [illegible] perhaps it is [illegible] perfection as [illegible] this earth; but [illegible] it learning the [illegible] Many who [illegible] the Scriptures [illegible] test-tube have [illegible] have lived to [illegible] faith in the [illegible] light on life.

Even now th[illegible] of Darwinism [illegible] reeling under th[illegible] covery in Africa [illegible] ape with [illegible] years ago. Dar[illegible] cried: "That [illegible] the common [illegible] monkey." But [illegible] of the sort. [illegible] human ape was [illegible] South Africa, [illegible] long put on [illegible] peering a gyp[illegible] Northern coast.

• • •

CLEAN

What gifts [illegible] lysis bestow[illegible] gives to mank[illegible] ages by the p[illegible] movements of [illegible] the Waters of [illegible] lately Christ[illegible] cotton flowe[illegible] Carolina for [illegible] Fair pavilion wi[illegible] tired feet that [illegible] ters in the wil[illegible] station she lost [illegible] Of the Univers[illegible] thinks that [illegible] knocked from [illegible] sis by record [illegible]

He thinks he [illegible] have returned [illegible] cient superst[illegible] Christian era. [illegible] added that [illegible] clamoring for [illegible] the old ideas. [illegible] Lots of us, [illegible] busy trying [illegible] cient things [illegible] time to find [illegible] ourselves.

• • •

The oft-[illegible] keep the com[illegible] brain servic[illegible] wine the mean[illegible] er, unconscious [illegible] al column and [illegible] harmful. Many [illegible] trictly flow fr[illegible] finger tips and [illegible] be generated [illegible] fort than wh[illegible] rest. Some [illegible] mental influen[illegible] things as stim[illegible] cers. By trea[illegible] in the spirit [illegible] more healing [illegible] obtained that [illegible] where disease [illegible]

When we [illegible] eternal princ[illegible] tions, many [illegible] disappear. [illegible] say something [illegible] lent attitude [illegible] all the legal [illegible] nation exp[illegible] need a clean [illegible] our hearts a[illegible]

GAU[illegible]

WANTED:

Men ever[illegible] be more [illegible] business, pa[illegible] New York's [illegible] counselor, [illegible] mentator.

Age [illegible] while ago, [illegible] the positions [illegible] she notes a [illegible] the selection [illegible] the job [illegible] ecutives — [illegible] high standing [illegible] pear to be [illegible] the matter [illegible] anced outlook [illegible] is useful [illegible] zation, she [illegible]

A compe[illegible] "middle-of-the [illegible] that is [illegible] point of view [illegible] more flexible [illegible] ed, less rigid [illegible] times the [illegible] represents the [illegible] peak of his [illegible] quate to [illegible] years leads [illegible] quality of [illegible] means secur[illegible]

In a word[illegible] and practices [illegible] of forty or [illegible] his share of [illegible] but, adds Tr[illegible] can take [illegible] to emerge [illegible]

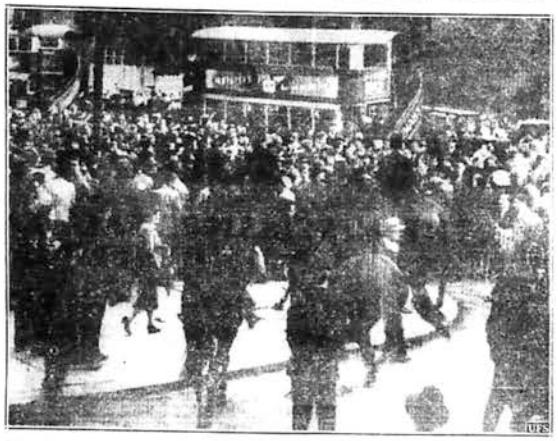
WORLD NEWS FEATURE PICTURES

uce Says Italy to Aid Hitler—French Meet British in Czech Parley—New Golf King

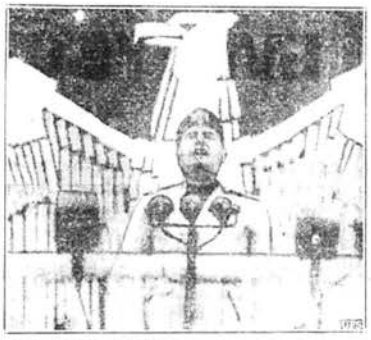
S MAYOR—Judge Fletcher Bowron, new mayor of [illegible] his wife, son Barry and Lassie in their [illegible] A plurality of more than 160,000 votes [illegible] Bowron over Mayor Frank L. Shaw, target of [illegible] in the recent recall election. Charges that vice [illegible] under Shaw caused his recall.

D DANCE—Unique spectacle in the panorama of [illegible] Seattle Green Corn dance recently staged by the [illegible] of Florida at Miami, for the first time before a [illegible] Above, Chief Jimmy Osceola, right, 90-year-old [illegible] the famous rebel chieftain, welcomes Chief Blue [illegible] tribe to the dance.

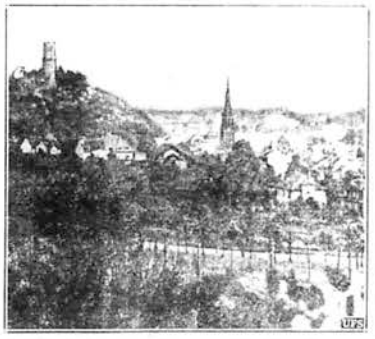
A COMMUNIST—Dies Congressional Committee, [illegible]-American activities, heard five witnesses at a [illegible] York accuse City Councilman Michael J. Quill, [illegible] of the Transport Workers' Union, a CIO affiliate, [illegible] iting officer of the Communist party. Quill hotly [illegible] leaving the Federal building with Barney O'Leary.



LONDON RIOTS—Mounted police in London push back anti-Nazi demonstrators from entering Downing street, where British and French statesmen considered the Czechoslovak crisis. Thousands of demonstrators shouted "No concessions to Hitler!" and "Stand by the Czechs!" This radio picture was sent from London to New York. Mounted police were from Scotland Yard and 500 other police came to trick.



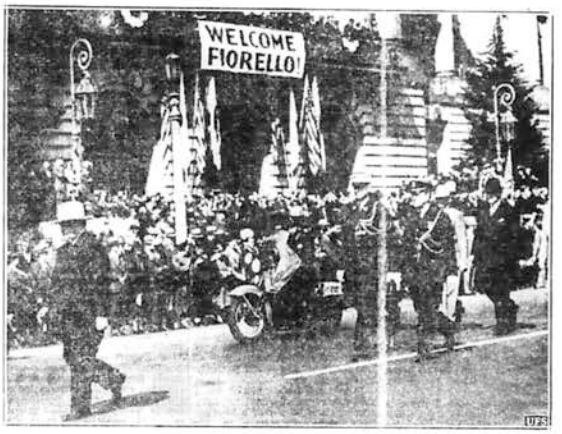
IL DUCE BACKS HITLER — With the words "Duce's Choice already chosen," uttered when he voiced the part of Premier Mussolini of Italy is believed to have pledged Italy to support Chancellor Hitler of Germany if the Czech crisis leads to a European war. This radio picture shows Il Duce speaking at Trieste against the domination of a [illegible]



PEACE OR WAR? — View of the town of Godesberg, Germany, where Chancellor Hitler set the next meeting between him and Prime Minister Chamberlain of Britain, to decide the fate of Czechoslovakia and whether there will be peace or war in Europe. Godesburg is a spa much favored by Hitler. It is located on the Rhine, between Cologne and Coblenz. Ruined castle at left.

READY TO FIGHT—Czech government expecting Britain and France would agree to Chancellor Hitler's demand for dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, considered the move a betrayal and announced it would never surrender but would fight to the death. Above are Czech cavalrymen, such as were moved to the border to quell riots, who soon may be fighting.

FRENCH AT LONDON FOR PARLEY—This radio picture from London shows the French ministers arriving at Croydon airport, to consider the Czech crisis. Left to right, Britain's Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, Prime Minister Chamberlain, Premier Daladier of France, and French Ambassador Charles Corbin. Profile of French Foreign Minister Bonnet behind Chamberlain.



PARADER—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City attempted a surprise visit to Mayor Angelo Rossi of San Francisco while en route to the Exposition opening at Los Angeles. He is shown at extreme left, wearing a gray sombrero and heading a parade of 700 of San Francisco police and city firemen. He invited Mayor Rossi to the New York Fair. Mayor Rossi accepted.

LEGION CHIEF — Withdrawal of other candidates left Stephen F. Chadwick, Seattle lawyer, undisputed in the race for national commander of the American Legion, almost before the convention at Los Angeles got started.

ENVOY — Dr. Hu Shih, Cornell University graduate and widely known Chinese philosopher and educator, newly appointed Ambassador from China to the United States. He succeeds Dr. Chengting T. Wang, resigned. Dr. Hu is dean of the school of literature at Peiping University.

NEW AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPION—Spectacular blasting out of bunkers and clever putting mark Willie Turnesa, of the Briar Hills Club in Westchester county, N. Y., new national amateur golf champion, at the conclusion of the matches at Oakmont, Pa. Turnesa is shown at left, with Pat Abbott of Alhambra, Cal., runner-up golfer, whom he defeated. Between them is the trophy.

THRICE BLESSED — Mrs. Paul Grimm, 16-year-old wife of a truck driver of Steubenville, Ohio, could only exclaim, "Gee!" when a nurse told her she had given birth to triplets, whose combined weight was 15½ pounds. Her young husband, who recently got off the relief rolls, was too surprised to comment. The mother and her babies, two girls and a boy, are shown.

Big Ten Grid Squads On Suicide Diet

It will be a case of suicide or homicide with Big Ten schools this autumn as they roam from coast to coast striving to establish a mighty Midwestern football domain.

The schedule of each of the ten elevens includes at least one "foreign" foe powerful in its own right and perhaps at the end of this season the question—does the Midwest predominate in gridiron ability—will be settled once and for all.

Minnesota, defending Big Ten titlist, has the most ambitious "off league" ticket. The Gophers open on September 24 against the Washington Huskies. A week later on the same home grounds they come right back against Nebraska. Thus on two successive Saturdays the men from the north pit their strength against two of the ranking teams in the land.

On November 12 the Gopher aggregation travels to South Bend Ind. for a shot at Notre Dame. Minnesota alone can uphold the colors of the Big Ten.

Wisconsin, which finished with a .500 average in league ratings in 1937 also has a tough non-league slate. The Badgers previews at home October 1 against Marquette. Two weeks later they entertain Pittsburgh. On November 12 will be the feast from the "land of a thousand glittering lights" will be on the coast tight to engage the University of California at Los Angeles. [illegible] L. A.'s

Iowa, which will be one game in the shadow of the Big Ten title race this year, has [illegible] Notre Dame on October 15. Three [illegible] will be for a spell which [illegible] in its own way. The Hawkeyes play on the road against U. C. L. A. on September 24, at night and meet Colgate at home October 22. Nebraska is a [illegible] game November 19.

Michigan Wolverines trumped [illegible] three times [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE COURIER-NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

No. 43 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1938 PRICE 5 CENTS

...RAN WARDEN AT ...QUENTIN STILL ...ES EXECUTIONS'

...n in jail for 35 years—and I love it!"
...aker is affable, six-foot six-inch Court Smith, the
...s of San Quentin prison, the nation's biggest "big
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...ED GOOD TOYS, ...CHOLOGIST SAYS

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Courier To Carry TVA Facts Soon

The Courier News beginning in the early future will carry a series of articles on the Tennessee Valley Authority.

It will be the purpose of the articles to sketch a panoramic picture of the TVA, after which a detailed analysis of unit programs will follow, with their relation to area problems.

A. F. L. Convenes Oct. 3 To Form Year Program

Proposed changes in the National Labor Relations Act and battle plans against the Committee for Industrial Organization probably will be the major topics before the American Federation of Labor convention, opening in Houston, Tex., October 3.

William Green, president of the federation, has demanded, in his attacks on the National Labor Relations Board, that adjustments in administration of the act be made because he feels that John L. Lewis' C. I. O. has been favored.

Labor observers, however, believe that any effort of the federation to change the labor act would be an opening wedge through which employers' groups would seek to amend it further.

Neither Green nor Lewis has shown inclination to bridge the gap in labor's ranks by settling the dispute between the federation and the C. I. O.

Allied Meetings Scheduled

The federation's convention will be in session here until Oct. 14, but it will be preceded by four other important allied meetings beginning on Sept. 26.

These preliminary meetings include those of the federation's powerful metal trades department, headed by Green's right-hand man in the fight against the C. I. O., John F. Frey; the Building Trades Council, label trades and railroad employes.

In addition, there will be a meeting of the federation's all-important executive council, which will guide action at the convention.

Members of the executive council, headed by Green, are expected to arrive several days in advance of the opening session to "convention program of action.

Important roles in the C. I. O. question probably will be taken by Thomas Murtagh, Bar Association of New York, vice-president of the federation.

The answer to all the C. I. O. trouble is found in the system used by the Metal Trades Council," said R. C. Cole, metal trades official.

Called Answered To C. I. O.

"All the metal trades are organized as a unit with bargaining powers for all groups," Cole said. "Our organization is the answer to the C. I. O. and should be a typical grounds for settlement."

The C. I. O. has insisted on similar organization by industries, instead of by crafts.

George Wilson, secretary of the Houston Labor and Trades Council, said that an attendance of 1,500 delegates, alternates and visitors was expected for the general convention.

Members of the executive council include Green, Frank Morrison, John Coefield, Arthur O. Wharton, G. M. Bugniazet, Harry C. Bates, Edward J. Gainor and George E. Browne, and Matthew Woll of New York, vice-president of the federation.

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"Four's A Crowd" Newspaper Comedy, At Temple Saturday

"Four's A Crowd," with Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland, Rosalind Russell and Patric Knowles making up the romantic triangle, is the highly hilarious newspaper comedy which plays Saturday at the Temple.

When Rosalind Russell, a newspaper reporter, wins Patric Knowles, playboy publisher, over to hiring Errol Flynn, a whirlwind press agent, as his assistant, Olivia de Walden Connolly, a piratical captain of industry, as the butt of circulation-building campaign. Then he makes the mistake of Olivia de Havilland, Connolly's granddaughter, which in turn makes everybody hopping mad—Rosalind because she is in love with Flynn, Patric because he's in love with Olivia and Connolly because he likes to get mad. From there on it's a free-for-all, with high comedy sustained throughout.

Ritual Ushers in Jewish New Year

The ancient ritual of Rosh Hashanah, Jewish New Year, is performed in the above picture of two Jewish patriarchs officiating at the annual religious observance. One blows the "Shofar," or ram's horn, calling the Jews to penitence and reflection and one holds the holy scroll of "Torah" or Old Testament. Orthodox Jews celebrate the New Year for two days, while reform temples limit the observance to one day. Yom Kippur, "Day of Atonement," climaxes the 10 days of penitence, which this year are from sunset, Sept. 25, to Oct. 4.

Influence Of Moon On Man's Destiny Declared Strong

The moon is staging a comeback as a recognized controller of events on the earth.

McGill University scientists declare that recent research work has disclosed that the moon is probably the trigger which sets off earthquakes, and affects man's destinies in many other ways, apart from being an agent in romance.

The moon, through the effects of gravity, causes great tides to occur within the earth's molten interior, they say. These tides create a strain upon the earth's outer crust which at some points is already under stress. The additional strain is often sufficient to cause a break in rock which in settling to a new position causes a movement in a part of the earth's surface.

The moon also creates upper-air tides and has been discovered to produce many electrical phenomena. Evidence is also being found of the influence of the moon upon the psychological and even the physical state of man.

$250,000 Dredge Ship Is Designed For Wife's Hobby

If many collectors follow the example of Captain Fred E. Lewis, Balboa Beach, Cal., millionaire, the word "hobby" is going to take on a new meaning.

Lewis is supervising construction of a $250,000 "work-boat" especially designed and equipped for his wife's hobby—colecting sea shells.

Feature of the motorship, as explained by "conchologist" Mrs. Lewis, will be a huge deep-sea dredge on the bow which will scoop up three tons of ocean bottom and deposit it on deck for her to sort out shells. The dredge will operate in water depths up to 200 fathoms.

In a collection already numbering thousands, Mrs. Lewis can boast rare shells gleaned from the ocean floor from the Arctic circle to the South Seas. Her goal is to find all 50,000 classified types—and add some new ones to the list.

Present plans are for the ship to make the West Indies its first cruise after completion (this month). Carrying a crew of twelve, the palatial "work-boat" can cruise non-stop for six months at a time.

The main cabin of the craft will be fitted up as a combination laboratory for Mrs. Lewis' other hobbies, book-binding, wood-carving and photography, with special refrigerating equipment to maintain an even temperature for developing film in the tropics.

Captain Lewis recently purchased an entire 350-acre island near Victoria, B. C., to be used as a winter base for the hobby-vessel.

TIPS ON THE COMING AUTOMOBILE SHOW

Prices should drop slightly.

Increased flexibility and beam room will be noticeable.

Some gears will be shifted by finger controls on the steering post, with electrical control the work by remote control.

Automatic transmissions will be on their way in.

The overdrive achievement, which will come out strong, will let you get about ten miles an hour more speed downhill or on the level without extra fuel cost, and it saves about ten per cent in gasoline.—The Commentator.

Predicts Move to Avoid War

This fine camera study shows Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as he broadcast a radio declaration forecasting strenuous efforts to prevent involvement of the United States in any European war. Senator Pittman declared no country or group of countries could ever hope to conquer the U S

Science Gives Film Longer Span Of Life

History now in the making will be preserved for generations far in the future through film produced by a photographic supplies manufacturing firm in Rochester, N. Y.

The Bureau of Standards in Washington has completed "accelerated aging" tests in which films in six months went through the effects of 50 years' storage in a cool, dark room.

These tests showed that the newer safety, or acetate film, may be preserved hundreds of years, and that cellulose nitrate film would last from 50 to 100 years.

A Hollywood chemist estimated the maximum life of film at 23 years, but government scientists said no apparent limit has yet been found.

The acetate film is less inflammable than the nitrate type. It is used especially for a process for making permanent photographic records of newspaper files, bank and insurance data and the like. It also is used for home movies and X-ray because of its safety qualities.

SOUNDS FISHY

In the United States there are over 750 goldfish farms producing 23,000,000 goldfish a year. The goldfish are valued at over $1,-000. The whole thing started some fifty years ago when Rear Admiral Daniel Amen of the United States Navy brought over a dozen goldfish in a bowl from the Orient.

—The Commentator Magazine

OPENING GAME PUTS CRISLER 'ON THE SPOT'

Football history may be made Oct. 1 when Michigan State college's Spartans meet the "new deal" University of Michigan Wolverines.

No team has ever defeated Michigan five times in succession. Four victories in as many years have gone to Minnesota, Ohio State and Michigan State, but never five.

Listed as a "dark horse" in Big Ten circles, Michigan opens its schedule against Michigan State. It will be the first game under Herbert O. (Fritz) Crisler, who replaced Harry Kipke as head coach.

The Spartans started their string of victories over the Wolves after 19 years of consecutive defeats. Coach Charles Bachman, leading his second Green and White team, turned the tables in 1934, 16 to 0.

Both Coaches Silent

Neither coach has made any definite predictions regarding the result of the annual game.

Bachman called in 43 men for early fall practice Sept. 8 and made the comment, "we may have our best year."

"We'll learn the fundamentals from the ground up, and be in there fighting all the time," Crisler said.

Crisler faces an eight-game schedule; Bachman nine games, but both men admit "pointing" for the game Oct. 1.

To Bachman a victory will mean beating the university five times in succession, something that no team in modern football has ever done before.

Crisler has everything to gain and nothing to lose, yet he is on the spot. Kipke isn't coaching the university because his team didn't win games. He had the material, so reports from the athletic board and alumni stated. Crisler faces the task of initiating his system in time to raise the percentage on the credit side of the Wolverine ledger.

Spartan Material Plentiful

Bachman has a wealth of material for the end and backfield positions. Halfback Johnny Pingle and Walter (Ole) Nelson, end, who may make an all-America passing combination this year. And Gene Ciolek, who trotted 89 yards for the winning score of last year's contest, will be ready for action.

Crisler can open with a team two deep with veteran lettermen in the line. He has three lettermen for the end positions; four for tackle, and five in the backfield. The center and guard positions are open, but both have seasoned men topping sophomore aspirants.

Only one change has been made from last year's schedule. The university will wear enameled yellow and blue helmets, light, dazzling royal blue silk jerseys and knitted pants of champagne blue.

SPEAK EASY ADVICE

Almost any ordinary sentence can be given as many meanings as it has words in it. For instance, if you were to say "I said you were guilty!" by emphasizing a different word each time you repeated the sentence you could get different meanings.

see for yourself:

I said you were guilty!
I said you were guilty!
I said you were guilty!
I said you were guilty!
I said you were guilty!

Now perhaps you'll be more careful in your speaking emphases hereafter.

—The Commentator Magazine

PARIS EXPECTS BEST THEATRE YEAR SINCE '13

The Paris fall theatrical season which has just opened will witness more activity this year than has been seen in the French capital since the World War.

Not only do the number of new plays and revues planned for near future productions surpass previous years, but the number of revivals which will reappear after a summer closing far outnumber those of past seasons.

New plays which will make their appearance before the end of the year will include those by Sacha Guitry, Henry Bernstein, Louis Verneuil, Roger Ferdinand and Jean Giraudoux, while Rip and Willemetz, the town's best known revue writers, will be responsible for two new revues and L. Marchand is collaborating with Albert Willemetz to complete another for October production.

The season's opener, however, was a play in English, an adaptation of Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World," adapted by Louis Walinsky and presented at the Theatre des Ivoires by Edward Stirling and the English players. Retaining the imaginative improbabilities of Huxley's book, the play truthfully presents life as it might be thought of 600 years hence.

Guitry, outstanding present day French satirist, will have two to his credit. "Nono" is the first, in which he will appear himself with his wife, Jacqueline Delubac, has not yet been selected, but the other is "Bejart," in which the well-known French actress, Gaby Morlay, will star.

Henry Bernstein, whose plays have always been produced at the Gymnase theatre during recent years, will have another new one this season called "Fortune." This will open in October. Louis Verneuil, another well-known playwright, will have two of his plays produced, the first, "Leandias," at the Theatre Marigny, and the other, "The Woman of My Life," which will have its premiers in Brussels, but will be seen in Paris later in the season.

Two of the French national theatres, the Odeon and the Comedie-Francaise, are turning modern to the extent of having early one this season. The former will offer "Le President Haudecoeur," by Roger Ferdinand, and the latter will produce "Les Jeux Sont Faits," by Jean Giraudoux, as part of the same performance.

Also to be seen for the first time in this country will be "Le Rang," an adaptation of Clara Booth's "Woman," which has been put into the French by Jacques Deval. Mme. Jane Marnac will produce this at the Theatre Pigalle when a revival, "Altitude 3,200," presently holding the stage there, is withdrawn late in October.

For the new operettas and revues Rip and Willemetz will have two of the latter. The first will be "Paris Reste Paris," and will open the season at the Bouffes-Parisiens, while no title has been selected for the second, but it is expected to be ready by mid-October.

Revivals of last year's theatrical productions are already well under way, but plans for replacing them with new works have not yet sufficiently materialized for definite announcements to be made.

"WE WANT HONEST LABELING OF GOODS"

Over 50,000,000 American women are today carrying on a war against the manufacturers' failure to label his goods honestly and informatively, Lola Matteo Miller in the October issue of the Commentator magazine.

Manufacturers, merchants, and consumers would be spared many headaches if the manufacturers realized that honest labels are the best policy. The women of today are not fools, but modern education methods have made it impossible for them to reply upon their own judgement in evaluating merchandise. They gain knowledge through bitter experience, for instance, that what looks and feels like linen is not linen, that "real silk" can be worthless but a memory, and that all-wool is nothing but a phrase.

If the manufacturer would go in for honest labeling—just sort of take the public into their confidence—the Commentator feels that there would be no need to worry about a consumers' rebellion. Moreover, if they labeled plainly, the consumer's confidence in buying—the lack of which is causing so much concern today—would be back in a flash—with a flash.

BEST SELLERS

The two greatest selling books in the world are the Bible and the Boy Scout Handbook.—The Commentator.

NAZI AGRICULTURE EXPERTS DEVELOP NEW-STYLE GRAIN

German efforts to pull themselves up by their bootstraps know no bounds and the field of agriculture lately has felt the impact of regimented research.

Where America had one Luther Burbank to perform into action through sheer scientific concentration.

As an initial major task of national importance, the Nazi agricultural experts are developing a new grain, a combination of wheat and rye which, they believe, will bring Germany closer to her aim of national self-sufficiency and make her independent of foreign corn supplies in the event of war. Strict governmental control of all phases of farming production and consumption for the sake of self-sufficiency is to be combined with the development of new varieties of plants to increase the yield of Germanys' farms.

Experiments Under Way

The agricultural research farms of Muenchberg, near Berlin, have been working for years on several groups of experiments, notably one on a new grain that should be almost as white as wheat, but as modest in its demands from sun and soil as rye, and the creation of a new sweet lupine that can be used as fodder.

Using methods similar to those of America's Luther Burbank, the Muencheberg and other German research farms were successful several years ago in their efforts to produce a cross between grain and rye. But it is only recently that they grew a new strain which they hope will retain its new rye-wheat character without reverting to wheat or rye when planted by the ordinary farmer.

The new grain, if it comes up to the expectations of German experts, would mean that the vast stretches of land in which Germany formerly raised only rye because the soil was too poor and there was too little sun for wheat will give crops that will enable Germany to curtail her purchases of wheat from foreign countries.

Optimistic Outlook

Whereas a year ago Germany was seriously alarmed by the bad harvest which threatened to endanger the country's food supply, there is optimism this year. Nazis assert that they will carry over a surplus of 1,500,000 tons of cereal gain into the new harvest years despite the fact that the 1937 harvest is yield of 11.0 million metric tons was 3.5 per cent smaller than that of 1936. Big purchases abroad, mostly on the basis of barter-deals, and rigid economies in consumption both for people and live stock, made this reserve possible.

To "stretch" the bread, Nazi authorities ordered the "flouring" possible, the admixture of corn meal and potato flour, the sale of bread that was at least twenty-four hours old, and many similar measures. Pure white flour is not obtainable on the German market, and only a few types of flour can be bought.

Bakers have learned to handle the new varieties of mixed flours and are turning out a better product than they did a year ago, nevertheless, the German public is skeptical when Nazis declare that the flour situation is almost back to normal.

Farmers are controlled by the local representatives of the Nazi Agricultural Guild, which sees to it that they don't sell wheat to their live stock and that they turn over all their produce to the Nazi collecting agencies. Daily one can read in the Nazi newspapers of farmers fined and occasionally sent to prison for failing to obey the orders of the Guild.

Hoarded Crops

The farmer who, even in the war, managed to store reserves for himself and his friends finds that today the ever-controlling officer make his almost impossible. You can hear farmers complain: "We are no longer masters on our own soil." The Nazis contend that the farmers must make sacrifices for the community at large because legislation has created hereditary farms and a price control system that frees the farmer from the danger of international price fluctuations.

To ensure stable returns for the farmer, the Farming Guild sets the price for grain and most farm products—from eggs to oxen, farmers are encouraged to sell over a longer period rather than quickly after harvest. Premiums are paid for delay. This premium is enough to pay for storage and leave a small profit which will encourage storage.

IT'S BACK AGAIN

Perhaps the worst single feature of a good modern depression is that it can't run its course without someone starting up a chain letter craze. Depression II has given birth to the Prosperity Advertising System Bulletin Chain Letter.

The Advertising System Bulletin was launched to bring the small dealer business and prosperity through a quick, cheap method of advertising. No money is needed. All you do is write a 40-word advertisement for your business, placing it at the bottom of the page, in No. 6 position, moving the former No. 6 to No. 5, and so on up the line, finally leaving out the No. 1 advertisement

(Continued on page 3)

So Help Me

Alfred Kenney exhibits an 854-pound bluefin tuna, which he caught with rod and reel off Shelburne, Nova Scotia. Affidavits making the catch an official world record have been received in New York for registry at the American Museum of Natural History. Kenney battled the monster 4½ hours. The previous world record was an 851-pound catch by L. Mitchell Henry, an Englishman, off Whitby, England.

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

I started not to say nothing today. Hitler might hear about it. You all heard him on the radio. When I heard him I said to myself, "Thank God for Democracy." When we elect a darn fool to office we can put him out. We can elect two or three fools if we want to, (you know you can't tell who is a fool until you elect one) but thank goodness we can elect another one to take his place and take the chance on him not being as big a fool as the one we just kicked out.

He said the Sudetens wanted freedom. May the Lord have mercy on the Sudetens. I once knew a fellow who broke out of jail to get married. The Sudetins was once a part of Austria and they tell me they are all Catholics. They got something to look forward to.

Again I say, "Thank God for Democracy where Catholics, Jews, Protestants and Masons can stand under the stars and stripes with the sunshine of freedom shinin' in their faces and all claspin' hands because God gave us America to be free."

I'd rather be a hound dog in Kemper county; free to chase rabbits and hunt 'possoms, to sleep in the sunshine and snap at flees than to live under Hitlers domination. The German people are in for it. They got on a hot one now they can't get off of him.

WHITE MICE SHOULD WEAR SPECTACLES

A young scientist at the University of Rochester has been experimenting with the vision of anim'ls. His work has shown him that cats and birds see best of all Guinea pigs and dogs vary greatly from one individual to another. Monkeys cannot be tested because they are too curious about the apparatus they used to test them. Wild rabbits see better than tame ones. White rats, white mice, and Gila monsters have extremely poor vision. Frogs, toads, alligators, and opossums have poor vision. Turtles, woodchucks, rabbits, and gophers have good eyesight. Snakes, contrary to the usual belief, have good vision, it being poorest just before they shed their skins and best just after shedding.

—The Commentator Magazine

ASK ANY POLICEMAN

Statistics show that the average passenger car while touring carries 3 1-2 persons. The person who is only half-there is usually the driver.—The Commentator.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
815—22nd Avenue
Offices in The Meridian City Plaza Building
Phone 1141
Box 745

OFFER DAILY PRAYER IN BEHALF OF WORLD PEACE

Let the forces of light bring illumination to mankind.

Let the spirit of peace be abroad.

Many men of good-will, everywhere.

Join in the spirit of cooperation.

Let the spirit of forgiveness be invoked in men.

Everywhere, one toward the other.

Let power attend the efforts of

The great servers of humanity.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon a number of Meridian people will have a short period of meditation and say the above prayer. They did this yesterday afternoon and will do so again tomorrow. Some of them have been doing this for a long time and will continue.

This idea is being practiced by many people in many other places in this country and in many foreign lands. It is a movement—a movement of individuals and not of world movement—a movement of individuals and not of any organization. The movement is called "The New Group of World Servers."

In view of the present world crisis, making the 5 o'clock prayer especially timely and appropriate, a group of Meridian citizens requested the Courier-News to publish this prayer. Since one of the high purposes of this group is the avoidance of personal publicity no names are mentioned. The Asheville Citizen Times published this invocation on Sept. 13th.

Members of this group believe that by a general use of this prayer there will be "let loose upon the world a tide of prayer, a stream of thought, and a welling out of the spirit of love which must have an effective and momentous result.

"It will bring together," they believe, "the nebulous thoughts of the many into a definite mental activity and the evocation of such a desire for peace and of practical good will to all that there will be an increasing basis for world peace and understanding. It will have faith, 'even as a grain of mustard seed', if we have a staunch belief in the work of the Spirit of God in the innate divinity of man, now is the time to consecrate our every effort."

EXTERMINATED!

"The wreck of the Masonic fraternity in Germany is as complete as could be desired, even by Hitler or Mussolini, according to recent reports from that country.

All personal property of the lodges has been destroyed, all buildings of the fraternity confiscated, and what is worse, all members rendered incommunicative with one another, under penalty of arrest and imprisonment. A few leaders have committed suicide, others have died before their time, 150 members of one lodge were murdered during one night in Italy—Scottish Rite News Bureau.

On 23rd Avenue and 11th street stands a masonic temple erected to the glory of God and the cause of humanity. The principles for which its stands are immortal. Ages ago they were written by the hand of God upon the heart of man and on the pages of the book of nature. That temple symbolizes the knowledge which has been handed down to us and repeated from cycle to cycle of human history; from the earliest beginnings of the Aryan race, through Hindu, Babylonian, Chaldean, Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and other nations, who have had their golden age, and been swallowed up by the great devourer.

Hitler and Mussolini can no more destroy those great truths than they can alter the seasons, or turn back the waves of sea, or change the swift courses of the stars. The laws of nature remain ever the same. That which has been, is, and will be. And ages hence when Hitler and Mussolini are forgotten, the Blazing Star of Truth will still shine in our Masonic lodges, the lights will burn as they did in ages past—because Masonry sought the liberation of mankind and not its enslavement.

MARVEL OF THE AIR

A large crowd gathered the other afternoon in front of the Post Office Drug Store. They were watching the chimney swifts circling in great clouds over the Y. M. C. A. building. These little birds not only afford an interesting spectacle to those Meridianites who are interested in the study of nature but are of incalculable value to our community.

No other creature is so completely at home in the air as the soot-colored, swallow-like swift. Feeding on the wing, he literally picks insects out of the air at eighty miles an hour, a mere cruising speed for this pennaps fastest of all feathered fliers. It is said that in migration the chimney swift can cover a thousand miles a day. And there is no hawk, not even the duck hawk himself, fast enough to overtake this little fellow.

Not only will this cigar-shaped pigmy actually challenge enemies like the peregrine to catch him, but even in the face of thunder and lightning this master of the sky will not quiet his element. In fact, he gets real pleasure out of riding a storm. Only when he sleeps does he abandon the heavens, to seek the inside of some great hollow tree, there, alternating with day-dozing bats, he roosts a few hours at night. But he is out again before the dawn, and does not fold his wings again until the nightfall.

Dead bodies of the swifts have been found on the ground with stiffened wings spread as in flight. The bird dies as it lives, flying.

Of all the surprising attributes of the swift, perhaps the most amazing is his ability to adjust the focus of his eyes to the comparatively stationary bugs of pinpoint size while he is going eighty or nighty miles an hour. He scoops up and devours the bugs without even slowing down. Fancy yourself traveling that fast in a car, approaching a sparrow, training a binocular on the sparrow, and having to accommodate the lenses! The sight of this bird, along with that of the eagle, so much greater than yours and mine as to make comparison amusing.

EAT
BROOKSHIRE'S ICE CREAM
It's Better!

SOME PLAIN FACTS

In an editorial published in last week's Courier-News the following statement was made:

Oct. 1—the last day to obtain cold storage!

"Meridian was once a part of Lauderdale county."

That statement was predicted on the following facts—

The farmers of Lauderdale county need a cold storage plant and a canning plant. They need these units for the reason their local and foreign markets have been destroyed—and are being destroyed, in part—through ignorance and pure selfishness. The Lauderdale county Board of Supervisors is the city council. Being more closely associated with the farmers—being elected by the farmers—it would appear this farmers—being elected in the interest of the farmers at heart; to board would have the interest of the farmers at heart; to such an extent, its membership would be—and would have been—willing and anxious to participate in obtaining such facilities.

It also seems to this publication the representatives of State College extension should also appear interested in such units of farmer-help—this for the simple reason these persons know the truth about conditions in Lauderdale county, the truth about cotton and what not.

So far as we know, the Lauderdale county board of supervisors has never lifted a formal voice in behalf of either of these facilities.

So far as we know, State College officials did take the matter up, but in a very half-hearted way.

This publication knows the city administration is ready and willing to join hands in behalf of the farmer, but most certainly it should also be a part of the board of supervisor program to do likewise—as it should be a part of the agricultural program of State College officials.

Either we must have cold storage and canning plants to aid in the diversification of agriculture or the farmers will continue to suffer in the throes of King Cotton misery. Either the board of supervisors will participate in such an effort, or that board will definitely prove its worth or lack of worth to the farmers they represent. Either State College officials will join hands or they, too, will fix the sphere of their future operations.

Men are elected into public office to serve the people.

The people will demand leadership as they never demanded it before.

We stand at the crossroads of progress—retrogression. With leadership, we can follow the road upward. Without leadership, we will descend downward to economic disaster.

The entire citizenship of Meridian is ready now—and has been ready—to cooperate in such an effort, or any other effort to promote the welfare of all our people. The official leaders of Meridian are ready and willing to do likewise.

In the premises, we believe it is high time the function by "note and note" of the board of supervisors be brought to a close. It is the day for progressive, concerted action and this is what the people want and what they will demand.

We are at the crossroads—

We need local farm markets.

We need foreign farm markets.

We need farmer-owned gins.

We can't get local farm markets without local cooperation.

We can't get foreign farm markets without additional help from our agricultural leaders.

We can't get farm leadership, unless and until—apparently that is true.

Lauderdale county and Meridian, together, must march onward and upward toward a brighter and happier day.

SECRETS OF THE COTTON BOWL

"There's a loaf in every blossom!"

Thousands of Mississippi negro cotton pickers didn't know last year that they were literally plucking the main substance of a loaf of bread every time they picked a bowl of cotton. But this year, since the theory of making palatable flour from cottonseed has become a reality, the cotton picker, although plucking the same old cotton, is unconsciously adding to the comforts of the world by the many new varied uses of cottonseed meal and hulls being discovered daily.

Not so many years ago, Mississippi, Alabama and other states enacted drastic laws to insure the destruction of cottonseed at the gin. The Alabama law, for instance, provided that "every gin holder within this territory shall enclose his, her, or their cotton gin with a good and sufficient fence, five feet high, and so close that no hog of any size can get through the same, and every such gin shall be enclosed so as to include all the cottonseed which may fall from or in anywise appertain to said gin . . ." and then continued to impose heavy fines for failure to comply.

Now this same cottonseed brings Southern farmers an income of between one and two hundred million dollars annually.

The transformation of cotton seed into bread, cakes and pastry took place in the Trader's Oil Mill Laboratories at Fort Worth, where the secret of wresting a wholesome, nutritious flour from cottonseed was recently discovered and perfected by a twenty-nine-year-old chemist. This discovery, colorful and appealing to the imagination in the light of cottonseed being considered injurious to human and animal constitutions alike a century ago, was no accident. It came when T. J. Harrell, president of the company began to toy with the idea of a palatable flour being extracted from cottonseed. In 1929 he went to the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and engaged a student chemist, E. C. McMath, to devote his entire time and studies to cottonseed research and experimentation.

After completing his college studies in 1932, McMath went to Fort Worth, completing his tests and experiments he had begun in college. He designed the machinery for the production of cottonseed flour.

The rest of the story is history. Cottonseed flour began to be produced in merchantable quantities, and was then sold to the general public with ready acceptance. Prominent members of the medical profession endorsed it. The discoverers claim the biscuit, cake, as well as bread, made from cottonseed flour contain approximately 50% protein (almost the equivalent to meat) and that it contains about 25% less starch than the usual wheat flour. As a result cottonseed flour is hailed as a blessing to women inclined to plumpness, and its goodness in taste, coupled with the fact it is a Southern product, has placed it on the menus of many Southern hotels and Southern dining cars.

One Meridian boy used to rap himself on the head and say, "here is how I will make my living." He meant thinking. And that is the way we in the South, will settle our economic and farm problems by thinking, thinking, thinking. And no one else will do it for us.

PAUL OR NERO?

The contest between the forces of good and evil is so old as the history of men. Twenty centuries ago Nero reigned in the palace of the Caesars. He was master of the destinies of men and nations. He stood upon a pinnacle, "sun flashed"; his power to bless or save was world-wide. The brief span of his public life is the crown of infamy in human history. Fidelity to truth was to him an unmeaning term, conviction of duty the dream of fools. He was a coward, and, like all cowards, a brute. The teams of women and children shone as jewels to his distorted vision. The groans of men in agony, the sound of breaking hearts was music to his ears. "The torches which lit his garden," says the historian, "were human candelabra, and as they, writhing in torture, burned to their sockets, he feasted and sang until the charred feet of his expiring torches dropped into darkness. He died as he had lived, a mountebank, a coward and a fool."

In the shadow of Nero's palace lived an humble tent-maker, yet a man with royal brain and the kingliest heart that ever beat in human breast. His mind was the store house of great thoughts, his heart the sanctuary of holy feelings. His courage was supreme over all human torture. He lived for others.

He looked out upon the tortured, troubled sea of humanity and moved by divinest pity, stepped into the waters. He perished, but when the light of "immortal beauty had covered his face" he passed from the pain of sacrifice to the glory of martydom.

Nero was the embodiment of human selfishness; Paul the incarnation of sacrifice. They were the captains of their time in the rival armies which since the dawn of history have contended for the mastery of men and nations. We are in the midst of the conflict today, there can be no neutrals. We are enlisted under the black flag of Nero or the white banner of Paul. On which side will the men of this republic stand?—Seaborn Wright.

(Extract from an address delivered in Atlanta 1907)

THE WORLD AROUND Surveyed By GAULT MacGOWAN

When Neville Chamberlain, prime minister of Great Britain, flew to meet Adolf Hitler, Reichsfuehrer of Germany, he made one of the greatest contributions to understanding between peoples in history. Hitler, the aloof, the man with the one-track mind, offered spontaneously and without pressure, "to go half way to meet Neville Chamberlain next time."

The question now arises whether the reign of terror in the minds of men which has been gradually rising to new heights over the past two years, might not have been averted by an earlier application of such procedure. Chamberlain—when Europe seemed on the verge of war and cataclysm—did what the Duke of Windsor, when he was king, recommended and what he did whenever he had the opportunity. Distrusting second-hand reports, even from his most reliable advisers, he went to find out for himself what was in other people's minds. Events have now shown that the Duke of Windsor had the right idea and that his tragedy was that he was in advance of his time so far as England was concerned.

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WORLD DILEMMA

While press commentators and writers throughout the country have been doing their best to persuade people that Armageddon would break out in September, readers of this column have been kept in close touch with the peaceful tendency of diplomatic negotiations.

Those who have followed the prophets of mischief must have shared in the general panic of last week when the New York stock market broke and dipped from two to ten points off leading stocks on news of the so-called Sudeten ultimatum to the Czech government. Stocks began to recover as soon as the Chamberlain-Daladier Agreement showed they had no intent to guarantee the safety of one minority at the expense of another.

While there has been considerable sympathy for the Czechs in the dilemma with which they are faced after their gallant effort to make an honorable state, there is another point of view. It is not only their dilemma, it is a world dilemma.

It is all very well for the average man 5,000 miles away from the seat of possible conflict, to urge a French and British rush to war to preserve the frontiers made by the so-called peace treaties. But if we put ourselves in the place of men who would have to do the fighting, it is plain to see that the lives of even 1,000 soldiers are worth more than the price of an arbitrary boundary line.

I saw, in the battle of the Somme, battalion after battalion of 1,000 men each, sent out in short abortive attempts to capture a line of machine gun posts. Is it fair to ask such sacrifices again of another generation in their opportunity to enslave one minority to one a little bigger?

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THE BOOT ON THE LEG

Behind the streets in Prague is a little wizened, bespectacled old man, with graying hair and heavy rounded shoulders, who is the brains behind propaganda to enroll the United States in Europe. He is the direct descendant of one of the Czech leaders in the seventeenth century revolt against Austria and a friend of fire Czechs who came to this country in the World War and sold the idea of a Czechoslovak state to President Wilson.

His real name is kept a closely guarded secret but I am able to state that it was his activities that led to the mission of Lord Runciman to Czechoslovakia and of Mr. Chamberlain to Hitler. The British had become suspicious of the reports they had been receiving—even from their own diplomatic representatives. Not until the British cabinet had the facts of the matter at first hand would they commit themselves to a decision.

• • •

What Mr. Chamberlain discovered at Berchtesgarden was that the peace treaties which were framed to give an outlet for the legitimate patriotic ambitions of small nations, had done so by the simple expedient of transferring the boot from one leg to another. German culture and German thought which had been the kicking influence in the old Austrian Empire found itself in the position of an overdose of reciprocal treatment under the new set-up. German ideals were marching badly to the tune of Slavonic revivalism.

Sarajevo was a revolt of the Bosnian patriots against Austro-Germanic ideals. A new Sarajevo was in the process of making by the revolt of Germans against assimilation into the Slavonic mold. Mr. Chamberlain, I understand, arrived back in London with the conviction that the Sudeten problem was a genuine sore spot that needed a surgical operation and not, as he had been led to believe, a mere salve for the total dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, and a march to the East.

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A HEALTHY FAITH

The unfortunate aspect of the Sudeten situation is that its alliance with Nazism has so largely alienated world sympathy that it is hard for the average man to look through diplomatic spectacles and take a long view of the situation.

Yet, what would you say if you could sit down with a rabbi and hear him take a long view of Nazi persecution of his people and derive philosophy out of the long experience happened to me. I pass it on, lest any believe that only hymns of hate are sung these days amid the driven tents of Shem.

• • •

The speaker was Rabbi Harry R. Richmond of Temple Emanu-El of Wichita, Kan. He envisaged racial persecution in Germany only as an excrescense of Nazism which would drop off in time like a surfeited leech.

"The Jew," he said, "has no quarrel with any form of government. Nazism included, so long as human rights and the natural equality is safely guarded and protected. Nationalism is a healthy incentive in the development of races even as there exists the need for development of the ego in the individual.

"It is only when nationalism becomes swollen that it becomes a poisonous element in the life of a nation."

"What, then, is the next need of a nation after a healthy nationalism?" I asked him.

"A healthy religion," he answered. "Religion is a force that unites people and races together. A false religion becomes destructive in character and tends to separate man from man and group from group it has lost the right to exist."

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UNTOUCHABLE UPLIFT

An amusing angle on the problem of ironing-in minorities has just reached me from India, where Mahatma Ghandi has been working for many years to raise the "untouchables" to public grace.

Part of the task has been to raise them in their own estimation for no mere passing of a law could make them lose their inferiority complexes of years. The "untouchable" could not step forth into the sunshine of freedom with the self-confidence of the freed negroes of abolitionist days. No, a fellow countryman a few degrees better educated was there to observe his first writhings out of the mud of bias and get that first-tee feeling of the novice golfer—the one where the crowd sneers as you foozle your drive.

Mahatma Ghandi decided that since the "untouchables" were so backward, special schools and education grants should be provided to expedite their emergence from the chrysalis. And here the amusing mistake was made!

The Indian director in charge of erecting these schools had them all plainly labelled: "For Untouchables Only."

Thus was perpetuated the very caste system that it was proposed to eliminate. Someone, of course, finally noticed it. Then it was decided that despite their illiteracy, "untouchables" had better go along to the ordinary schools. Today, they are going to overcome shyness and backwardness like any other new boys in a public school.

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STOOGES FOR THE SOUL

What a wide gulf of experience there is between those who flock into the big cities and those who are smart enough to keep out of them.

Can you imagine a New Yorker writing the following words: "There is a mocking bird that sings just outside my window. He is a descendant of a family of mocking birds that set up housekeeping in that same tree some 20 years ago. I can wake him up at night by turning my light on and he immediately takes the cue and begins to pour out his soul in unpremeditated art. You can imagine what attachment there is between that bird and myself or, perhaps, I should have said, the attachment I have for that bird."

• • •

The Southerner who writes me those lines is a man who counts his blessings. He lives at home with a lavish hand the affection and joy which await all of us who have eyes and ears to seek with. It is the lack of such enrichments for the soul of man that imprisons song birds in gilded cages in hot city apartments and breeds man's most faithful companion for lives in brick and mortar.

Life in a big city is like going down into a coal mine and never coming out of it. For all you see there is walls and hang pictures of beauty on its timbers, the authentic touch of Nature is lost. All great inspirational effort has begun in contact with the wider spaces. Christ came from the country to confute the wise men in the Temple; Mohammed saw the problem of the Arab from the back of a camel in the desert; Joan of Arc found her message to France far from Paris; Giotto learned to be a gerat artist while he was a shepherd. Those who live in country towns, or unspoiled cities where every house has its trees and garden, though they know it not, have a trust for the nation. Largely from them can the great spiritual impulses that send man upward on another rung on the ladder of his destiny.

GAULT MACGOWAN.

HORATIO ALGER ENDING BRINGS GIRL FILM LEAD

Because of one of those Horatio Alger endings which can and do happen in Hollywood more often and more surprising than in fiction, an unknown girl named Ruth Hussey today has the feminine lead opposite an established screen star, Robert Young.

The story behind her casting in "Rich Man, Poor Girl," and a new contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for the young Providence, R. I., girl, is one of those tales that is unusual even in Hollywood.

For an entire year, Miss Hussey had been under contract to the studio which had discovered her in the road show cast of "Dead End." During her first six months contract, only a few unimportant bits came her way. Then her "option" was taken up. Another six months passed with her waiting for something to happen.

One good role came. She played the feminine menace in "Judge Hardy's Children." Then her "option" time was allowed to expire and she was officially dropped from the studio payroll. Ruth believed it was the handwriting on the Hollywood wall.

It was then Miss Horatio Alger went into action. She had sat and waited for a year and was in the same place she started.

First, she obtained another screen test. She worked up the action herself, hounded the studio until they agreed on the test. A new contract was the result. That in itself was surprising. Players who are dropped seldom get another screen test, rarely make one the basis for a new contract.

But it was only the b
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GEORGETOWN'S SQUAD UNTRIED BUT PROMISING

From a squad of 40 football candidates Coach Jack Hagerty is fashioning a team for Georgetown University's 52nd gridiron season.

Hagerty's task is more difficult by the fact that 22 of that number are sophomores. Football prospects on "the hill" were handed a severe jolt by the graduation last spring of 19 veterans.

Like coaches almost everywhere, Hagerty is pinning his hopes for a successful season on the development of stars from newcomers. If the sophomores come through, Georgetown may have a great season, he said.

Stars Must Be Replaced

Men who must be replaced include Capt. Lawrence Hardy, one end; Ed Snyder, fleet end; Clem Stratika, sturdy tackle; Tom Keating, a passing quarterback and Jim Dooley, hard-plunging fullback.

Only four veteran linemen returned this year. They are Joe Frank, tackle; William Burke, guard; John Riofaski, center, and Frank Daly, end. Backs from last year include Joe Mellechuk, substitute quarterback; Elmer Moulin, a halfback, and Myron Darmohray, understudy last year to Whitehead.

Georgetown drew heavily on New Jersey high schools for its 1938 football talent. Outstanding among those is Jim Castiglia, 215-pound fullback who halted his freshman coaches as one of the greatest backs in many years to come to "the hill."

Rooklep Accurate Passer

Others from New Jersey include Joe Daniels, John Riofaski, backfield; Joe Castiglia, shifted to end; Kuhn, accurate passer and Ed Mis, is a lineman and may center.

The 1938 Georgetown schedule follows:

Oct. 1—Hampden-Sydney at Washington.
Oct. 8—Rhode Island at Washington.
Oct. 15—Fordham at Washington.
Oct. 22—Marquette at New York.
Oct. 28—Temple at Philadelphia.
Nov. 4—Bucknell at Washington.
Nov. 12—West Virginia at Morgantown, W. Va.
Nov. 19—Marquette at Milwaukee.
Park. Md.

THEY'VE GOT

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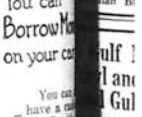

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Anchors nt Ship By Byrd

ty of New York, sturdy ger which fought Ant- rm and ice to carry Ad- hard E. Byrd and his bottom of the world," ject of a new attack—a st the vessel and her back wages—filed by er and skipper, Capt. Van Suboff.

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hen the ship was exhib- e Chicago fair and later eveland's Exposition, the ffs' pay came indirectly dmiral Byrd.

Is For Training Ship

Commander Frederick retired navy officer of , J., became interested ship, built originally in a whaler. He persuad- thropist to buy the ves- New Jersey state nau- for the training of

e paid was reported to $2,000 — a fraction of 00 at which she was val- launched and ready for to into the Antarctic. money required for tow- s to New Jersey — needed for relief, it d by New Jersey legisla- did not accept the gift. who sailed in his youth te Admiral William S. the famous Saratoga, gain for a backer. ho would pay the tow- and finance the need-

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er Griffith arrived ly, prepared to take New Jersey.

e he said, gazing up in- of rigging. "I have ker. I want to see her en sails again, with climbing her rattlines. belong here, rotting at

prised By Suit

didn't anticipate a law- Von said.

Suboffs agree that the r should sail again, they are entitled to e first.

ed for her for years," said. "We know her d ship and we would her repaired. But we ion."

suit has settled on New York's deck and d her hull needs paint. se the ship is sound

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Gulf Station
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E. Ray
t.—29th Ave.
n Peter's
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Distributor

Good Defense Chief Strength Of Oklahoma

A football team that will attempt to win games by keeping the opposition behind the 20-yard line, is rounding into form at Norman, The University of Oklahoma, which had the strongest defensive team in the Big Six conference last year, is ready to utilize a large carry-over of strong linemen for its 1938 unit.

Coach Tom Stidham is optimistic unt' he scans the schedule. Then he sees dark clouds as he remembers that the top performers of his 1937 team are gone and that there probably will be no individual standouts in this year's roster.

The Sooners, minus the services of an all-America end and an all-Conference back and center, will go into action Oct. 1 against the champions of the Southwest conference and the winners of the Cotton Bowl game, Rice Institute of Houston, Texas.

Texas Next Opponent

On succeeding week-ends come Dana X. Bible's University of Texas Longhorns, the University of Kansas Jayhawkers, the perennial conference title winners from the University of Nebraska, and finally Tulsa, bitter state rival and champion of the Missouri Valley conference.

"We'll use 25 to 30 players, maybe more, in every game," said Stidham. "Sure we'll need an end like Pete Smith, a center to replace Mickey Parks, and a back who can do all the things that Jack Baer did. Maybe we haven't got three players on the squad who will fill up the six vacant shoes that they left, but we may have a dozen who will be able to do enough to win some games.

"But it is those first five games that worry me," he continued. "We must meet all these teams while our squad is in its formative stage. A lot depends on how we get away. If we start off on the right foot, we might be hard to stop."

Stidham recalls a bit proudly that no team on the 1937 Oklahoma schedule was able to score a touchdown through the sturdy Sooner line. He believes that great football teams are created in the forward wall, and that no team is stronger than its weakest lineman

Squad May Be Smoother

"The mere fact that we have no 'breathers' on this year's squad may be a help," he said. "Because there isn't much difference in ability between the players, the squad will probably run smoother as a unit function more smoothly as a unit than last year's."

Stidham's biggest problem is to find a quarterback among the 19 returning lettermen, and 22 sophomores who form the backbone of his squad. He needs a signal caller who will be able to step up the tempo of offensive play with quick breaks. Most of the backfield men are big fellows who should be hard to stop if they get started, and Stidham thinks that an alert quarterback will answer the problem.

Outstanding among the returning lettermen is Roland Young, who was only a shade less capable than Smith as an end last year. Also certain starters are Gilford Duggan, 215-pound tackle, Otis Rogers, a fleet halfback, and Jim Thomas, a towering guard.

Gene Corretto, a two-year letterman, who played halfback last season, may be the answer to Stidham's need for a quick thinking signal caller. Raphael Boudreau, a place kicking specialist, will get the call for the fullback position, it appears.

IT'S BACK AGAIN

(Continued From Page 1)

at the top of the sheet. Then you make at least 10 copies of the entire sheet of six advertisements (including your own) and mail a copy of the sheet to 10 more small dealers, advertisers, or opportunity seekers. They in turn repeat the process (supposedly) and after six, such operations your ad will have reached the top and will be left off and six new advertisers will be left to carry on. Originators of the scheme estimate that if each dealer mails out his 10 copies, your ad will be read 1,111,110 times and, they ask modestly, where can you get that much honest-to-goodness circulation for the price of 10 postage stamps?

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Death Pyre of Army Air Chief and Aide

In the flaming wreckage of the single-motor attack plane, pictured above, Maj.-Gen. Oscar Westover, chief of the army air corps, and his aide, Sam Hynes, crashed to their deaths at Burbank, Calif. The 55-year-old No. 1 flyer of the army was circling his plane to land when it burst into flame and plummeted to earth.

MORE HONORS FOR BETTE

BETTE DAVIS has been signally honored by the Italian people for her brilliant dramatic performance last year in two Warner productions. Miss Davis has received from Count Caracciolo, Italian Vice-Consul in Los Angeles, the gold Volpi cup, presented annually by the International Motion Picture Exhibition at Venice to the actress who has given the outstanding dramatic performance in a motion picture. She was awarded the cup for her work in "Marked Woman" and "Kid Galahad." The presentation was made on the set of "The Sisters"—the Warner picture in which Miss Davis is co-starred with Errol Flynn.

Weak Reserves Doom Gophers' Big Ten Hopes

There's nothing to fear in the much vaunted Golden Gophers of 1938 if you have a great team to put on the field against them.

This information comes straight from Bernie Bierman, the old gray fox who in the past four years has produced two national championship football teams and three Big Ten conference championships.

Bierman personally is not looking for a great season in 1938. He believes the team will be lucky to "win half its games," although he says it will be a fresh, rugged squad that can absorb plenty of punishment.

His major trouble is in material. Although he has 17 lettermen returning, only five were first string players last year. He fears that the reserves which were of poor quality last year will not be greatly improved.

He is not planning any major change in his style of play Bierman says he will not throw passes any more than in 1937, and although he has developed some new plays and formations, he will stand by the style which has built the outstanding Minnesota record.

Veterans Bolster Team

Bierman figures that the Minnesota eleven will be strong at center, guard and fullback, the three positions bolstered most by the returning lettermen.

At center, Bierman has John Kulbitski, a 200 pounder who was in the starting lineup last year, and Dan Elmer, first string reserve in 1937. Then, Francis Twedell, captain of this year's team, returns at guard, and Charles Schultz at tackle.

The 1937 regular backfield men who are returning are Harold Van Every and Larry Buhler. Van Every, sensational sophomore who last year replaced Andy Uram at left half when Uram broke his arm, is an expert passer and fair kicker and runner. Buhler is an expert passer and fair kicker and runner. Buhler is an expert defensive man and a hard-driving line plunger.

In addition to these two, Bierman has Marty Christianson, who last year made his reputation as a hard charging fullback; George Faust, likely regular quarterback; Wilbur Moore, a heavy fast charging halfback; and George Franck, a 10-second dash man who in spring practice stole the show with sensational ball carrying.

Bierman says the team will be fairly slow. The starting lineup will average between 190 and 195 pounds and the line will be fast as lines go, but Bernie moans about the speed in the backfield.

The Gophers opened with Washington at Minneapolis, Sept. 24, only two weeks after practice started. Their schedule this year is entirely with major teams, and has no breathers.

Bierman called 60 men back for fall practice, but approximately 12 at present are ineligible.

"Providing the boys get eligible," Bierman says, "we will have a fairly rugged team. One that will do a good job for playing. I think we'll be doing a good job if we win half our games, but we'll make it tough for those that bump into us."

Bernie believes that Ohio State, Northwestern and Wisconsin will be the toughest teams in the Big West, and expects them to fight it out for the conference title. Minnesota plays Northwestern and Wisconsin.

TEXAS PRISONS MORE CROWDED

Gov. James V. Allred has complained to the Texas board of pardons and paroles because of increasing number of convicts in state prisons.

"Off the record" criticism from members of the Texas prison board has been directed at the pardons and parole grants to reports show the record number of 6,662 convicts.

There are approximately twice as many convicts in the prison system now than there were when Gov. Pat Neff was in office. He seldom granted pardons.

Total clemencies granted in 1937 was 8.7 per cent less than for any year since 1933. Prison records show that only one full pardon was granted last year, compared with five in 1936, 32 in 1935 and 143 in 1934.

Furloughs and reprieves numbered 195 in 1937, compared with 257 during the previous year, 124 in 1935 and 284 in 1934.

Allred no longer has power to grant clemencies, having recommended to the legislature that it create the pardon and paroles board to prevent abuses of the privilege.

Critics declared that the clemiency board has closed the door of hope against prisoners who wish to rehabilitate themselves after obtaining their liberty through meritorious behavior.

O. J. S. Ellington, general prisons manager, and Warden W. W. Wald, although willing to describe crowded conditions in all prison units where many convicts must sleep on floors, declined to comment on the clemency situation.

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MERIDIAN

Former Banker Likes WPA Job

From an $18,000-a-year vice-president to a $93.50-a-month WPA worker isn't exactly a success story, but Archibald B. Fraser thinks it one way to make a comeback.

"I'm happy," the former vice-president of the now-defunct Guardian Trust Co. said. "I've paid my debt to society, and I am trying to make a living for myself and wife and forget what happened a few years back."

In 1935, Fraser pleaded guilty to charges that he had embezzled $3,000 in bonds. He was paroled after serving a year and 10 days.

Now he is employed as an accountant on Project 17013, a WPA inventory of city-owned property.

His fellow employees for the most part, do not know that they are working with a former bank vice-president.

"Naturally, I try to keep this a secret," said the chubby, pipe-smoking Fraser. "I am just trying to make a comeback the best way I know how."

The man who once sat behind a mahogany desk add conferred with the city's leaders now works over a battered school desk, checking cards describing the condition of city equipment. One of 102 men and women counting, card-indexing and appraising 200,000 items of city property ranging from garbage trucks to X-ray machines, he feels he is doing a useful task. His project superintendent, E. G. Perry, praises Fraser.

"He is a loyal employe and very efficient," Perry said. "I wouldn't want him to leave the project, as his varied knowledge of accounting and inventories is very useful."

Fraser, a short time before he went on WPA, filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition showing liabilities of $122,939 and assets of $4,692.

"My new job isn't a case of courage or determination at all," the former banker said; "it's just a case of necessity."

EARTH'S COMMON THINGS

Seek not afar for beauty. Lo! it glows
In dew-wet grasses all about thy feet.
In birds, in sunshine, childish faces sweet,
In stars and mountain summits topped with snows.

Go not abroad for happiness. For see
It is a flower that blossoms at thy door!
Bring love and justice home, and then no more
Thou'lt wonder in what dwelling joy may be.

Dream not of noble service elsewhere wrought;
The simple duty that awaits thy hand
Is God's voice uttering a divine command.
Life's common deeds build all that saints have thought.

In wonder-workings, or some bush aflame,
Men look for God and fancy Him concealed;
But in earth's common things He stands revealed
While grass and flowers and stars spell out His name.

RELICS FOUND IN IRAQ COVER 4000 B. C. ERA

A collection of 6,000-year-old chessmen has been uncovered in northern Iraq by a joint expedition of the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the American School of Oriental Research in Baghdad.

A report from the archeologists to scientists at the university said small terra cotta gaming pieces, shaped like human figures and resembling closely some of those used in various stages of the development of chess, were found in the ancient city of Tepe Gawra, scene of extensive excavations since its discovery in 1927.

The chessmen were uncovered on a level of the city which was built in the el-Obeid period, dating from the time of southern Mesopotamia's earliest settlements, archeologists reported.

Pieces Date To 4000 B. C.

Dr. E. A. Speiser, director of the Baghdad school and professor of Semitics at the university here, who discovered the site of the ancient city, said the Tepe Gawra gaming pieces were the first indication that chess, or its prototype provided diversion for the prehistoric Mesopotamians of about 4,000 B. C. Dr. Speiser, who personally supervised earlier research at the site, is in this country now.

Discoveries of the joint expedition thus far this season have been particularly encouraging, it was said. Unusual frescoes, with a design of alternating red and black diamond-shaped figures in rows, were found in one of the rooms excavated.

Stamp Seals Found

A large assortment of stamp seals, seal impressions and painted pottery beakers also were uncovered. Hunters, accompanied by salukis, or Oriental greyhounds, were depicted on many of them.

Meanwhile, another section of the joint expedition, working at Khafaje, near Baghdad, discovered a cuneiform cylinder in a mound from which relics dating from Babylon's first dynasty in the 20th century, B. C., have been taken.

Dr. Speiser received photographs of impressions taken from the cylinder and, upon translating the writing from the Sumerian, found it was an account of the establishment of a fort by Samsuiluna, son of Hammurabi the famed ancient lawgiver.

Notice Called To Classing Service

With cotton picking already under way in Mississippi, state and federal officials have called attention of farmers to the free cotton classing service offered organized county cotton communities under the Smith-Doxey act passed by the last congress.

Agricultural leaders and progressive farmers have sought this service for years and since it is now available, eligible producers are urged to take full advantage of it, R. H. White, state director of extension, at the request of Dr. C. W. Warburton, director of extension, Washington, has appointed a state committee to carry out educational work and assist the one-variety communities in obtaining the free classing service.

The state committee consists of J. W. Wilbs, State College extension cotton specialist, chairman; J. E. Hite, Jackson, bureau of agriculture industry, and A. P. Fatherree, Jackson, state supervisor of vocational education.

Officials of one-variety associations, county agents, and vocational agriculture teachers are requested to communicate with the state committee with reference to procedure for obtaining the service.

Director White said that cotton authorities are united in the belief that this service can do a lot of good in stamping out the practice of selling cotton at "hog-round prices."

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Hollywood Eye Dreams

PAT O'BRIEN is the sort of person you'd know would smoke a pipe. He does it with a gusto and so do his four best pals — Jimmy Cagney, Frank McHugh, Spencer Tracy and Allen Jenkins. "We five," says Pat, "are the muggs of Hollywood! Mavourneen, his daughter, has not yet passed the age when she wants to follow out the match, when daddy lights his pipe — he duckses he calls it — for though American-born and staunchly American — he has a feeling for the misty Green Isle — the fight and the fun of it and the glamor — and no one knows better than Mavourneen that the best time to ask him for a story about the Little People is just before he becomes absorbed in puffing away on his pipe with that faraway look in the two eyes of him. Pat's next picture is Warners' Garden of the Moon."

Billy The Kid's Hold-Up Trails Oiled For Autos

Tourists may in the near future drive over an oiled highway where Billy the Kid, notorious gunman of the old Southwest once sparred a stolen horse over a rocky trail in one of the most desperate escapes of his career.

The United States bureau of public roads in Denver announced it had let a $52,000 contract for oiling a 10-mile section of the highway between Carrizozo and Roswell, in New Mexico. This road leads from the old, bullet-scarred town of Lincoln to Capitan.

Billy the Kid once was captured after a gunning scrape and lodged in the old adobe courthouse in Lincoln. When one of the two deputies guarding him went on an errand, according to the oft-repeated story, the desperado tipped over a card table, seized a shotgun from the deputy who had remained in the room and shot and killed him.

At the door Billy met the other deputy returning and shot him too. He then leaped on a horse and dashed off into the hills, his hands still manacled. Tradition has it that he forged a lonely sheepherder to file the handcuffs off his wrists.

The adobe courthouse still stands in Lincoln.

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Colonials Face Stiff Schedule With New Team

George Washington University has declared a "new deal" in football this year with a new head coach and virtually a new team to face a difficult schedule.

William J. (Bill) Reinhart, backfield coach at G. W. since 1935, succeeds Doc Pixlee as head mentor. He will have only 12 lettermen from the 1937 team which won only three of its eight games.

Graduation and ineligibility robbed the team of its outstanding stars and left Reinhart with the task of building anew to face such teams as the University of Mississippi, University of Kansas and West Virginia.

Despite these obstacles, Reinhart is optimistic. He called 35 players to practice on Sept. 10. Three games counted as fairly easy will give him a chance to test his material before meeting "Ole Miss" on Oct. 28.

"I think that our team this fall will be greatly improved over last year's," Reinhart said. "Just how far we can go beyond that point is hard to say just now. Much depends on our sophomores.

"We have the nucleus of a good team in our juniors and seniors. But we must have outstanding performance from half a dozen Sophomores. If we get exceptional support from this group to bulwark our veterans, we may have an exceptional team."

Reinhart hopes to put more speed and deception in the Colonials than they have generally displayed in recent years. He will use the single wingback and short punt offensive formations, relying on a shift into box formation for deception.

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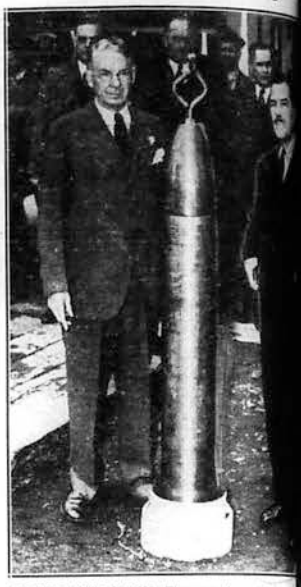
WORLD NEWS FEATURE PICTURES

Czechs Ready for Battle—5,000-Year Time Capsule Buried—National Sports Champi

SANCTUARY IN PRAGUE—Clashes between Sudeten Germans and Czechs on the Czechoslovak border has thousands of Czechs to flee their homes in the disputed area and seek safety in Prague. Czech officials say the Munich pact decided refugees should be located in terms of "race and religion" if the area was taken over by Germany, as Czechs say Hitler soon added.

PARIS PREPARES—While the world waited anxiously to see whether or not Europe would plunge into another world war, nations prepared for the worst. Here, workmen in Paris deliver sand to a store, for use in case of fire from enemy aerial bombs. Civilians were warned to leave Paris and seek safety in open spaces of the country, while reservists were called to the colors.



TO BE OPENED IN 6938—Time capsule containing a record of present-day civilization for inhabitants of 5,000 years from now, just before lowering into the [illegible] at the site of the Westinghouse Building at the New York Fair grounds. A. W. Robertson, chairman of the [illegible] board is at left, with Fair President Grover Whalen, ri

CZECH CONTROL TIGHTENS—With threat of war hanging in the balance, Czechoslovakia took armed precautions along the German border, with the entire nation mounting guard. In military formations [illegible] were seen. The ousted Czech policeman Germans [illegible] of a reliance no-bomb who has left the disputed Sudeten area and seeks sanctuary in Prague.

READY FOR WAR—One of the new Czechoslovak armored trains, camouflaged and complete with bristling guns. Trains like this were prepared to move troops and supplies to the front lines the minute war was declared.

STRENGTHENING DEFENSES — Czechoslovakia also has its "Maginot Line," a series of fortifications along the German border. Here are workmen carrying heavy logs up a mountain trail to re-enforce some of the hill fortifications.

CZECH CHIEF—Directing mobilization of the Czech army, as the proclamation was issued calling Czechs to the colors, was General Ludwig Jan Krejci, army chief of staff. Czechoslovakia has 14 army divisions that can be expanded into 24 divisions. Officers are World War veterans, graduates of the French general staff and military colleges and juniors trained in military procedure at Prague.

STORM'S RUIN—Northeastern states swept by the recent tropical hurricane saw months of work ahead to repair the ruin accomplished in a few hours by the storm's wrath. Such damage as shown here, in an aerial view of the wreckage-strewn beach at Pocasset, Cape Cod, Mass., was repeated in hundreds of communities. Death toll was expected to reach at least 500.

PARLEY'S END—Tragic moment when British Prime Chamberlain, right, followed by German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, leaves the Hotel Dreesen in Godesberg after the final conference with Chancellor Hitler. Is grim-faced, as a Nazi guard salutes at left. This was telephoned to London and sent to New York.

MAYOR SEEKS STRIKE PEACE—Hopping across country from Los Angeles, where he attended the American Legion convention, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City, arrives in Newark, N. J., by plane, to attempt to settle the truck drivers' strike. Above, he is greeted at the airport by Mrs. La Guardia and their children, Eric and Jean. The strike threatened to tie up shipping in the metropolis and paralyze industry.

SPORTS CHAMPIONS—Three national sports champions recently won their crowns on playfields of the United States, as above. Left to right: Donald Budge, Oakland, Cal., winner of the men's tennis singles; Patty Berg, 20, University of Minnesota freshman, winner of the women's golf crown, and Alice Marble, Beverly Hills, Cal., women's tennis singles winner.

PRESIDENT—William L. Batt, President of the SKF industries, elected President of the International Management Congress, at the Washington convention. He formerly was Chairman of the American Coordinating Committee. Mr. Batt is Vice President of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the United States and is a former President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

ALABAMA VICTOR OV COAST — Crimson Tide University swept through the Memorial Coliseum and trounced Southern California football team in game of the season for the teams. Here, Blackwell end, juggles the ball on a pass from Mosley. Engle, U. S. C. right half, tries to intercept.

How to Move a House Across a River

Not a houseboat but a 41-ten, all-steel, eight-room residence for land use is the house shown here crossing the Illinois river at Peoria, Ill. Towed by a power launch the home was successfully moved from the side of the river on which it was built to a site opposite.

TEAKS, HOPE MARY'S

e here again in Sheraga Valley. college is known ture as the Mar-, the Galloping adigan Masto-

Edward (Slip) y Irish face is ll the happiness atistics provid- squad's chef. y reports that umption of beef ased materially n squad for the

e Madigan ased from the to 220 for the The per capita ch makes Slip because once astodons out for p-benders with make the St. me style of at-

nes, tied twice the Gaels are the same teams th prospects of the hurts.

Backs n team but it's e hard-hitting ft half position. Mike Kloto- Slip has been the lad's Mis- days in San die Heffernan, Bakersfield, ich closely for ght the spring and the crit- has the goods w building an rushing attack

teran is avail- k. Herbert back for full- nd Howard ished veteran of a starting s on hand to backfield quar-

an had to use his halfbacks ormation, and ck to fullback that breeder ired with the nd with the line

d, who kicked any other col- r according to

CRIME IN 1908 SPURS REFORM

Minnesota proponents of jury reform are presenting their arguments in the midst of gubernatorial campaign.

Prominent in their arguments is the release, more than a quarter-century ago, of Frank Shercliffe, the John Dillinger of his day.

Reformers say under the traditional method of jury selection, it is almost impossible to get juries which are not swayed too easily by extraneous matters; jurors who will convict a man even though he be wanted by another state.

A new selective system has been urged by the Minnesota State Bar association, and the Hennepin County Bar association.

Shot Faro Dealer

Shercliffe began his criminal career in Colorado. He and an accomplice broke into a gambling house in Cripple Creek and shot a faro dealer who reached for his six-shooters.

Extradition of Shercliffe from Iowa to Colorado for the crime failed repeatedly, lost in a maze of red tape in the old Dennison era.

In April, 1908, Shercliffe and an accomplice boarded a train at the Great Northern depot in Minneapolis. After the train cleared the city, the two held up the coach.

One woman screamed and fainted, as one of the thugs said:

"I'll shoot to kill."

The other walked down the aisle with a bag into which passengers dropped wallets, diamond rings, and jewelry.

The two then pulled the emergency airbrake, leaped from the train, and were gone.

Two weeks later a Hammond, Ind., jewelry store was robbed of thousands of dollars in gems.

Later a man named Owen Ball was jailed at Marshalltown, Ia. He boasted about gems he and a man named Shercliffe were selling, and later admitted participating in the Great Northern train robbery, and said Shercliffe was in jail at Lansing, Mich., under the name John Q. Swift.

Shercliffe was extradited to Colorado, but despite manacles and leg irons, he escaped near Canyon City, Colo. Shercliffe shoved his guard on the train, then leaped head foremost for the window, sailed through, and vanished in the hilly countryside.

Two weeks later Shercliffe was captured in Nashville, Tenn., when authorities traced an express message he sent to his family.

This time Minnesota got the train robber.

But defense lawyers showed how badly he was wanted in Colorado on a charge of murder. The jury acquitted Shercliffe, and he was returned to Colorado, was convicted and sentenced for the gambling house death.

Friends obtained his release ten years later.

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HOLLYWOOD STARS—On The Cook's Day Out

PRISCILLA LANE—'Pat' to her friends—likes to pour the tea when company happens in afternoons at the big white home in the San Fernando valley where she lives with Mother and sister Rosemary. But that's not apt to be all that Pat has to do with the snack. When studio hours permit—her latest picture is Warners' "Four Daughters"—she tries her hand at something tasty and hasty like the following:

PAT'S OATMEALIES

1 cup seedless raisins (or English walnuts); ½ cup shortening; 1 cup sugars; 2 eggs; ¼ cup milk; 1½ cups oatmeal; 1½ cup flour; 1 teaspoonful soda; 1 teaspoonful cinnamon.

Wash raisins in hot water and drain. Cream shortening with sugar; then add beaten eggs and milk. Combine with oatmeal, raisins, and mix well. Add flour sifted with soda, salt and cinnamon. Beat thoroughly. Drop onto greased pan and bake about 12 minutes in a moderate oven (350 or 375 degrees F.). Makes about three dozen medium-sized oatmealies.

EYE OPENERS—by Bob Crosby

WATER IN A WATERSPOUT SELDOM DOES DAMAGE. IT IS THE ACCOMPANYING WIND!
BOB CROSBY
A BEE TRAVELS 43,776 MILES TO GATHER ONE POUND OF HONEY!
GEORGE SKINNER —HOPELESSLY CRIPPLED WITH INFANTILE PARALYSIS, CURED HIM-SELF WITH HIS OWN ORIGINAL EXERCISES, WHICH INCLUDED CONSTRUCTION OF A MODERN ALL GAS KITCHEN!

The actual amount of water in a water spout is not large. It is condensed from the air—not drawn up from the sea. Any damage done is usually from the tornadic violence of the wind.

This is the story of an unusual boy, George Skinner, a 22-year-old Los Angeles, California, youth. Hopelessly stricken with infantile paralysis, his own determination plus many original exercises and exercising equipment brought him back to complete normalcy and health! Part of his exercise was the construction by himself of a modern gas kitchen in his own home. Then to make actual kitchen work as easy as possible, he selected one of the new clock controlled gas ranges and a gas refrigerator.

FIGURES ABOUT FARMERS

Approximately 7 out of every 10 farmers have automobiles, 6 have radios, and 4 have electricity in their homes. Water is piped into 3 farm homes out of 9, telephones are in 3 out of every 8 homes, tractors on 1 out of every 3, and motor trucks on 1 out of every 4 farms.

* * *

One in every 6 farm cars is 10 years old or over, and more than half of all farmers' automobiles are models made prior to 1933.

* * *

The back-to-the-farm movement has continued undiminished for the past 5 years.

* * *

The average home of negro and other non-white farmers contains 3.8 rooms and is valued at $311 as compared with an average of 6.2 rooms and $1,602 for white farms.

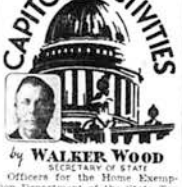
—The Commentator Magazine

More than 60 per cent of the savings bank accounts in the U. S. are owned by women.

—The Commentator Magazine

Over 92 per cent of the wives of strikers are opposed to strikes.

CAPITOL ACTIVITIES



by WALKER WOOD
SECRETARY OF STATE

Officers for the Home Exemption Department of the State Tax Commission, have been opened on the fourth floor of the New Capitol building, just over the office of the secretary of state. The personnel at present will consist of George Scott, chief of Home Exemption Division of the Mississippi Tax Commission, assisted by Mrs. Kirschmeyer, secretary.

A statement by the state tax commission entitled "a brief synopsis of the acts embracing the homestead exemption program of 1938" has been issued by Chairman Alf Stone, John F. Frierson and Bruce Van Zandt, commissioners of the State Tax Commission. Among other things the Tax Commission has this to say in regard to the Home Exemption laws:

"Just as soon as we can have the Homestead Exemption Acts printed in pamphlet form, we shall distribute them throughout the state as a necessary basis of any real understanding of the Homestead Exemption program. Meanwhile, we shall establish contacts with county, district and city officials generally, through our present advulorem field force, for the purpose of explaining through personal discussion the practical operations of these acts. There is nothing complex or mysterious about the procedure. The homeowner will file his applications for exemption with his local assessor. The assessor will pass it on to the board of supervisors of the county and the municipal board will either approve it or reject it. The proper officials, either the clerk of the board or the city clerk, will make up a claim against the state, represented by the combined total of the exemptions allowed, and certify this claim to the Tax Commission. The Commission will check the claim thus certified to it, and either approve or modify it. The commission will in its turn certify the amount of the claim that is approved to the state auditor, and the auditor will issue his warrant on the state treasurer, which warrant must under the law be made payable to the properly designated depository of the funds of the taxing unit to which the reimbursement is being made."

The commissioners have this further word to say:

"While we did not seek this additional responsibility, we shall not shirk it. On the contrary, we are taking this means of assuring you that we shall bring to the discharge of these new duties the same spirit of service which has characterized our administration of the revenue laws which in the past have been entrusted to the commission. This means that there will be no departure from our policy of cooperation rather than coercion, as a foundation stone for our relations with the homeowners, taxpayers and public officials with whom our new duties will bring us in contact."

In this connection the Mississippi Advertising Commission has released to 20 metropolitan newspapers in the Middle West and East a lengthy story setting forth the advantages to be derived from the new homestead tax exemptions by Mississippi Home owners by which they expect to attract the attention of those desiring to change their residences to another state.

"Under the provisions of the state law, any county board of supervisors may appropriate for one year an amount not exceeding $2,500 for the needy children in the county," state W. F. Bond, commissioner of the Department of Public Welfare. He further states that while about a dozen counties are already making an appropriation for this very necessary work, he hopes that this fall many other counties will see fit to do the same thing now that a state program of child welfare has been provided for with the cooperation of the Children's Bureau of Washington. There will be no money, state Mr. Bond, to go to needy children unless such is appropriated by the county boards of supervisors. Surveys and studies will be made in several counties during the next year. Mr. Bond concludes his statement by saying that if a county has made an appropriation for needy children, the state welfare department will be glad to furnish expert supervision wherever possible.

Mr. Mississippi motorist of an automobile in the lower priced class do you know what composed the automobile you drive on the highways of Mississippi? Well, here it is: A ton and a third of steel; thirty-three pounds of copper and brass; two pounds of tin; twenty-seven pounds of lead; one hundred and forty-four pounds of cast pig iron; one hundred and ten pounds of rubber; one-tenth of a bale of cotton; thirteen square yards of upholstery fabric; two and one-half gallons of spraying lacquer; thirty-seven pounds of paper and fibre board; and eighteen square feet of glass. There are 43 million motor vehicles in use in the world today, and 82 per cent are of American manufacture. Virtually 40 per cent of the cars registered outside this country are of American make. The United States and Canada produce 79 per cent of the world's automobiles. Their total in 1937 was 5,016,437. Next to the United States, countries leading in the use of motor transportation are, in the order named, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Canada and Australia.

Mississippi State College at Starkville, has been allotted $169,200 by the PWA for new buildings and improvements according to President G. D. Humphreys in a statement issued a few days ago. State College is already using two new dormitories, recently completed, which have been named Magruder Hall and Hull Hall. These two new dormitories provide 234 additional rooms for students at Mississippi State. From the University of Mississippi, from Chancellor A. B. Butts we learn that there are 26 new members in the faculty and on the staff at the institutions for the 1938-1939 session. The opening address at M. S. C. W. at Columbus, was delivered by Dr. Shelton Phelps, president of Winthrop College, of Rock Hill, South Carolina.

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"You can't beat our cows . . . But you can whip our cream."
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CARNEGIE TECH LAYS GROUNDWORK FOR RANKING '11' IN '39

Facing a purposely lightened schedule, Carnegie Tech's gridiron stalwarts plunge into the 1938 campaign with much brighter prospects than the preceding year but with definite ambitions for 1939.

That is their main objective — the laying of a solid foundation that will pave the way for the rise of the Tartans to gridiron eminence come next season. But that doesn't mean by any chance that they expect to take it on the chin again this year as they did last fall when they dropped five, won two and tied one; facts are they have high hopes of making a more successful showing and at the same time build solid groundwork for the future.

It is in 1939 that Head Coach Bill Kern, whom Tech lured away from Pitt a year or so ago, expects to have his first powerful Tartan team. But at the same time he is not reticent in saying that his present crop of boys will be a lot better this year, that they have improved vastly and that their scorecard at the end of the season will show a marked improvement.

Tech bases its hopes largely on the fact that Kern and his assistants have their new system of play, inaugurated last year, thoroughly installed. Further hopes are pinned on about 15 sophomores who went through their freshman grid year unbeaten and who are expected to fill the gaps created by the graduation of 11 men.

In addition, Kern will have the services of three men who were not available last year because of injuries. They are Pete Dobrus, one of the greatest tackle prospects in the school's history; George Muha, a rugged half-back, and Harold Dunn, guard or center. Dobrus and Muha are expected to make the team easily.

Three veterans are available for the backfield, Jack Lee, fullback, Merlyn Condit, sophomore sensation of last year, and Ray Carnelly, the backfield workhorse of 1937. Johnny Schmidt, who edged Captain Charley Miskevics out of the center job last year and Ray Carnelly, the backfield workhorse of 1937. Johnny Schmidt, who edged Captain Charley Miskevics out of the center job last year and Karl Striegel are in. Bob Howarth give Carnegie a strong pivot man and a pair of experienced ends.

The schedule which last year was listed as a "suicide card" because of the large number of major colleges represented, was purposely lightened to enable the new coaching staff to do some rebuilding and bring the Tartans out of the football doldrums. In 1939, it is planned, the Skiboes will resume their heavy card.

Last year was Kern's first with the Scotchmen, the same holding good for Dr. Eddie Baker and Joe "Muggsy" Skladany, former aides-de-camp to Jock Sutherland, Pitt mentor. Their five defeats were all by close margins and their leaps was the first to score on the powerful Pitt Panthers. They accomplished this while installing an absolutely new system of play. Near the end of the season, Kern benched most of his seniors and began to build for the 1938 season.

Encouraged greatly, Kern tackles his second year as head coach with much better prospects and with an eye to the future. If things go his way, it won't be long ere Tech is holding down a top-flight spot in the eastern intercollegiate football circles.

With his present lineup, Kern expects his forward wall to average about 180 pounds—while the backfield steps in at about 175 pounds. Carnegie's 1938 schedule:

Oct. 1—Davis & Elkins at Pittsburgh; Oct. 8 — Wittenberg at Springfield, O.; Oct. 15—Holy Cross at Pittsburgh; Oct. 22—Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind.; Oct. 29—University of Akron at Akron, O.; Nov. 5—University of Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh; Nov. 12 Duquesne at Pittsburgh; Nov. 24—North Carolina State at Raleigh, N. C.

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FLORIST
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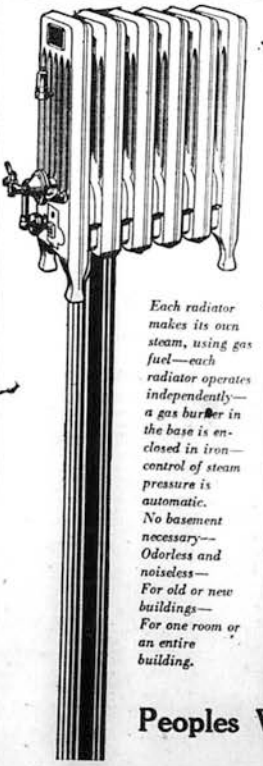
The Meridian City Lines



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A Clow Gasteam Radiator is the proper appliance for cold halls.

Takes the chill away and makes your home warmly welcome.

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Your car washed and lubricated $1.00
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FLANDERS SER. STATION

GERMANS LOSE LAST ST. LOUIS WEEKLY PAPER

St. Louis, founded by the French only to win distinction later as a leading beer center with a large German population, is without a German language newspaper for the first time in 107 years.

That unusual situation came about this autumn when the Westliche Post, which until last June was the city's oldest daily newspaper, suspended publication. In June it dropped its daily editions and became a Sunday weekly only to fail a few months later.

The paper was languishing for years among the German language press. It was in a sense a training school for journalists later to become internationally known. For example, Joseph Pulitzer, later noted publisher of the New York World and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, received his first reportorial training on the Westliche Post. Carl Schurz, prominent journalist and author and one-time U. S. senator from Missouri, served for a time as its editor.

Loyal To U. S. In Wars

A place of distinction was won by the Westliche Post during two of America's wars. It supported the Union and President Lincoln with vigor during the Civil War. It was the mouthpiece of German-Americans who were loyal to the United States during the World War. At its masthead was the slogan, "An American Newspaper Printed in the German Language."

It prospered during the World War despite the intensity of feeling at that time against Germany and Germans. Its policy was due to its thoroughly American policy. English language papers frequently translated and reprinted its editorials on loyalty.

Although it weathered the World War crisis, it could not survive the cleavage among German-speaking Americans caused by National Socialism in Germany.

Caught In Cross-Fire

After the death of what many termed for years "a grand old paper," its editor, J. Otto Pfeiffer, explained it was caught between two fires and that, with increased cost of production and high taxes, killed it.

"We always were neutral toward the present German government," Pfeiffer said, "but sympathizers with the Nazi regime accused us of being communists and opponents said we were Nazi. We were, in fact, neither, but advertising and subscriptions fell as a result of the talk.

"We were accused of taking money from one or the other group," Pfeiffer continued. "We wouldn't have taken the money had it been offered us. Our bankruptcy shows we received no such money."

The paper was founded in 1857 and for more than 70 years wielded wide influence in the German settlements of St. Louis and adjacent settlements in Illinois on the eastern shore of the Mississippi river.

IT'S AN ART

On the title page of most of the books on Art should be printed: "If you steal from one person it's plagiarism; if you steal from three persons it's research."

The Commentator Magazine

Women own around 50 per cent of the corporate stock of industry.

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FOURS A CROWD
—MON. AND TUES.— "SPAWN OF THE NORTH" George Raft Dorothy Lamour
—WED. AND THURS.— "THREE LOVES HAS NANCY" Janet Gaynor Robert Montgomery

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OPTOMETRIST
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Arab Rebels in Their Mountain Hideaway

Fierce Arab rebels who are defying British authority in Palestine are shown in this exclusive picture made at the secret mountain stronghold of Abdul Razek, leader of the rebel army. The photographer negotiated for weeks before he was allowed, under heavy guard, to visit the Arab stronghold.

Italy Purifies Customs, Bans Foreign Words

Italy's self-sufficiency drive, which had its inception in the economic realm, has now spread to social and spiritual fields.

All foreign influences in Italy are to be stamped out. The process is called a purification of language and customs. Fascists say that it is all part of a well thought out plan to make Italians "race conscious" and thereby more disciplined and independent.

One of the first foreign influences to be purged was the "democratic" handshake. Achille Starace, secretary of the party, prescribed that all Fascists were henceforth to give only the open hand Roman salute which Benito Mussolini adopted for Fascism in contrast to the communist clenched fist.

This was followed by the order to use not the informal form of you, for the politer lei. The latter is allegedly of Spanish importation and as such had to be eliminated.

Fine on Word Ordered

Italians have been instructed not to answer any letters in which lei is employed. Waiters, barmen, hotel employes, functionaries and others coming into contact with the public have been expressly warned not to use the formal "you." A violation invariably draws a fine. Plainclothes men have been mixing with the public to see that the order is carried out.

The handshake and the lei have been abolished from the stage and from the screen. Dialogue must be held with voi and chauffeurs must greet each other with the Fascist salute.

Foreign names also are destined to disappear. Hotels no longer will be able to use such names as Metropole, Beausejour, Bellevue, or Majestic. Cabarets henceforth will use Italian names instead of the more familiar Chez Robert, Cafe de Paris, Moulin Rouge or the Follies, and Italian bars will not flash such names as Bobby's or Jack's on their electric signs.

Italian actors, too, must depend on their own names in the future and no longer use names of foreign denominations. Variety stars in particular have been appearing under foreign names, undoubtedly because the best in the business here have usually been non-Italians. About 75 per cent of the passable dancers, acrobats, singers and musicians appearing in local variety are foreign stars.

Extreme Plan Dropped

Prof. Alfredo Cucco of the University of Palermo next came forward with the proposal to eliminate the collar and necktie as well as modern small, slanted hand-writing because they were "exotic French importations." Mussolini frowned upon this extreme bit of nationalism and put thumbs down.

At the time Cucco made these proposals, the French wittily pointed out that open-neck shirts, trousers, socks and garters also were of French origin. They concluded that the only thing that remained for the Italians, if they were to be consistent, was to eliminate clothing aparel entirely.

Orchestra conductors in the summer must wear the white linen Fascist uniform in the future instead of the formal "tails" with stiff bosomed shirts and collars of "British importation."

Even civil servants are to wear uniforms. According to some, civilian dress for servants of the state was too democratic for Fascist ideology.

Drive on Foreigners General

The "racial campaign" is part of the plan to eliminate foreigners from Italian social, artistic, professional, financial and business life.

Although Italy has been busily purging Italian customs, language and business life of foreign influences, ironically enough they have gone to Germany for inspiration in a number of cases. This justifies to some extent the charge that the "Fascist system is being Nazified."

The Roman step, the adoption of uniforms for civil servants and the newly launched anti-Semitic campaign are all German products. Fascists, however, angrily retort that the "Passo Romano" antedates the German state by sevegal centuries and that the racial campaign dates back to 1919, therefore "to say that we have imitated anything or anyone is absurd."

IT'S TRUE!

By Wiley Padan

GRAVET IS A FORMER BELGIAN CAVALRYMAN
FERNAND GRAVET
LEARNED TO PLAY A VIOLIN AS IN ORCHES
A PIANO, A WALTZ 1848, CONDUCT AN TRA and WRITE MUSIC
TO HIS FOLE
MILIZA KORJUS, VIENNESE SONGBIRD
MAKING HER SCREEN DEBUT IN "THE GREAT WALTZ," STUDIED BALLET DANCING WITH ALBERTINA RASCH.
Luise RAINER
FERNAND GRAVET
AS JOHANN STRAUSS AND HIS SWEETHEART POLDI in THE GREAT WALTZ," MGM'S PRODUCTION DEALING WITH the RIVALRY OF THE JOHANN STRAUSSES (FATHER and SON) FOR THE HONOR OF BEING THE "WALTZ KING" of VIENNA.

New York, N.Y. — "IT'S TRUE! that above the great orchestras playing the music of Johann Strauss in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "The Great Waltz" sing the golden tones of the famous $80,000 Da Vinci Stradivarius, declared by experts the finest example of the ancient violin maker's art.

It is owned by Tossha Seidel, eminent concert artist, soloist in important numbe in the musical score," says Wiley Padan.

"Sigmund Romberg's famous harpsichord, built in 1840, is used n the orchestra pit of the replica of the Imperial Opera in Vienna Romberg's rare two-manuel instrument once actually played in the Imperial Opera!"

"Spawn Of The North", Temple Hit Two Days

A dramatic story of two men whose lifelong friendship is broken by an Arctic feud but who are finally reunited through the terrific sacrifice of one of them is told in "Spawn of the North," Paramount's epic tale of romance, war and heroism in frontier Alaska, which plays at the Temple Theatre Monday and Tuesday.

George Raft, playing a role similar to the one which won him laurels in "Souls at Sea," is the ne'er-do-well but captivating adventure of the Northland, who flaunts every law of Alaska but gives up everything for his lifelong friend and the girl he loves. Henry Fonda, fresh from his triumphs as "Jezebel" and "Blockade," plays Raft's devoted friend and adversary, and Dorothy Lamour, in her biggest dramatic role to date, will be seen as the typical gallant woman of the North country.

The story of "Spawn of the North" is based on the original novel by Barret Willoughby, Alaska's best-liked native writer. It tells what happens when war hits the fishing-country of the Archipelago, with fishermen pitted in a life-and-death struggle with bold salmon-pirates, and shows the fate of two lifelong friends who find themselves arrayed against each other.

Romance, in the persons of Miss Lamour and Hollywood's newest star discovery, Louise Platt, does as much as the salmon war to drive a wedge between Raft and Fonda. When Raft realizes that his war has brought nothing but unhappiness and danger to the three people he loves best, he makes a great sacrifice to prove his real devotion to them.

Paramount selected Henry Hathaway, director of many screen successes, as chief of the produc-

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CITY GARAGE

MICHIGAN SETS SAFETY RATES ON ALL CURVES
The State Highway Department believes it has a method of reducing accidents at curves in the roads.
Tests have been made, deputy Commissioner Harry C. Coons said, to determine how fast the average automobile may be driven safely around every type of bend in the road.
Coons pointed out some roads built 20 years ago cannot allow a safe curve-speed greater than 30 miles an hour, while modern roads permit speeds up to 65 miles an hour.
"This uncertainty as to the conditions ahead of the driver in approaching a curve," Coons said, "has created a real as well as a mental hazard for every motorist. If he guesses wrong, he may go careening off the road, or worse still, crash into the opposing line of traffic."
The highway department, he said, is designing new signs to give motorists information, in symbol form, as to the maximum speed at which one can safely go around a bend.
The speeds were determined, Coons said, by first making laboratory computations of gravitational and centrifugal forces involved and then testing them on the curves with an automobile equipped with a pendulum. Twenty-one types of curves were tested, the swing of the pendulum in each case determining the maximum safe speed.
tion. Moviegoers will remember him as the man who made the sensational "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" and, most recently, "Souls at Sea." The filming of "Spawn of the North" took him more than three years to accomplish.

T-Bone Steaks . . . 25c
The Coffee Cup
816—21st Ave.

MOSBY'S
Milk Means Good Milk
Try It Today!

LOOKS LIKE A COLD WINTER
If your child has a cold this next winter, give him a grape, orange, or lime lollypop to suck. At least that's what several well-known physicians are advocating. The syrup prevents the child from foughing and the sugar in the candy creates a thirst which makes the child drink a lot of water, thus helping to keep down the fever which usually accompanies a cold. —The Commentator.
Nearly 80 per cent of all life insurance policies are made payable to women.

Oysters
OYSTER
Western
25c -
Our Prices
Cosmo
C

HERE'S A SPECIAL FOR MUDDY RO
—GIVES AMAZING 2-WAY
MAKE EVERY ROAD AN OPEN ROAD ALL YEAR ROUND
RIGHT NOW is the time to prepare for the next muddy, slushy, driving season. Don't delay! See the amazing new Goodrich Super Traction Silvertown—the tire that's specially constructed to go forward or back up when the going is tough. It's made with massive, heavy cleats that dig deep into mud—give it a real "tractor grip." You'll save yourself time and money with a set of these Super Traction Tires on your car. Come in today and let us equip your car for comfortable, "all-season" driving.
Goodrich Super Traction Silv
MAKE EVERY ROAD AN OPEN
Goodrich Silver
QUALITY Stores
9th St. and 21st Ave.

STEINWAY PIANINO ONLY $575 (Mahogany)
This is the news you've been waiting for! Steinway announces the exquisite Pianino, a small piano for the small room and apartment. It has a tone you'd expect of much larger instruments—an action amazingly sensitive for a piano this size. You who have always wanted a Steinway will particularly welcome this Steinway. First-quality construction throughout.
The Pianino in walnut is $575. Liberal terms can easily be arranged on either piano. Come in today!
THE A. GRESSETT MUSIC HOUSE
MERIDIAN, MISS.

Don't Tie Your Wife To A CLOTHES-LINE

Here are two pictures . . . one of a household in which drudgery of wash days removes the happiness of the home.
The other typifies the happy home—the husband gives his wife and children time for relaxation—
Wash days with aches and pains for the housewife are eliminated . . . the creation of valuable, healthful leisure time for the housewife obtains.
What a difference!
We offer a complete laundry service that is sure to satisfy the discriminating housewife and the husband who would promote the happy home.
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GEORGE HUTTON, MGR.

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Shorts, Panties, Briefs, Bloomers and Step-ins—Each—
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LADIES' SLIPS
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BOYS' SU
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Men's Work
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THE COURIER-NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

No. 44 — MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1938 — PRICE 5 CENTS

eme Court Convenes; Test, Mooney Appeal Docket For 1938-39

upreme court opened erm at noon Monday docket headed by nstitutionality of the n and Thomas Moonfreedom.

tices were here to imposing mahogany the court crier, T. ell, solemnly intoned " at noon. The ninth ain vacant until Preselt names a successor Justice Benjamin N. o died last summer nged illness.

session was a formal an arduous nine during which the face important queste to National Labor nd powers, principles and constitutional

g of the new term is ntrast to the start of erm. When the court ear ago, bitter feelby the president's e the court had been by the revelations of membership in the n of Associate Jus- Black, the court's

titude Reflected

s have receded with g year, marked by apparent change to general, of major gislation. Not once rt bill fight has the t against the admin- major case.

s the only top-rank program whose va- d in a case already bunal. But it was that the tribunal upon to rule, later on constitutionality ge-hour act.

mbodying wage-hour thority and a ban on bor in production of estate commerce, be ve this month. Under ute providing for from district courts e court in cases in- stitutionality of fed- it was believed that of the wage-hour ught promptly, will me court early in ted on by the high e conclusion of the

ns concerns the ap- rivate power compa- e in the TVA area ecision of a special federal district court upholding validity of in a decision by Cir- Robert Allen.

hose case now is be- court for the third writ of habeas cor- him from a life im- entence imposed as a nviction on charges onnection with San ital 1916 "Prepared- rade bombing.

d in San Quentin Mooney contends inal trial was con- illegal manner and iction was based on ony and erroneous nesses, he seeks to court review a Cali- court decision re- s for release on ha-

NLRB Cases

al Labor Relations s are challenged in pending before the Mere challenges during the year. In lidated Edison Com- York seeks to be NLRB jurisdiction on is purely in intra- e, in its business of distributing elec- New York City.

ase, the Ford Motor ends the board does ority to seek to re- its orders after a gains gained jurisdic- by filing of a re- by the company and t of the record of e board. Although only a very tech- s of general interi- is the first of the n the board and the high court.

ving the Columg and Stamping Terre Haute, Ind., ds Manufacturing eveland, the board of circuit court de- aside the board ds that strikes vio- between employers and that the em- e were not entitled the board. The y had found that the strikes were ult of employer vio- contracts, but the t aside these find-

t question is raised amely, whether the since the proposed ndment was placed es by congress in the proposal a dead

rought by a group e legislators, the e court held the dment is still open and the fact that nce rejected the e not bar it from later ratifying it. The Kansas legislature voted against the amendment in 1925, but last year voted for ratification. The state court held last year's ratification valid.

In the second case, the Kentucky court of appeals ruled exactly the opposite. The Kentucky court held that since more than one-fourth of the states have, at one time or another, affirmatively voted against ratification of the proposed amendment, it no longer is subject to ratification.

In other appeals for reviews of lower court decisions already filed, the court has been asked to rule:

1. Whether negroes may be barred from the Missouri University law school, since there is no other law school in the state which they may attend.

2. Whether movie producers and distributors may insert clauses in contracts with exhibitors prohibiting use of their feature films as part of "double feature" programs without violating anti-trust laws.

3. Validity of convictions of Charles "Lucky" Luciano, New York racketeer prosecuted by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey when the latter was a special prosecutor, and of Anna Marie Hahn, of Cincinnati, under sentence of death on murder charges.

4. Whether states may bar importation of liquors from other states which themselves discriminate against imported liquors.

5. What is to become of $586,000 involved in the now-famous Kansas City stockyards rate case. The tribunal last spring set aside a rate order for the wards on grounds the government had not given stockyards operators a fair hearing. The question is whether the money should be distributed to stock handlers or held impounded in district court while the government seeks to correct procedural deficiencies which resulted in invalidation of the order.

6. Three cases challenging constitutionality of the California 3 per cent tax to goods allegedly used in interstate commerce, brought by the Southern Pacific Co., the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. and the Felt and Tarrant Manufacturing Co., an Illinois competitor firm.

In addition, the tribunal has agreed to reconsider a decision handed down last May validating patents held by the so-called "radio patent pool" on vacuum tube amplifiers. The suit involved alleged infringements of the patents by the General Talking Pictures Co.

The original decision was widely publicized because Justice Hugo L. Black made a bitter dissent, charging federal courts were misinterpreting patent laws in such fashion as to create gigantic, illegal monopolies in a manner never intended by congress.

BECOME[illegible]IZENS OF GERMANY AND HITLER

GERMAN SUBJECTS NOW—By final capitulation of the Czech government approximately 3,500,000 persons of German blood in the Sudetes Mountain area henceforth become German subjects. Here are interesting scenes from the area. Upper left, humble home of a Sudeten farmer. At right, an aged peasant typical of the locality. Center, peasant women returning from the fields. They know how to laugh. Bottom, a Sudeten farmer with his oxen and cart crossing a primitive bridge. Left, memorial to the Sudeten Germans who died in the World War. Sudeten Germans formerly were Austrian subjects but through generations have kept to their origin.

U. S. Operates San Francisco Travel Bureau

Following the example of virtually every important foreign country, the federal government has just established the U. S. Travel Bureau, with western headquarters in San Francisco.

The bureau will seek to assist those interested in recreational travel within the United States and its territories. Information will be supplied to those who call at the office or by mail.

Working with the bureau will work with schools, libraries, clubs and other organizations in the study and promotion of the educational and recreational phases of travel.

The activities of the bureau will be confined to the broader aspects of travel planning and no attempt will be made to quote rates on transportation or accommodations.

The travel bureau is administered by the National Parks Service, which is a part of the department of the interior.

The field activity of the bureau, however, will not be confined to the national parks, but will include all federal, state and private recreational areas, and spots of scenic and historical interest.

MERIDIAN STUDENTS HONORED BY MODENIANS

BLUE MOUNTAIN, Miss.—Like Smith, Vassar; Mt. Holyoke, Bryn Mawr and Wellesley colleges, Blue Mountain College never has had sororities. Instead the mediums of extra-curricular expression at Blue Mountain are three mutually exclusive groups, the Eunomians, Euzelians, and Modenians.

During the recent rush week at the college, Misses Sara Horgan and Martha Dorrah of Meridian were taken into the Eunomians.

Miss Morgan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Horgan of Meridian and graduated from the Meridian High school in 1937. She attended Judson College, Marion, Ala., during 1937-38. Miss Dorrah is the daughter of I. L. Dorrah of Meridian and graduated from the Hattiesburg High school in 1934. She has attended East Mississippi Junior College, Scooba, and Clarke Memorial College, Newton.

QUESTION MARK

A goodly number of people in Lauderdale county—and, incidentally, in Meridian—question the efficacy of proposed courthouse remodeling at a time when a cold storage plant seems to be the first need of the area.

Their reasonings are basic to say the least—"the present courthouse has not been kept in a proper state for 20-odd years and if it had been there would be no need for such a program; the present courthouse needs, most of all, a good bath, a paint brush, or two, and properly kept toilets. If the present courthouse has not been kept in a good state of repair—and clean—how can a new one be expected to fare any better? What is a courthouse? Does it produce? Or reduce?"

As for the above general opinion, The Courier-News simply takes this position—

The present courthouse may be renovated for far less than the sum published at a recent date and in such a way that it may become an asset instead of a liability.

For instance—a modern heating system.

Each member of the board knows full well the value of courthouse remodeling as weighed against the need for a cold storage and canning plant.

So do all the residents of our county!

As for this publication—

It stands pat for cold storage plant facilities.

But, in the meantime, it would seem reasonable to believe toilet facilities at the courthouse might be kept in a cleaner state—

But it's the courthouse and as Shakespeare once said—"It's a dirty bird that will befoul its own nest."

TVA HEADS THE CASES BEFORE SUPREME COURT

In comparison with other years surprisingly few important New Deal matters face the Supreme Court, meeting for the annual eight-months term. Yet upon the calendar is a subject of tremendous significance to the Administration. For, very soon th the term the justices will be asked to decide the fate of the Tennessee Valley Authority, perhaps the greatest venture in the entire Roosevelt program of social and economic reform.

The Supreme Court held, in a previous term, that TVA could sell power generated at the government's Wilson Dam, but the issue before it now is vastly broader. It is the first real test of the TVA. Sixteen utility companies are appealing from a decision of a special three-judge federal court at Chattanooga last January, which sustained the constitutionality of the TVA act and sanctioned the various TVA activities challenged by the companies. The sixteen charged, chiefly, that TVA sought to get control of the electric power business in its area, and to this end had "prescribed electric rates which are non-compensatory, confiscatory and discriminatory."

'MAKE BELIEVE' OF PAST GONE, SAYS COSTUMER

Senora Alabu and her needle have been making people what they aren't for 65 years.

In a musty French Quarter shop, the white-haired woman turns out costumes ranging in variety from imitation ermine capes to beggars' rags and bemoans the small prices people want to pay for their "make-believe" these days.

There has been a costume shop in the place where the Alabu establishment is located for more than a century. The Alabus, however, have run it only since 1874. Senora Alabu took charge when her husband died at the turn of the century.

Her shop bristles with knights' armor and spears and shines with fairy costumes and "diamonds" big as hen eggs. During her time, Senora Alabu has outfitted opera stars, actors of the legitimate stage and the royalty of Mardi Gras pageants.

She has only one regret.

"In the old days when people went to the trouble of having costumes made ,they chose real velvet and satin. Now they are satisfied with velveteen and rayon.

Schools To Try Radio Teacher

The Cleveland, Ohio, school board has inaugurated what it believes to be the world's first public radio system exclusively for educational purposes.

Educators have expressed interest in observing the change which broadcasts from the schools station WHOE may make in teaching methods.

The experiment of teaching via the airwaves is being watched with a great deal of interest for the purpose of finding out what use radio can be in education," said Charles H. Lake, superintendent of Cleveland schools.

About sixty city schools are equipped to receive broadcasts from the school board's station. The remainder of the 150 schools are to be equipped in the near future

Station Of 500 Watts

WHOE is a 500-watt station operating on 41.5 megacycles.

Here is a typical WHOE daily program:

Fifth and sixth grade spelling, sixth grade history and art, and fourth grade music.

The assistant superintendent in charge of elementary schools, H. M. Buckley, explained how the radio teaching is conducted.

"The teacher is as much a part of the program as the pupil," he said.

"The teacher in the radio station may stop at various times during the program for the pupils to work problems or study diagrams and maps. He also may stop talking to give the class room instructor time to conduct a demonstration of the subject being taught."

Best Talent Available

Buckley said that the radio will make available for every school child the finest talents in all fields of education.

A total of 12,000 pupils are able to tune in on a single lesson from station WBOE. All schools, however, with their 138,000 children can listen on radios to a prominent speaker talking on a subject of interest to all or to news broadcasts.

The Cleveland experiment in radio education is financed by the General Education Board, a Rockefeller-endowed institution. The late John D. Rockefeller, Sr., was a native of Cleveland. The city's school board received $42,600 to conduct the experiment for two years. The Cleveland school system, however, has had daily, 15-minute lessons on radio stations for several years.

The pupils do not have to assemble in one room for a broadcast, as each receiving set has attachments for one to 30 loudspeakers, which may be distributed throughout the school.

Voltage Shock Used To Treat Mental Cases

Asylums for the insane may be greatly reduced if a system of curing insanity by electric shock, developed by an Italian scientist, proves practical.

The Cerletti System, named after its perfector, Prof. Ugo Cerletti, director of the clinic for nervous disorders at the University of Rome, is applicable in schizophrenic types of madness. This is a form of melancholia in which the patient is reduced to long periods of morbidness or hypochondria.

The system is inexpensive, easy to regulate and apply and easy to use without the previous knowledge of the patient—which is a necessary requisite in the cure of insanity by shock. The shock is introduced into the patient through a headpiece much in the form of earphones.

Fuller Development Needed

Cerletti has experimented with mental cases, and he declares that he is satisfied with the results. He admits that the system is not entirely perfected and that further experiments will have to be conducted before it can be universally applied.

Should the system live up to its inventor's expectations it would be a tremendous contribution to the therapeutic field because it could be applied to an estimated 80 per cent of the inmates of asylums. Dr. Cerletti contends that this percentage of insanity cases are affected by the harmless schizophrenic type of madness.

Dr. Cerletti began experimenting on a treatment for insanity some years ago. He knew, as all doctors of nervous disorders do, that insanity is sometimes curable through applications of a violent, painful shock, as long as it is employed without the patient's previous knowledge.

Working on this idea, Dr. Cerletti first resorted to insulin injections. This threw the patient into a convulsive state, which follows shock. He had to renounce it, however, because it proved too costly, too complicated and caused too much strain on the patient's system.

Tried Other Stimulants

He then tried a heart stimulant called cardiazol. The epilepsy it produced caused too much physical exhaustion and its effects wore off after some days, leaving the patient in his former state of melancholia.

It was then that Dr. Cerletti hit on the idea that electricity might prove to be the right solution. He began experimenting in 1935 with electrical applications. He took as a collaborator Dr. Luigi Bini, who is also an electric technician.

Together they developed a machine which was easy to operate and easy to regulate so as to make the most minute changes in the voltage and amperage discharges. It was first applied on animals and the results were satisfactory.

Since then he has been experimenting on mental patients and he cites several cures. Although satisfied Dr. Cerletti is withholding final judgment until further experimentation.

Pictures Made Out Of Stamps By Collector

Forming canceled stamps into pictures is the unusual hobby of Peter Janes, singing cutlery grinder.

Janes likes to collect stamps, but believes that forming them into pictures representing flowers, birds, or, as in a recent ambitious project—a village in the Ukraine, is better than mounting them in the conventional stamp book.

One of his designs, an arrangement of stamps to represent a bouquet of roses, was presented to President Roosevelt. Another was given Mayor Harold S. Burton of Cleveland.

His designs have been exhibited at Cleveland's Great Lakes Exposition, and at the Chicago Century of Progress. When completed, the Ukraine village will be shown at the New York World Fair.

Janes' stamp pictures, however, are not his only hobby. His singing is another, which he has been following even before he left his native Ukraine, where he sang in choirs.

Since then he has sung in several Cleveland opera companies and in the Singers' club, Orpheus Men's Choir, and the Philharmonic Chorus of Cleveland.

AA Soil Practices

STATE COLLEGE—Six soil-building practices which Mississippi dairy farmers need and for which they can receive pay have been listed by L. A. Higgins, extension dairy specialist. Too many dairy farmers, he says, have the idea that the soil-building practices and the payments the AAA will make for these practices are for the cotton and general farmer and have no connection with dairying.

Mr. Higgins is advising dairymen to take advantage of the opportunity to build a good permanent pasture or to build up the yielding capacity of the land by planting winter legumes. Although

(Continued On Page Three)

Maestro Off Key to Italian Ears

©NBC

"Somewhere in France" was the closest reporters could get to the whereabouts of symphony maestro Arturo Toscanini, above, who "disappeared" from Italy after outspoken opposition to the Fascut "racial purity" campaign. Police lifted his passport, but it was reported he would sail from France "at any cost" to begin a scheduled concert series this month in New York.

RELICS REVEAL MOUND PEOPLE WERE TRADERS

Dr. Paul F. Titterington, physician who made a hobby of archeology, in the last eight years has uncovered hundreds of prehistoric burial sites in the Middle West in an effort to satisfy a boyish urge "to collect things."

Dr. Titterington said he spent most of his time as a boy near Jerseyville, Ill., collecting arrowheads and Indian relics found on the surface. The desire remained with him as he grew older, however, and eight years ago he began to excavate Indian mounds in the area near Jerseyville, about 16 miles above the mouth of the Illinois river.

Although he has been able to devote only his spare time to this hobby—amounting to not more than three weeks in one year, Dr. Titterington has uncovered 275 burial sites in addition to hundreds of relics.

Rich Exploration Area

Dr. Titterington explained that he became an amateur archaeologist after conversations with scientists associated with museums and universities in which he mentioned the wealth of material in the Illinois mounds.

"They never seemed to have the time for money," he said, "so I decided to do some digging myself. I always spend a week of my vacation and seven or eight Sundays each year at it and since the locality still contains much that is undiscovered, I expect to continue for some time."

Only about 40 per cent of the skeletons uncovered so far are those of babies or children, Dr. Titterington said. There were evidences of four violent deaths. Three of the skeletons had fractured skulls and in an arrowhead was lodged in the vertebra of the fourth. Deposits on bones showed that rheumatism and arthritis were prevalent. Condition of the teeth found in the skulls was proportionately worse with age.

People Were Traders

Dr. Titterington said he has concluded from this evidence that the mound builders living in what is now central and southern Illinois were a peace-loving people who traded and traded with the Indians to the north and south. He pointed out that he found evidences of both the northern and southern tribes along the Illinois river.

Two discoveries of particular importance were uncovered in recent weeks. The first was a jacket garment found in the grave of a woman. The garment had decomposed but the snail shell beads had been kept in perfect order by the tightly packed clay, Dr. Titterington said.

The second discovery was a hammered copper plate 5 inches square, which apparently had been used as an ornament. It was the first and only metal piece found so far in the mounds and was sent to the Milwaukee Museum for study.

Dr. Titterington has a working agreement with this museum for study of material uncovered by him. In addition he has given 120 skeletons to Washington University of St. Louis for comparison with those found in other regions.

GOVERNMENT SELLS VALUABLE RECORDS AS SCRAP PAPER

Forty tons of "worthless" paper discarded as valueless by Philadelphia Customs House officials are proving a bonanza for historical collectors much to the chagrin of government authorities.

Federal archivists took a look at the paper and pronounced it

Navy To Make Pearl Harbor 2nd Singapore

The United States' "Singapore of the Pacific" at Pearl Harbor will be developed to provide anchorage for any fleet that might be needed for future emergency in the Pacific.

Plans are moving forward rapidly to eliminate the few present deficiencies of the great naval base on the island of Oahu, Hawaii, and make it adequate to any naval need that might arise in war or peacetime. Pearl Harbor, 2,100 miles from California, is regarded as the strategical center of defense for Western America.

One of the most pressing needs at Pearl Harbor has been the deepening of the harbor to make room for more fighting ships. This improvement is now projected, and bids on extensive operations were opened at the navy department this month.

A total of 1,500,000 was provided by the last congress for channel dredging and harbor improvements in the Hawaii Islands. It is not known how much of this will be used for Pearl Harbor, but it is known that the main share will be allocated for the base.

A total of $16,000,000 has been spent for dredging operations alone since the United States took over the islands.

Navy department officials believe with the new appropriation, the work can be completed within four years.

In requesting the money, high naval officers asserted the deepening of the harbor was absolutely essential to the security of the fleet.

Naval experts have made detailed war plan studies of how every vessel in the fleet that would be needed for an "overseas campaign" would be berthed in the harbor.

When the dredging operations are completed and a few other deficiencies are remedied, officials say Pearl Harbor will be as great as any United States fleet anchorage. In addition to the dredging appropriation, about $2,750,000 has been provided for new power plants and $325,000 for mooring facilities.

In its present condition, experts contend the harbor would not be able to accommodate all vessels satisfactorily in a time of crisis. It is said, for example, that a battleship which had been struck and weighed down with water probably would be unable to enter the harbor in its present relatively shallow condition.

Officials say the present conditions will not far long cause the navy to push its improvement program ahead of schedule. They point out that Japan, for example, appears to have her hands full at present and probably will continue to be occupied for some time to come.

As a matter of fact," one official said, "we probably could suspend our operations out there for some time and feel pretty safe. We have no present plans to speed up the work and will go on as scheduled."

According to unofficial reports, the base probably will not be fully ready, from the navy's viewpoint, until 1944. By that time, however, many competent observers feel Pearl Harbor will be impregnable.

POLES MAY SET ALTITUDE MARK

The largest balloon ever to leave the ground is expected to ascend into the stratosphere about Oct. 15.

The balloon "Gwiazda Polski" — Star of Poland — will carry Capt. Zbigniew Burzynski, twice winner of the James Gordon Bennett Race, and Dr. Jodko Narkiewicz, to a height designed to enable them to make scientific observations of cosmic rays.

Made entirely in Poland, the egg-shaped balloon is nearly 400 feet high and has a capacity of 124,000 cubic meters. It will be filled with hydrogen, although the United States offered to provide helium. Time was not sufficient to permit delivery of the non-inflammable gas from America. The hermetically sealed, black and white painted gondola is six and three-fourth feet in diameter and is of a new type light metal, hydronalium.

Although this is primarily intended to be a scientific flight, from which much valuable data on cosmic rays and stratosphere conditions is expected to be won, the two balloonists anticipate breaking the altitude record of 22,000 meters. They expect to rise as high as 27,000 meters.

The noted balloonist, Capt. Janusz Hynek ,could not be included in the crew as originally planned because of the weight of the instruments to be carried.

All preliminary preparations have been completed. The balloon will be made ready for ascent in the Chocholowska Valley. There the crew will await favorable meteorological conditions for the takeoff.

The noted Belgian scientists, August and Johann Picard, will be present for the start of the flight.

(Continued On Page Three)

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
815—22nd Avenue
Offices in The Meridian City Lines Building
Phone 1141
Box 745

AS IT IS IN MERIDIAN!

Quoting from the Jackson Daily News, Sunday Oct. 2:

"Listen to this from the current issue of the Meridian Courier News: A large crowd gathered the other afternoon in front of the Post Office Drug store. They were watching the chimney swifts circling in great clouds over the Y. M. C. A. building."

"The ordinary routine of life in Meridian is quiet, dull, placid and uneventful. Therefore, it doesn't take much to stir up excitement among the citizenry. It seems from the above that even a flock of chimney swifts can quickly cause the assembly of a large crowd in the business district.

"It's different here in Jackson. We are so accustomed to hurry, hustle and excitement that a half dozen bands could parade on Capitol street and clerks and customers in the store would not even turn their heads to see what it was about."

Too busy to watch a half dozen bands parading down the street . . . so accustomed to hurry, hustle and excitement that they couldn't take one of nature's spectacles in the skies—content ourselves to the almighty dollar that they couldn't take time off to ponder on a rainbow or marvel over a Mississippi sunset, or listen to a bird pouring out its heart in melody to God, or gaze in boundless night on the stars and the long train of the milk way, or pluck a flower, or listen to the murmur of a brook or the sighing of the wind in the pine trees . . . the clerks and customers in the store could not even turn their heads to see what it was about."

Tolstoy had in mind the same people when he wrote of the man who stumbled over a log in the forest and falling on his back looked up and saw the stars for the first time in his life. Oswald Spengler wrote of the time when man first began to put windows in his dwellings so that he might look up at the stars. The windows were evidence of his expanding mentality. There are those who are not interested in the problems of nature and who care for nothing beyond the interests and pursuits of this life. The Hottentot and the Papuan likewise are not interested. They are not, for that, to be regarded as either wise or fortunate.

Gault MacGowan had the answer in last week's Courier-News. He said that people who live in big cities were like those who went into coal mines and never came out. Far be it from us to accuse Jackson of being a "big city," but when our Southern cities begin to try to ape New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh or those other cities where people exist instead of live, and where they try to assume the mentality of those places by being "so accustomed to hurry, hustle and excitement" and they haven't time to pay attention to the world around them, it is time that we take heed. Such a state of existence is neither conducive to progress—nor happiness.

What to Jackson?—

"Plato and the swing of Pleiades"
What the long reaches of the peaks of song.
The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose
Nothing—"they wouldn't even look up."

JUST FOR TODAY

"Just for today I will try to live through this day only, not to tackle my whole life problem at once. I can do things for 12 hours that would appall me if I had to keep them up for a lifetime.

"Just for today I will be happy. This assumes that what Abraham Lincoln said is true that 'most folks are about as happy as they make up their minds to be.' Happiness is from within, it is not a matter of externals.

"Just for today I will try to adjust myself to what is, and not to attempt everything to my own desires. I will take my family, my business, and my luck as they come and fit myself to them.

"Just for today I will take care of my body. I will exercise it, care for it, nourish it, not abuse it nor neglect it, so that it will be a perfect machine for my bidding.

"Just for today I will try to strengthen my mind. I will learn something useful. I will not be a mental loafer. I will read something that requires effort, thought and concentration.

"Just for today I will exercise my soul in three ways; I will do somebody a good turn and not get found out. I will do at least two things I don't want to do, as William James suggests, just for exercise.

"Just for today I will be agreeable. I will look as well as I can, dress as becomingly as possible, talk low, act courteously, be liberal with praise, criticize not at all, nor find fault with anything and not try to regulate nor improve anyone.

"Just for today I will have a program. I will write down what I expect to do every hour. I may not follow it exactly, but I will have it. It will eliminate two pests, hurry and indecision.

"Just for today I will have a quiet half hour all by myself and relax. In this half hour sometimes I will think of God, so as to get a little more perspective on my life.

"Just for today I will be unafraid, especially I will not be afraid to be happy, to enjoy what is beautiful, to love, and believe that those I love, love me."

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PREACH A BRIGHT WAY

Now is the time, if ever, to wholeheartedly and unreservedly dedicate ourselves to the forestalling of any such nightmare as was experienced by the world on Wednesday of last week when we thought that war, and the destruction of our world, was eminent. It has been said that man is five hundred years behind in his evolution, growth, development, or whatever you want to call it, on account of previous destructive wars, and another war would cause us to sink back into the dark ages and from which we would not emerge for a thousand years. Man develops in an atmasphere of peace and not amid the carnage of the battlefield. Forces that make for war must be weeded out of our own lives, first; and among them are hatred, selfishness, and ill-will. And unless certain countries weed out of their lives these same elements they may expect to find their countries one with Nineveh and Tyre. John Masefield has expressed it perfectly:

"People will run away from communities and nations as organized today, forming small groups where quarrels as they arise can be dealt with without savagery and organized hate and destruction. Big communities and nations in the past have collapsed—after which have followed the dark the past have collapsed—after which have followed the dark ages. I foresee a return to the dark ages unless recurrent wars cease. It may well be that the big community or nation is today killing itself.

"Man having discovered too many toys will cut his arteries with them before he learns sense. It is lamentable that man who has attained real domination of nature should use his domination for the destruction of his fellowmen instead of for the betterment of life.

MEN WILL TIRE EVENTUALLY OF QUARRELS

"The time will come when men everywhere will tire of quarrels which destroy all things worth having, and all quarrels which destroy all things worth having, and all quarrels which destroy all things worth having, and all

America Goes To Its First Farm Equipment Style Show

On Friday, September 23, thousands thronged the Minneapolis Auditorium, Minneapolis, Minnesota, to see the first Style Show ever to draw its models from the farm equipment field, where crops and not pulchritude dictate figures. What's more, all of these models were members of a single family—the Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company, one of the largest farm machinery companies in the world. The attendance included prominent farm paper, trade paper and financial paper editors, agricultural teachers, agricultural engineers, students of agriculture, bankers, and a general public which is eager to keep in touch with the latest developments in modern farm equipment.

The tractors and other machinery put on parade exhibited amazing combinations of style and comfort on the one hand, and mechanical efficiency on the other. Many models presented had not yet made their formal appearance on the market, one of these was the world's most modern tractor—a tractor which jumps the calendar many years with its revolutionary comfort, speed and power features. It is the new Special DE LUXE Model MM Tractor, which presents the farmer with living-room comfort right out in the field. In a recent survey conducted for Minneapolis-Moline, 50 per cent of the farmers contacted, expressed desire for a tractor with a cab. Minneapolis-Moline has answered the wish with this "COMFORTRACTOR" which is equipped with a cab as comfortable as that of the modern automobile. Here from spacious, cushioned seats for two, the farmer guides his tractor. The weather makes no difference, for the cab is air-ventilated and temperature-controlled, a hot water heater functioning in cold weather and air circulation in hot weather. Completely protected from dust and the elements, and fortified with Safety Glass in the all-steel cab the farmer has at his command FIVE SPEEDS forward, from a crawl to 40 M. P. H. with power for every need. Gears can be shifted "on the go."

The variable speed governor is controlled like a footfeed—Big Bendix "self-energizing" brakes and smooth-action clutch are foot-operated. A scelf starter and powerful electric headlights—windshield wipers and an electric horn, respond to the farmer's touch. Speedometer, ammeter, oil pressure gauge, and water temperature gauge, are, directly before him. Countless features facilitate ease of operation, while such luxuries as radio, cigar lighter, and tray give pleasant accent to the comfort side.

Power and utility have in no way been subordinated to modern conveniences. Tested and proved for several years in the Mohave desert and under other adverse farming conditions, this most modern of tractors bids fair to set new records for its type and size both in power and economy. This means power on belt and power-take-off as well as on the drawbar in the fields and on the highways. High compression for using regular "leaded" gasoline is standard equipment for this 3-4 plow tractor. Several years ago Minneapolis-Moline produced the first high compression tractor, and in the spring of 1935 was first to sell high compression tractors to farmers. Today 80 per cent of many MM models sold to farmers are high compressioned. All of these sweeping changes and many others in the farm tractor field were seen at the National Harvest Festival and Style Show in Minneapolis on September 23. The event attracted visitors from all sections of the country. It afforded a rare opportunity to see a complete line of farm machinery and implements on display in one place. Now that color has definitely invaded the farm equipment field,

RICHES IN ORE FERRETED OUT

Western states have hundreds of colorful prospectors roaming desolate hills and desert during the day, but Nevada claims the only "Jack o' Lantern" prospector who sleeps during the day and seeks mineral wealth at night.

He is John Heizer of Lovelock, who was graduated only two years ago as a mining engineer from Stanford University. He uses a portable ultra-violet ray lamp which causes certain ore bodies to fluoresce, or emit light when exposed to the invisible rays.

Heizer's father, Ott M. Heizer, general manager of the Nevada-Massachusetts mine at Mill City, owns practically 60 per cent of all the tungsten ore mined in the United States explained the method in an interview.

"All transparent and translucent minerals have a certain refractive index," the elder Heizer pointed out "that measures their ability to reflect light. In ordinary sunlight or electric light, scheelite or tungsten ores, looks like ordinary quartz or calcium.

Ray Will Penetrate

"We have perfected an ultra-violet ray that will penetrate scheelite to a predetermined depth of three one-thousandths of an inch and cause it to fluoresce. This illumination or glow is caused by the interference of the reflected ray with the incoming ray.

"This ray causes only the tungsten ore to glow, since when it strikes on quartz and other minerals there is no fluorescence. We have two mines producing tungsten ore. The schedule in one mine gives a white fluorescence while in the other gives a bluish color."

By using rays of different angstrom units, Heizer said, it is possible to get other transparent and translucent mineral ores to fluoresce. He pointed out that zinc ore from New Jersey will glow red and green under the lamp, but that zinc ores from southern Nevada and many other regions in the country will not reflect the ray.

Tungsten ore fluoresces in at least four different colors—white cream, pale blue and dark blue—depending upon the amount of molybdenum or other impurities in the ore.

"A few months ago we had several hundred dollars worth of concentrates stolen from our mill," the mine manager related. "A suspect named Dan Harris was picked up in Los Angeles with some tungsten concentrates.

Proof Convinces Court

"We had 40 samples of tungsten ores from every known deposit in the United States. Before the eyes of the Los Angeles district attorney, Harris' ore, under our lamp, compared exactly only with the samples from our mine, although they looked the same in daylight.

"The district attorney was convinced of Harris' guilt. He was returned to Lovelock and is now serving a term in the Nevada state prison."

Heizer asserted that the federal bureau of identification is using similar lamps for the exact identification of hair, bonds, checks, and other materials.

Use of the ray for mining was developed by Richard Segerstrom, electrical engineer and son of Charles H. Segerstrom, president of the Nevada-Massachusetts company.

Heizer has covered lime-granite contact formations all over southern Nevada and the Humboldt region of northern Nevada for possible outcroppings. He hasn't discovered anything of value yet, but the possibility is still strong.

"Of course, we use the lamps in blocking out ore in our underground mines at Mill City," Otto Heizer said. "They have proved of inestimable benefit in locating the tungsten ore quickly."

CHIEF
BENDER
SHARES SERIES VICTORY HONORS WITH WAITE
HOYT AT 6, BUT LEADS IN STRIKEOUTS WITH 55!
ROD ELLER, CINCY HURLER, STRUCK OUT IN SUCCESSION IN 1919 BUT THAT WAS THE ILL-FATED BLACK SOX SERIES.
Christy MATHEWSON
STILL TOPS IN WORLD SERIES PITCHING—HURLED MOST SHUTOUTS, 4 (3 IN ONE SERIES); MOST INNINGS, 103 2/3; AND RETIRED THE SIDE ON 3 PITCHED BALLS TWICE.

FASHION NEWS

"The hoop-skirt achieved a feminine glamour and allure that has never been approximated since," says Adrian, Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer fashion designer.

"The hoop-skirt disguises many a fault, and gives a grace of movement and dignity which, with the modern woman, has with very few exceptions, disappeared into limbo," he continued.

"That which is hidden is intriguing, whether it be in clothes or in masked faces. The swaying motion of the hoop, the necessity for negotiating the doorways with circumspection makes for a light, airy step that has been lost with the advent of modern clothes.

"The masculine cry may be for a return to the hoop-skirt, but modern civilization would be inevitable. It might easily mean a return to the horse-and-buggy era, because no hoop-skirt could negotiate the modern airplane or automobile.

"A return to a modified hoop-skirt would be ideal for the hostess who indulges in formal parties and teas at home, where there would be no necessity for her to trouble about conveyances. In the modern garden or drawing room, there is a definite spot for old-fashioned glamour and grace."

Point Out Value Of Soil Builder

The value of lespedeza sericea for increasing soil fertility is illustrated by experiments which have been under way for a number of years at the West Tennessee experiment station, State Coordinator C. B. Anders of the Soil Conservation Service reports, following a recent visit to the West Tennessee station at Jackson, Tenn.

Mr. Anders was one of a group of Soil Conservation Service officials from the Southeastern region who attended a meeting at Jackson. The group was especially interested in experimental plots of various grasses, clovers and lespedezas.

The plot of lespedeza sericea was planted nine years ago and each year a strip of this plot is put in corn, Mr. Anders explained. On these strips where the sericea had been plowed under, the corn showed a remarkable increase in yield. In some cases the yield increased from 50 bushels to as high as 95 bushels per acre. The average increase for a six-year period has been from 30 to 60 bushels per acre, Supt. Ben F. Hazlewood reported.

In demonstration areas of the Soil Conservation Service in Mississippi, lespedeza sericea has been extensively used in permanent strips to control erosion on steep areas in cultivated fields, and in border strips to provide food and cover for wildlife.

These experiments show that it is also a crop of exceptional value for improving soil fertility, in addition to its value for erosion control, Anders pointed out.

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DE[illegible]S AND REFRESHING

COFFEE MAKES [illegible]
BRAIN FUNCTION
Students at examination time, writes on a plot, psychologists studying mental all know how coffee quickens the Bridges, M. D., in his book, "Diseases nician," says, "Coffee exerts a direct higher centers of the nervous system. tal clarity, facilitating the reception pressions and the removal of the
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Avenue. Here is a new list of late arrivals.

	Coupons
ICED TEA SPOONS	7
TEA SPOONS	6
TABLE SPOONS	8
DINNER KNIVES	10
DINNER FORKS	8
SALAD FORKS	7
PLATES, 9-inch	3
CUPS AND SAUCERS BOTH	3
SALAD BOWLS, Large, Decorated, 10-inch	17
SALAD BOWLS, Decorated, 8½-inch	10
SALAD BOWLS, Medium Decorated, 7½-inch	8
SALAD BOWLS, Decorated, 6-inch	6
VASES, Decorated China, 8 inches high	6
COLONIAL BOOK-ENDS PAIR	14
COLONIAL CANDLE HOLDERS, 4 inches high EACH	14
DESSERT SAUCERS, Glass, Green, Crystal	2
SALT DIPS, Crystal	2
SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS, Green, Crystal EACH	3
ASH TRAYS, Green, Glass	4
COVERED CANDY JAR, Glass, Green, Footed	11
PLATES, Plain White, 9-inch	3
CEREAL BOWLS, Plain White	2
TEA GLASS COASTERS	2
CUPS AND SAUCERS, Plain White BOTH	2
CUPS, Plain White	1
MILK PAILS OR COOLERS, White Enamel, 4-quart	77
MILK PAILS OR COOLERS, White Enamel, 2-quart	63
PITCHERS, With Cover, White Enamel, 3-quart	63
—PYREX BRAND OVEN WEAR— MATCHED SETS, 8 Pieces (1—1½-Qt. Casserole and 6—5-Oz. Custards).	82
CUSTARD CUPS, Round, 4-Oz.	2
MEASURING CUPS, Round	8
SAUCE PANS, 1½ Qt., With Chrome Handle	29
PERCOLATOR, 6-Cup	
CASSEROLE, Round ½ Qt.	
CASSEROLE, Round, 1 Qt.	
CASSEROLE, Round, 1½ Qt.	
CASSEROLE, Round, 2 Qt.	
CASSEROLE, Oval, 1 Qt.	
CASSEROLE, Oval, 1½ Qt.	
DOUBLE DUTY CASSEROLE, Utility Cover, 1½ Qt.	
UTILITY DISH, Oblong, 12	
CAKE DISH, Square, 9	
CAKE DISH, Round, 9	
PIE PLATE, Round, 9½x1½	
PIE PLATE, Round, 10½x1½	
DOUBLE BOILERS, 1½ Qt.	
OPEN BAKERS, Round, ½ Qt.	
OPEN BAKERS, Round, 1 Qt.	
OPEN BAKERS, Round, 1½ Qt.	
OPEN BAKERS, Round, 2 Qt.	
OPEN BAKERS, Oval, 1 Qt.	
OPEN BAKERS, Oval, 1½ Qt.	
BREAD OR LOAF PANS, Oblong (9 1/8x5 1/8x3 7/8)	
BREAD OR LOAF PANS, Oblong (10 5/8x5 5/8x3 3/8)	
DINNER PLATES, Assorted Decorations	
CUPS AND SAUCERS, Assorted Decorations	
BULB BOWLS, Assorted Colors	
TEA KETTLE, Aluminum, 3 Qt.	
TEA KETTLE, Enamel, 3 Qt.	
TEA KETTLE, Enamel, 4 Qt.	
ORANGE JUICE SETS, Pitcher 6 Glasses	
TOMATO JUICE SETS, Pitcher 6 Glasses	
HOT CAKE GRIDDLE, Cast	
WASH BASINS, 4 Qt., Enamel	
WASH BASINS, 5 Qt., Enamel	
BEDSIDE SET (Includes Tray, Tea or Coffee Pot, Cream Bowl and Cup)	

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

Of The Courier-News, published weekly at Meridian, Mississippi for Sept. 30, 1938.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF LAUDERDALE, ss.

Before me, E. R. Lowry in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared C. H. Phillips, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner of The Courier-News and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Editor, C. H. Phillips, Meridian, Miss.

Business Manager, Miss Ada Godwin, Meridian, Miss.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holders appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiants' full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

C. H. PHILLIPS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1938.

(SEAL) E. R. LOWRY.

(My commission expires Feb. 13, 1939.)

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE COURIER-NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

o. 45 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1938 PRICE 5 CENTS

ER, AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR SCHNIGG TO FACE TREASON IN VIENNA NEXT MONTH

ancellor Schuschnigg of ill-fated Austria will ried in Vienna, it has been tentatively decided sometime in November.

d at the same time, or following immediately the trials also of former Mayor Schmits of f the former War Minister General Vaugoin, er ministers of the former Schuschnigg regime to be hailed before the same court, while an n-government figure of absorbed Austria judges is Baron von Wiesner, personal rep- Otto of Hapsburg.

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Overheard: "Mother, what's the matter with your mouth?" "Nothing, dear, except that I've been talking to Mrs. Oppenheim."

May Head New Cotton Gro

Probable head of the new agriculture department committee to formulate plans for diversion of cotton acreage, regardless of politics, should Congress so order—should nobody—is Harry L. Brown, above, assistant secretary of agriculture

FORMER NRA CHIEF HAILS COOPERATIVE SPIRIT IN BUSINESS

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

Well Sir, I dreamed the other night it was December 25th (Christmas) was standin' in front of the Walton Hotel and here come the funniest lookin' man you ever seen. He said he just came down here from Heaven to learn some wisdom and take back.

He asked what was that building across the street, I told him it was the courthouse. But we was mighty proud of it because it would do credit to a town five times the size of Meridian. He said, "What do you want to put up a building five times better than what you got any use for?" I said, "Why, I never had, when he asked that. I got hot. I said, "to have something better than Jackson ain't you got no sense?" And he said, what's Jackson got to do with it?" I said, every time Jackson puts up a better courthouse than what we got, then we got to put up a better'n what Jackson's got and vice-versa." And he said, "what for?" Darn'd if I know the answer to that. So I told him, we'd get a jail on top for criminals—hot and cold running water—radio in every cell—beauty rest mattresses—a library, kitchenette, library—steam heat—recreation hall and everything—even an elevator to take 'em up in. He said, "who is there to enjoy all this dignity up there?" I told him they was WPA workers. He said, "Why" don't you get them fellows to run up the rain and get them in jail so they can keep warm and where they can play set-back and take a bath and let the prisoners do the digging? He says you do that and tell him, "You've quits! That ain't justice. Them WPA ain't killed nobody or robbed no banks. And he said, "I'm a banker of a sets where you trust them fellows better what did the robbin' than them what ain't never robbed nothin'." I said, I wanted to know who them fellows was anyhow down there under the earth market street. I told him there was a thousand dozen of them tryin' to sell some cabbages what done rotted on 'em. They takes 'em home every night and tries to sell 'em the next morning cause they can't sell 'em. He said, "If you'd used part of that money you had in the the courthouse and built a cold storage, the farmer wouldn't have to rotten cabbages and wouldn't have to be goin' and comin' an' a-totin' 'em back and forth like a hog in the summertime and put him in cold storage and borrow money on him." I said, "they ain't no hogs in a cold storage. We want sensible" we can point with pride—show people from Jackson. And ain't we got to have some courthouses—public places for our politicians and prisoners?"

He said, "Son, you ain't got head for sense. I thought you was bad. I'm goin' back to the moon and you know where you can get to." And about that time I waked up. Nobody around that had ever had to get on and go get a drink of water.

The most hopeful sign in American life today is the growing of a genuine cooperative spirit in a common effort to solve economic and political problems.

This opinion was expressed by Donald Richberg, former chairman of the National Recovery Administration.

In an analysis of recent tendencies in the United States Mr. Richberg said that there had been two outstanding developments in the past five years, the acceptance throughout the business world of much greater social and economic responsibility and a vast increase in labor organization and power.

"I can say from very intimate experience," Mr. Richberg said, "that I have seen actually a transformation in the thinking of men in control of many small enterprises, in their attitude toward their responsibility.

Business Responsibility

"They have accepted the fact that business, large or small, has a very public responsibility and that no man can regard his own personal business activity or profit-making activity as separated from the economic good and the needs of the entire community.

"As regards the vast increase of labor power it is unhappily not as yet accompanied by the acceptance of equivalent responsibility.

"It is perfectly clear that just as large property powers must carry with them responsibilities, so the large economic powers growing out of labor organizations must likewise carry social responsibilities."

Mr. Richberg placed hope in the efforts of the industries in reconciling conflicting views of extremists as to both ends of the social and economic equation.

Urges Voluntary Cooperation

A meeting of these extremist opinions on something nearing common ground is to be sought, he said, by voluntary cooperation and not by law, he said, if we are going to preserve private property, democracy and personal liberty.

If the voluntary cooperation does not continue and if the moderates do not prevail over the extremists "we may have a very bitter clash in the next few years," Mr. Richberg said.

Speaking specifically of the NRA Mr. Richberg told his listeners:

"The job we attempted to do could not possibly have been done. We could not reorganize American business with its trade and labor relations in one, two, three or four years. It took us a full generation. If we had proceeded slowly and carefully to build step by step, we might finally have been able to show the advantages of a middle-of-the-road program to all business but, as it turned out, we gave little comfort to extremists of either wing and lost most of the people in the middle of the road."

YOUTH IS 6 YEARS COUNTS IN MAJOR OPERATIONS

HAMILTON, O. — Twenty-three operations is the last six years is the innumerable record of youthful Gilmer Spaulding.

Something unheard of in the first operation when he was 16 and has had 22 additional ones in the following six years. All operations were unable to forestall advances of osteomyelitis which has crippled the boy in the use of the youth's right leg.

BAILY IS RIGHT

"We must develop a system of warehouses and storage facilities that will enable the farmer to store and warehouse his products and market them to the best advantage. Meat curing plants must be established."

Live stock markets have sprung up all along the east side of the state. This condition has offered new impetus to live stock growing. We need now in Mississippi some packing plants. I verily believe that the next few years will bring industries of this kind into existence in our state. I will then no longer be necessary to ship our live stock to distant points for slaughter and packing.

"We have heard much lately about overproduction. There is no overproduction in this country. The fault lies with our system of distribution. When we get fair freight rates and proper facilities for preserving and classifying our products for the market, we can have more than enough there to say about the prices that we shall receive for them. The producer will be the farm in the not distant future in the world who has practically the control in the fixing of the prices of his commodities. These agencies will grow from gathering in fixing the prices on the fruits of his efforts.

"The products of our farm and field are so few in the world affords. There is no reason why they should not be canned and prepared for market in the midst of Southern fields where they are grown. Too much of the canned and manufactured foods consumed by Mississippians have been prepared for them in the North and West.

"When Mississippians get together and are local in the use of their own products, we shall experience a new day and a better day in Mississippi. It is not impossible for any country such as ours to become great and to know prosperity unless the people who cultivate the soil have and enjoy prosperity."

CCC ENROLLEES GET 28-PIECE, $90 WARDROBE

The government and your work Civilian Conservation Corps received $90.81 worth of clothing during the year alone.

The outfitting of 29 officers in chief Fine depot, four enrollees and women parts of recovery two ultra over years as overcoat, eight shirts four mittens and four winter underwear and drawers, four pairs of service shoes, two pairs of overshoes two breeches and one winter cap, two denim trousers, two denim jackets, two belts, a mackinaw coat and two neckties.

This outfit will be modified or changed, depending on the climate and occupation of other schools or enrollee in serving.

The $90.81 figure for fiscal year 1939 compares with $86.66 in 1938 $79.81 in 1937, $84.19 in 1936, $78.47 in 1935 and $82.66 in 1934. The figures are not exactly comparable because four shirts and four pairs socks added in 1937 and a mackinaw in the 1938 fiscal year.

OHIO TRIPLETS' FATHER HOLDS $20 WEEK JOB

How to support their newborn triplets is the problem facing 19-year-old Paul Grimm of Sinclairville, O., whose only income is $20 a week as a truck driver, and his 19-year-old wife, Ruth.

The triplets were born a week before the Grimms celebrated their first wedding anniversary.

At the time they were married, Paul had a job in a steel mill. He lost that job and got another driving a grocer's truck.

The young people were pondering how to support one baby but when—in the space of 30 minutes—they became the parents of three, their economic problem trebled.

All that Virginia could say was "Gee!" when she saw her babies.

"I don't know how I'll take care of all those babies. I'll have to get up the best I can on my $20 a week income until I get a better job."

SOUTH AMERICA BUYS WARSHIPS FROM ENGLAND

South America is indulging in a minor naval race with approximately $30,000,000 worth of vessels under construction in British shipbuilding yards.

Argentina leads with about $22,067,000 worth of ships all of which are nearing completion, followed by Brazil with $11,500,000 worth, remaining one of which started a few days ago when Chile is constructing boilers for two 6,000-ton cruisers.

At present Argentina has 15 of about 7,000-ton cruiser submarines. La Argentina is under construction at Vickers-Armstrong's shipyard at Barrow in Furness and seven destroyers divided between Argentina and Italy.

"La Argentina was laid down in 1937 to replace the old-style "Presidente Sarmiento" and is expected to be finished in December 1939 and will be approximately $8,400,000.

Equip Ships For War

Although Argentina as a whole ship with accommodations for 60 cadets, "La Argentina will have 800 cadets. Other ships now being built for Argentina are eight two-funnel anti-aircraft guns and will carry two aeroplanes, motor which will be catapulted from the deck.

The seven destroyers belong to the 11 class now in five Britain navy. They have all been launched and although five have not to undergo their full speed trials, they will be ready to leave Barrow Argentina at the end of September.

The Buenos Aires Yards Ltd., Argentina are being fitted out at Vickers Armstrong's Barrow-in-Furness yard the destroyers "Espora" and "Rosales" and "Los Andes" and "Los Libres" at John Brown's Clydebank yard and the destroyer "Mendoza" at Cammell Laird's Birkenhead yard.

All the seven captains came to the Barrow and 500 members of the crews have arrived in Britain and are now undergoing training. They are ready to take over the vessels on completion. Additional crews will join the Buenos Aires Yards Ltd., and be brought to the Parana's water ways.

Navy Grows 1/3

All seven destroyers, the total cost of which will be approximately $1,500,000, were laid down in 1937 and have been launched since. Have a speed of 35.5 knots and carry crews of 142. Each class modifications have been made to make them suitable to Argentina's requirements, as recommended by admiralty committee.

They will be fitted with four 4.7 guns and seven smaller anti-aircraft guns and two torpedo tubes.

Rosario are destroyers will be similar to the British Navy H class, one of which, the Hereward, was lately wrecked in the Channel. Two of these have been launched and a third will be launched in October.

Commercial & United equally between Vickers Armstrong's Barrow-in-Furness yard their Thornycroft's Southampton yard. It is expected that they will be completed in 1940 or so approximately about six months after the Argentine vessels.

Their specification is similar to the seven destroyers being built for the Argentine government.

Chile is at present constructing two cruisers of 6,000 tons each, one being built by Armstrong Whitworth, Elswick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the other by Vickers-Armstrong at Barrow-in-Furness. Both are expected to be completed in 1940. They will be armed with eight 6-inch guns and eight 4.7 guns.

The specifications of the cruisers are similar to those of the British Navy's Southampton class

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

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GLORIOUS DAYS AHEAD

Meridian is to be congratulated on its acquisition of Father Nellius Downing of St. Patrick's church. Father Downing fits in perfectly with our Meridian environment because of his congeniality, his high intelligence and broad-mindedness. It gives us pleasure to publish a letter from Father Downing in reference to "The New Citizen Pledge" which recently appeared in The Courier-News:

"I am especially struck with the fourth section of the pledge. Bigotry is a hydra-headed monster. It spells a slick trick of the All Evil One to divide and conquer. Bigotry is foul, mean, cheap, ignorant, black-hearted, base and low on the stock-in-trade of base and sordid creatures who are less or worse. In past and present times it has drenched poor human earth with blood and tears. It is be pondered the moment tongue of the offender, it is a capital crime to those counties of the U. S. A. who know better. While free in its own field, I would wish to smash the man who would dare deny the right of all others who have beliefs of their own selection or inheritance. 'The New Citizen Pledge' should be cordially subscribed to by not only all educational forums, but every civic institution and every fraternal order.

America is yet in the first bright morning of its life and has many a glorious day ahead. And in His providence is good to us in the high honor of belonging to her. We can all do her bidding in maintaining her pre-eminence over all nations of the earth."

Very faithfully yours,
NELLIUS DOWNING.

"I PLEDGE MYSELF to do all in my power to minimize inter-party, inter-religious, and inter-racial strife, as gravely detrimental to the pursuit of the solidarity of the American people."

The letter of Father Downing to The Courier-News breathes with the spirit of brotherhood. This is the spirit that has made America. The lack of it is the cause of the trouble in Europe today. We often hear the phrase, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," but we must reverse this order since it is fraternity or brotherhood that must first be established before there is any possibility of fullness of liberty. Liberty is the crown of progress, not its first step, and although increasing liberty comes with fraternity and equality, the perfection of liberty can come only when brotherhood is the basis of society and when the understanding of the brotherhood of man has reduced the inequalities of Nature. And it is as a basis of nature that we should consider the question of brotherhood, for laws of nature are inviolable. We cannot break them; we can only disregard them. We have no power really to disobey, but only to ignore; and when we disregard, it is not we who break the law; it is the law that breaks us.

Until that great fact is realized as regards brotherhood, society and nations alike built on any other foundation will always be found after awhile to perish. Only by harmony with this fundamental natural law can human society hope to endure.

It is not possible to find in all of history an example of the solid building of society on the law of brotherhood, and there is not a single instance of a civilization both enduring and permanently progressive. Every one has failed to endure or ceased to progress because not built entirely in accord with the law.

Many are the examples of civilization lost, and in every one we find glories fit to be perpetuated, cut down by disregard of the principle of world-wide brotherhood.

There are priceless things that exist in this nation and in the other nations of the world that can be preserved only by brotherhood in spirit and in practice. If we would preserve our nation from the fate that has overtaken the nations of the past, this one vital principle that has been absent in them must be made living in ours. By the degree to which we recognize and support what is soundly in the direction of brotherhood, to that extent do we assist in preserving our nation. Though much may be sacrificed in the process of the establishment of brotherhood, the nation will reap a vaster fortune in love and gratitude and happiness, in stability and permanence.

The realization of the oneness of all life that makes one brotherhood of all humanity, is the keynote of human understanding and therefore of human progress.

Father Downing said, "America is yet in the first bright morning of its life and has many a glorious day ahead." And the more we put into practical application the spirit of brotherhood, the brighter will be that morning and the more glorious our future.

COMMENTARIES

Three more months and Meridian will look [illegible] new year of 1939.

With 90 days' time before us, we might—now—resolve to accomplish new stability in agriculture, in commerce, in industry and in social betterment—

After four years, or more, Key Field should be lighted by the Works Progress Administration, an additional paved runway might be constructed.

The Chunky river lake program can be consummated.

Meridian and Lauderdale county may give consideration to the need for an active publicity bureau to serve all local agencies.

Military leaders might be interested—either in the formation of a regular army camp in this area, or in utilizing Key Field for an auxiliary training station. Mississippi does not now have an established regular army base and Key Field and Meridian offer an ideal set-up.

More soil conservation program methods may be translated through the region of East Mississippi.

The Meridian Chamber of Commerce should be given more wide support by citizens and a better financial budget to obtain fuller opportunity for the area.

Cold storage and canning plants may fill a vital agricultural need.

Worth while is the idea of turning over present brick sidewalk facilities on new bases, this to be done at no material costs—through the Works Progress Administration.

But more important than any one of these programs is that need for the solidification of sentiment, political sentiment, so to speak, in our Eastern Mississippi area. Until such sentiment becomes solidified, we can expect little or no benefits from our state government, which only recently refused to participate in one of the commonwealth's most outstanding social bettermen projects, namely: Chunky river.

TIME TO THINK

The stability of any community is directly governed by the vision of its leaders within the various fields of activity and no better example may be found than in those proposals to remodel the Lauderdale county courthouse.

In one sense of the word, this project is purely of a county nature. Yet the results, or the effects, will be felt more strongly by the residents of Meridian, proper, than any other group of county citizens. At least competent observers say the majority of the cost of the program, exclusive of federal donations, must be borne by citizens of Meridian, now being taxed to the limit of endurance.

With the above simple predicate, The Courier-News again calls attention to the fact Lauderdale county's agricultural program, which should be centered on the idea of diversification and the obtaining of farm market facilities, is being overlooked by county leadership, or ignored.

All sensible persons agree the present courthouse facility is a disgrace to Lauderdale county. It is not being kept in a proper state of repair. It has not been kept clean. It probably won't be kept clean, if we must judge the future by the past. And all sensible persons must reach the conclusion a remodeled courthouse will prove a benefit to the residents of the county. The question, however, in the minds of those who must foot the bill is:

Why has not the leadership of Lauderdale county, proper, seen fit to launch worth while progressive agricultural programs within the depression period and why should not those programs have been given priority over a courthouse reconstruction project?

As the matter stands today, the farmers of Lauderdale county have little or no local or foreign markets for their produce. Our farm leadership apparently is unable, or unwilling to cooperate in the obtaining of such markets. Hence, it leaves one avenue of approach to the problem—that of cold storage and canning plants.

This publication, and we believe it voices, in part, the average mind, is forced to the conclusion the board of supervisor leadership is deliberately side-stepping one of the most vital issues ever to confront this county. Under the simple rules of logic, this conclusion is true unless it be this particular leadership is purely incompetent to understand it must serve the basic interests of the people as a whole.

It seems reasonable to believe a coincidental program might envision the sale of the old county jail property, proceeds to be used to match federal cold storage funds. Or rather it would have seemed reasonable to think in such terms—

Yet, so far as public announcements have gone, not a single statement has been formally made with reference to the disposition of the property. Very probably this phase of the project has not been worked out. Who knows?

This much more is true—

Lauderdale county farmers cannot sustain themselves upon the proceeds of cotton alone. Nor can they diversify or expand, without the creation of farm markets. Neither can the city of Meridian bear the greater burden of county taxes forever. Tax relief, then, is directly dependent upon two things—the financial betterment of the residents of Lauderdale county—and a concerted effort on the part of the county's leadership to "reduce taxes" wherever and whenever possible.

We need not expect the latter—federal funds by the tens of thousands of dollars within the county have not resulted in the obtaining of tax reductions—and won't bring such results.

But the financial betterment of the county's farmers can and must be achieved.

The county agent might obtain direct help from the Tennessee Coal and Iron company's foreign market experts. The county agent might voice a collective effort to set up better marketing conditions in Meridian proper. The board of supervisors might seek cold storage and canning units—

All "mites."

In the meantime, let us remember we live in one of the great potential agricultural "Gardens of Eden." Let us continue to think in terms of progress and hope the day will come when the rank and file of Lauderdale county will wake up to the need for collective, concerted action in behalf of ethical growth. Let us believe that we do have leadership in our midst that will take stock of the facts and act in terms of cooperative advancement for the benefit of all people.

The leadership of the city of Meridian proper, for years has worked incessantly to help the farmers of the county and make of our county a greater and a finer place in which to reside, but that leadership is not capable of working out all problems without cooperation.

The farmers must (one day) help to work out their own progress and it is this publication's hope and wish—that day is not far distant.

AUTUMN SOLILOQUY

I lift my eyes to yonder mountain heights,
I see the stars which shine through autumn nights,
I gaze on endless, rhythmic waves which beat
And surge on rock and beach and then retreat—

I walk abroad in field and shadowed wood,
My heart entranced with Nature's bounteous good.
I trace the sunlit, rippling brooks which flow
Through grassy mead where water lilies grow.

The heat and glare of summer days give way
To autumn haze and murm'ring winds which play
Through rustling leaves on which some artist hand
Paints hues which make the wood a fairyland.

I feel the coming chill of frosty nights
When seeming death, beneath cold northern lights,
Lays blighting hand on Nature's lovely scene,
Makes sere and waste the fields of gold and green.

That mystic cycle which none understands
Now fills my heart, my rev'rent fear demands—
From depths of death new life shall e'er ascend—
A mystery no man can comprehend.

Mid all these miracles shall I not find
That herg's revealed that higher Unseen Mind
Which guides our lives, which heeds the sparrow's fall,
Creates, directs, and overruleth all?

STATE VS. CENTENARY

Mississippi State and Centenary Colleges play a game of football in Meridian on November 12. Tickets are on sale at the present time.

First, it is the collective hope of all of us to see both sides of our new stadium "filled to capacity" by game time. Second, it is the collective wish that the membership of both teams and their supporters be accorded a whole-hearted welcome in Meridian. Third, it is a further ambition that Meridian, already becoming a center for major football attractions within Mississippi, may obtain more football classics for the new year.

Everybody in Meridian—buy your ticket now!

AUTUMN

No beauty can be compared to the beauty of autumn.

We have learned to be content with gray days, gray with a shy tinge of rose.

We have come to terms with life and know how much and how little it is inclined to give us.

We have made some philosophic code with ourselves that enables us to tread contentedly the thorny paths and crooked ways.

We realize fully that "the wild freshness of morning" will never again be ours, but we expect great peace from the rest-and-be-thankful mood of old age.

We have more patience than long ago, and do not make such large demands on time. We no longer dig up our acorns to see how they are progressing; we even anticipate that some may fail. In our youth we expected the rapidity of growth of Jack's bean-stalk, and dreamed that tomorrow's sun would find us sitting under the spreading branches of a lordly oak. We now look forward to a crop of the same kind as the seed we have sown.

We understand that a man does not gather grapes from thorns and figs from thistles. If we have sown distrust, we may not expect to reap affection, and we are prepared that the aftermath of kindness should at times be ingratitude.

We are not dejected if there be tares among our wheat.
—TRUTH.

SPLENDID EXAMPLE

The J. J. Newberry company, one of the larger buyers of Mississippi products in the nation today, this week is centering local interests on Mississippi-manufactured goods being sold through the Meridian Newberry company store unit.

Shirts, trousers, hose, dresses and play suits are some of the products now being offered for sale, all items being marked "Made in Mississippi," with the definite purpose of impressing upon all local citizens the importance of helping to sustain these new major industries—

And—as this publication sees the program—to let us all realize that only yesterday these products were unknown in the Magnolia state's industrial program.

The Courier-News commends the J. J. Newberry company for participating in such a worth while, outstanding program.

The concern makes another forward step in the creation of a new outlook for Mississippians within Mississippi. And, after all, that is the real problem in the state, that of a new outlook of hope and progressiveness.

Other concerns, in Meridian and in the state, might well study this program of the Newberry concern.

In the meantime—let us all congratulate the management of the local Newberry unit.

Buy Mississippi Made Products!
NOW!

HAIL LOUISVILLE

Herewith an announcement by the agricultural agent of Winston county, relative to the recently proposed cold storage program at Louisville.

The vote was taken Monday and, needless to say, the good people of that area voted for the unit.

To The Voters of Louisville:

I would like to call your attention to the election on Monday, Oct. 10 that is to be held on the issuance of REVENUE BONDS for the building of a Cold Storage Plant here at Louisville through a PWA grant. According to the laws of Mississippi the city is not held responsible for the payment of these Revenue Bonds, but the revenue from the Cold Storage Plant would go to pay them off.

There is a great need for a Cold Storage Plant here at Louisville, and it would be a great saving in the curing of meat, storing of eggs and vegetables and other products, both for the people of Louisville and the farmers of the county.

We will be passing up a great opportunity if we fail to get this Cold Storage Plant.

I would like to urge every voter in the city to come out and vote for these Revenue Bonds since it will give us an opportunity to get a Cold Storage Plant without placing any obligation upon the city.

L. C. MURPHREE, County Agent.

Decatur already has such a unit—other communities within our Eastern Mississippi area are following suit.

Meridian must do likewise—or see all possibilities for an agricultural clearing house vanish by the wayside of negligence and incompetent leadership.

GOING PLACES

Under the leadership of Dr. Albert C. Bryan, the membership of the local post of the American Legion is rapidly putting the organization back into the sphere of dignified public service.

At the present writing, the post's membership is vitally interested in any and all programs which might lead to the advancement of diversified farming and the uplift of the tillers of the soil. Such interest, especially since it is now concerned with the establishment of cold storage and canning plants, deserves the commendation of thinking, sensible persons.

Commander Bryan, in reviving the original principles of the Legion as it were, has done a service—not only to the Legion, itself, but to the residents of Meridian.

Under his leadership, the Legion is demanding progressive action and it will obtain progressive results—or know the reasons why.

It all goes to prove what real leadership may accomplish.

TAXPAYER BLUES

"The politician is my shepherd. While he runneth for office I will not want any good thing. He leadeth me into the saloon for my vote's sake. He filleth my pocket with vile cigars. My cup of beer runneth over. He inquireth about my family to the third and fourth generation; yet, though I walk through the mud and rain to vote for him, and shout mystelf hoarse when he is elected, straightway he forgetteth me. Though I call upon him at his own house, he knoweth me not. Surely the wool hath been pulled over mine eyes all the days of my life, and I shall dwell in the house of 'sucker' forever."

A movement is being started in Meridian to obtain Sunday moving pictures; shows would be given during hours which would not interfere with religious services.

It would be a good thing for a lot of young folks if this movement would be given the approval of the Meridian ministry.

If the board of supervisors of Lauderdale county had worked as hard as our city officials to resurrect this community, it would now boast 50,000 persons—all with good jobs.

The stability of any community is not governed by its size—Meridian might take note.

Another thing—Meridian might obtain a syrup blending plant.

THE WORLD AROUND
Surveyed By GAULT MacG

Confidence expressed in this column that a way would be found out of the international crisis and that a new era of better human understanding was on its way in, has been abundantly justified.

At the present time, the major dispute is a curious one. It is whether Neville Chamberlain, the British premier, by his flight to Berchtesgaden and his subsequent negotiations, or President Roosevelt by his message, at the blackest hour, was responsible for peace.

* * *

The last war taught us to devise a technic for detecting who was the aggressor in any conflict. Now, apparently, we must devise a formula to find out to whom belongs the credit for peace-making. Anyway, it is something to have found that peace can have its glamor and its heroes as well as war.

I never saw any of the World War heroes look so supremely happy in their achievements as did Neville Chamberlain, Adolf Hitler, Mussolini and Daladier when they broke up the Munich conference with handshakes.

POWER BEHIND PEACE

Few people realize what an important part has been played by international World War veterans in preventing this conflict.

The biggest influences behind the statesmen of the afected nations in urging them to explore every path to peace before resorting to arms were the national organization of ex-soldiers and sailors.

We can glean some idea of the strength of these forces, when we look at the success of the American Legion in putting through congress the measures that it has felt justified in the interest of those who had to do the fighting for the nation. This influence in Europe was so strong that it was suggested that the British Legion should do the policing of the Sudeten areas while plans for plebiscites were in progress.

* * *

Another remarkable thing which received little press record here, was that during the negotiations, British War Veterans were actually entertaining 800 German World War Veterans in London. And by a unanimous resolution, on the day that peace was fixed up, the whole 800 Germans were made honorary members of the British organization.

It was no impromptu affair this get together. It was a manifestation of steadily growing international solidarity between ex-soldiers evidenced for the past ten years.

The Duke of Windsor is largely responsible for it. He saw war on many fronts and as a member of the British Legion was one of the first to suggest such exchanges of hospitality. The British War veterans have already been to Berlin and it may be revealed now that it was this rising tide that prompted the Duke to plan a visit to Hitler. There was a storm of objection at the time. But it is now plain that England's prime minister has eventually done what Edward wanted done almost two years ago.

If statesmen had got together then, the way he demonstrated, many of the present difficulties might never have been reached.

A FLYING START

Hardly was the ink dry on the international settlement, than the prophets of trouble were busy again.

There are so many outstanding questions still to be settled that there is plenty of space yet for nerve strain. There are questions that cannot, unfortunately, be settled at one swallow. They require patience and a progressive examination towards amelioration.

We made the mistake of rushing peace at the end of the World War and thinking that we could ensure it by drawing hard and fast boundary lines and erecting rings of steel. The League of Nations seemed the last word in scientific planning. We are today nearer a real League than we have ever been.

* * *

Many people think that Germany will not be content with the settlement that has been made. There is propaganda to suggest that her next aim will be the Ukraine and I have even seen Hitler's ambition placed as far afield as the Persian Gulf.

Such dreams should be discontinued. Man likes to think he may one day rule the moon. But I have never heard of the Martians getting excited about it.

The important thing is that we have today, in so far as four great nations are concerned, the nearest approach to mutual understanding and harmony that I have known in thirty years of observing the European scene. This harmony is going to strike snags; big ones. But they are going to be worked out. That is the firm determination of the best minds in Europe. Politics may intervene to upset statesmanship. But the latter is off to a flying start.

TOURING THE CHURCHES

Chamberlain's visit to Hitler, reminds me of an experiment some boys in Minneapolis have been making towards understanding the point of view of others.

Miss Alice M. Quick of Detroit, heard about it and wrote to tell me of it. She told me that a class of boys in the Protestant Episcopal church school of St. Mark's, Minneapolis, decided that it would be smart to visit [illegible] whose services [illegible] own.

Since then they h[illegible] Jewish synagogue, [illegible]ndon church and [illegible] Catholics. They [illegible] repercussion. Rev. [illegible] tant Episcopal [illegible] Philadelphia, tried [illegible]ething. They asked [illegible]ian, Lutheran and [illegible] the list, started [illegible]apolis boys.

* * *

Some churches [illegible] objections to such [illegible] one of the congre[illegible] the Philadelphia [illegible] it interesting. It [illegible] glad we went [illegible] glad to get back [illegible] church."

It seems obvious [illegible] have a good church [illegible] that little is to be [illegible] to another. The [illegible] adelphia experiment [illegible] ed as follows:

It does you good [illegible] churches.

It makes you [illegible] other people.

It makes you [illegible] ed.

The churches [illegible] languages and [illegible] ently, but they [illegible] family and worship [illegible]

May there not [illegible] to learn from [illegible] other peoples? [illegible] largely eliminated [illegible] churches over the [illegible] century. Perhaps [illegible] iron out the [illegible] nations.

PROTESTANT MONASTERY

Full details of a [illegible] periment that I [illegible] ly last week have [illegible] They concern a [illegible] that was conducted [illegible] the Winnipeg [illegible] Trappist monastery [illegible] bert, in the Canadian [illegible]

Ministers representing [illegible] glican, Presbyterian, [illegible] United Greek Orthodox [illegible] cal Churches and [illegible] Army attended and [illegible] communion. The problem [illegible] thirty-four of the [illegible] was a unique event [illegible] of the city.

* * *

Believe it or not, [illegible] meals in the refectory [illegible] retreat, the monks [illegible] visitors! And it [illegible] ors attended the [illegible] the monastery [illegible] vespers at 8 p. m.

It was an ideal [illegible] experiment, but [illegible] felt any fear of [illegible] by the other. [illegible] there no verbal [illegible] Catholic background [illegible] ering.

The monks [illegible] rules of the Trappist [illegible] a complete silence [illegible] thus complete harmony [illegible] of the spirit [illegible]

What speaking [illegible] done by the leaders [illegible] Brig. J. Merritt of [illegible] Army found that [illegible] Archbishop on [illegible] to the underprivileged [illegible]

GAULT

CANNERS MORE W[illegible]

The National [illegible] tration has sugg[illegible] ployed young people [illegible] ning industry in [illegible] look for jobs.

The Indiana [illegible] forms the first of [illegible] cupational surveys [illegible] canning is increasing [illegible] more and more [illegible] youths but for [illegible] and older women.

The seasonal [illegible] work is a disadvantage [illegible] made public by [illegible] state NYA director [illegible] this may eventually [illegible] by development of [illegible] preservative methods [illegible] the work to be [illegible] year, the report [illegible]

"A consolidation [illegible] try would also [illegible] ployment stimulation [illegible] to the small [illegible] which can provide [illegible] their employees [illegible] concerns can [illegible] 'round jobs [illegible] advance them [illegible] tions," the report [illegible]

The canning [illegible] less, apparently [illegible] solution for the [illegible] problem because [illegible] parison with the [illegible] industries. The [illegible] ning establishments [illegible] 3,500 employees, [illegible] earners, and 11,[illegible] ers, with an [illegible] about $70,000,000.

Indicating the [illegible] the industry is [illegible] report said that [illegible] cent of the peas, [illegible] vegetable crops [illegible] to canneries.

According to [illegible] Columbus [illegible] now one of the [illegible] popular vegetables [illegible] it was grown [illegible] years before [illegible] and was not [illegible] country until [illegible] belief it was [illegible]

The largest [illegible] order, are Ohio, [illegible] Maryland, Indiana, [illegible] consin, Illinois, [illegible] vania and Wisc[illegible]

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Safety Measures Fail To Stem Mounting Night Death Toll On Nation's Highways

The night death rate on the nation's highways and byways has increased 43 per cent since 1936, a study of figures reported by the National Safety Council revealed.

Although a five per cent decrease was seen due to effective safety measures in daylight fatalities over the seven year period, a sharp increase in fatal automobile accidents during the "after dark" hours was recorded.

In 1937 the nation's death toll on highways was recorded at 39,500, an increase of 1,700 over the previous year's total, despite innumerable safety campaigns conducted almost daily throughout the country.

L. A. S. Wood, chief lighting engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, pointed out that the large increase was due directly to night driving.

"Of those who lost their lives in traffic accidents in 1937," he said, "over 24,000 or approximately 61 per cent, were killed during the hours of darkness. The fatal accident rate per mile of travel is three times as high at night as during the day."

Citing Cleveland as a typical example of the type of safety campaign conducted throughout the country, Wood showed that while the city was able to cut daylight fatalities from 106 to 56 for the first six months, the percentage of night fatalities continued to rise. From 1936 to 1937 the 46 fatalities or 29 per cent, resulted from night accidents, he stated.

"Cats outside a car with brakes in average condition operated on a dry road and traveling at a speed of 20 miles per hour can be brought to a stop within 32 feet," the engineer declared, "but a car under similar conditions traveling at 60 miles per hour cannot be stopped under 258 feet. If you can see in time you can stop in time. But what happens at night?

"Twenty years ago automobile distance of approximately 200 feet under the most advantageous conditions of light colored roads. At speeds prevailing 20 years ago this provided fairly safe driving conditions.

"Since that time, however, cars have increased 600 per cent, roadways 400 per cent, but their speed has doubled. But the visibility of the headlight has increased the same and necessarily so because it is limited in range and is likely to occasion glare for the approaching driver if focused too far ahead of the machine."

Eventually Wood declared, the nation's highways will have to be lined with light before the annual toll of night traffic deaths can be reduced.

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Russians Cure Gastric Ulcer In Blood Clinic

Injection of goat's blood into the veins of human beings in experiments at the Institute of Blood Transfusion of Moscow has been found to cure gastric ulcers with remarkable speed and without recurrence.

Two hundred cases have been treated successfully and in following up over a period of two years there has been no return of the malady. The treatment also has been found successful in treating skin diseases and tropical ulcers, but is somewhat less effective than in cases of gastric ulcer.

Five cubic centimeters of goat's blood are injected into the patient at a treatment. After the second transfusion pain disappears and the ulcer begins to heal, it is said.

Institute Head Explains

Andrew Bagasarov, head of the institute, who takes a special interest in the experiments explained the effect of the treatment non-technically as follows:

The curative effect of heterogenous blood is based on the fact that heterogenous blood contains alien proteins or albumins which start a counteraction with the proteins in the blood of the patient. This causes a precipitation of protein micellae with a beneficial reaction of the organism and its tissues which leads to healing processes."

Experiments also have been conducted with the blood of oxen, dogs and rabbits, but blood from human animals was found to be toxic and to give more chance of infection because they are not so clean. Goat's blood was found to be next to human blood, but goat's milk more nearly resembles human milk.

Situated in an old but well-kept building on one of Moscow's big boulevards, the institute bustles with activity. Employes, physicians and research workers seem very busy.

Repository for Transfusions

About 10 per cent of Moscow's 4,000 annual blood transfusions are done here and blood from donors stored for quick dispatch to any of the city's hospitals.

Storage of blood, while not an exclusive Soviet development, is much more extensively than elsewhere and the process used is declared to be the best. Ninety per cent of blood transfusions in the Soviet Union are done with preserved blood.

Addition of 10 cubic centimeters of 6 per cent lemon acid solution per hundred cubic centimeters of blood makes it possible to preserve the blood for 15 days under a temperature of from 2 to 5 degrees centigrade. There are other ingredients in the formula.

At present little long-distance shipping is done since there are 11 other institutes in the Union with branches in all principal cities. This makes it possible by ambulance, train or airplane to supply any quantity of blood wherever needed.

GULP!
JOHNNY BILLING OF THE CUBS, AN ALL-TIME CATCHING GREAT, DROPPED A PERFECT THROW TO LET A ROOKIE SCORE THE WINNING RUN IN THE 1908 SERIES OPENER!
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ROGER PECKINPAUGH WAS VOTED THE MOST VALUABLE AL PLAYER OF 1925—THEN SET A RECORD BY MAKING 6 ERRORS IN THE SERIES.
BABE RUTH STRUCK OUT 30 TIMES IN 41 SERIES GAMES!

CLERGYMAN DRAWS UP TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR PEACE

EAST WEYMOUTH, Mass.—(U.P.)—Ten commandments for lovers of peace were issued by the Rev. W. Ralph Ward, Jr., pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, in an effort to help his congregation not to betray Christ in these days of international crisis.

They are:

1. Do not forget the stark tragedy, complete stupidity and utter futility of war.

2. Remember daily the ideal of world peace to which you have committed yourself.

3. Be ready at instant call to sacrifice as much for peace as the soldiers will in war.

4. Avoid dogmatic conclusions about specific international issues; remember the persons on both sides of each issue best able to know all the facts are uncertain of what course to follow.

5. Read and listen so as to keep informed regarding the present state of affairs.

Avoid Words Of Hate

6. Keep the lips from speaking words of hate and revenge against any individual or nation involved in international difficulty.

7. Do not impute selfish motives to those who differ from you in their solution for the crisis.

8. Forget not the many societies, organizations and thousands of individuals who in their own way and place are struggling as you are for world peace.

9. Be loyal to your merchants of peace, and ambassadors of international good will who are making great sacrifices and breaking many precedents in order to keep the peace.

10. Set no god above God, the father of all, who is suffering with murdered humanity and co-operating with man in his struggle for peace.

• BARBS

SO Hitler's bulling the Czechs for reparations! What do you suppose he did—break his fist?

* * * *

A Pennsylvania woman suing for divorce complains that her husband was always borrowing money from her. He's what you'd call her debtor half.

* * * *

"Actor's Presence Makes Her Faint," reads a headline. Maybe he was a little giddy to start with.

* * * *

The president of Czechoslovakia has resigned, having read the handwriting on the wall "Benes Benes Tekel Upharsin."

* * * *

A correspondent complains of a spy mania in Japan. Oh, that's been going on for mania year.

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TEMPLE DOINGS

A throbbing drama of world-famed Ellis Island is "Gateway," the 20th Century-Fox starring vehicle for Don Ameche and Arleen Whelan.

The production, which came to the Temple Theatre Saturday is tense with violent emotions and keyed-up suspense, bright with the lightness of hearts lifted up with hope, and colorful with its people from all lands.

Of its timeliness there is no question.

Thrilling Portrayals

Don and Arleen are thrilling with the strong, young romance of two who feared they had met too late. Their support is a cast of actors and actresses worthy of such a stirring story in the most dramatic place in the world.

Don is a homecoming newspaper correspondent. Arleen is a young lass in the second cabin, who is to meet her fiance in America. Her beauty has attracted not only the newspaperman but a gangster (Gilbert Roland) and a politically-minded mayor (Raymond Walburn). A famous divorcee (Binnie Barnes) has aided the romance between Don and Arleen.

Peoples of World

Below decks are the political fugitives and expatriates of many lands who now seek refuge at America's "Gateway," Texas. Human drama rises to compelling heights in the babel of tongues and the terror of people in an unknown land.

Here Gregory Ratoff, John Carradine, Maurice Moscovich, Harry Carey, Marjorie Gateson, Lyle Talbot and many others provide a story which directly influences the romance between Don and Arleen.

What appears at times to be inevitable destiny, is touched here and there with brilliant touches of humor and sheer thrill.

Happily all the new arrivals in this land find it the refuge they seek—and with what magnificent performances!

Alfred Werker did a perceptive piece of directing. The screen play is by Lamar Trotti from a story by Walter Reisch. Darryl F. Zanuck was in charge of production with Samuel G. Engel as associate producer.

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FIVE NEW SHIPS ADD TO NAVY'S GROWING FLEET

Three new streamlined submarines and two speedy destroyers will slide down the ways within the next few months preparatory to joining the United States' rapidly expanding fleet.

The vessels, under construction at government and private yards, will represent an investment of between $17,000,000 and $19,000,000. The three submarines belong to the Sargo class, the newest of underwater craft now under construction. There will be 10 vessels of this type.

All information regarding the Sargos is held in strict secrecy, but one naval official asserted the vessels were "comparable, if not superior, to any foreign submarine."

The first of this group to be launched will be the Squalus. She is tentatively scheduled to be launched at the Portsmouth Navy Yard on September 14. According to present plans, the Spearfish will follow on or about October 29, and the swordfish around December 8. The later vessel is being built at the Mare Island, California, Navy Yard. The Spearfish is under construction at the Electric Boat Co., Groton, Connecticut.

The vessels are said to cost about $3,500,000 each, which is over $1,000,000 more than ships of the new Perch class cost.

The Sargos, it is understood, will closely follow the design of the Salmon type submarine, the preceding class. Ships of both classes are of 1,450 tons displacement, reportedly have compliments of 55, carry one three-inch antiaircraft gun and eight 21-inch torpedo tubes. The Sargos are two feet longer than the 298-foot Salmons.

Both types are streamlined to a high degree, but it is understood the newer vessels may be even more extreme in this respect than the Salmons.

It is reported the cruising range of the Sargos is incredibly high. In some quarters it is reported the Sargos may be able to better the 16,000-mile range claimed for one class of submarines of a foreign power.

Navy officials did not divulge this power, but according to one reliable source, three of Japan's newer submarines are said to have ranges of 16,000 miles. These vessels are of the Kaigun type of first class submarines which, in some respects, are similar to the United States craft.

Japan has built eight Kaiguns, the tonnage is approximately the same as that of the American ships, but the Japanese craft are longer and carry heavier ordnance. The surface speed is reported at about 20 knots and the submerged speed is nine knots.

The similarity of the two classes led some observers to believe the new United States submarines may be intended as an answer to the Japanese "challenge." They have lent credence to the report that the American vessels are capable of bettering the 16,000-mile range.

Guard Information Closely

Information concerning the two new destroyers is even more closely guarded.

The vessels are said to be about 1,500 tons each. The Mustin, which belongs to the Sims class of 20 vessels, will be launched at Newport News, Virginia, some time in September. The Sterett of the 12-ship Maury class will slip into the water at the Charleston, South Carolina, Navy Yard in December.

The vessels are said to cost between $3,500,000 and $4,000,000 each, although exact figures are not available.

According to reliable authorities, the destroyers will be somewhat similar to ships of the Craven class. These vessels are 334 feet long, carry 172 officers and men and are equipped with four five-inch guns, five machine guns and sixteen 21-inch torpedo tubes.

One of the outstanding features of the Mustin and Sterett, it is said, is their great speed. Some competent observers believe these vessels will be able to outstrip the relatively new Cravens, which have reported speeds of about 36.5 knots—better than an hour on land.

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

No. 46 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1938 PRICE 5 CENTS

IJUANA PICTURED EWEST MENACE AMERICAN YOUTH

foster parent of crimes and holdups, become a nation-wide he youth of America of never ending wor- nforcement agencies. weed, growing wild ated in thousands of vacant lots, presents ost difficult problems ercement agent has contend with.

ability of the weed to its cheapness make menace in every city the Union.

t Is Cheap

ncy brings it within nge of everyone—in- ol children, who are how their friends they " without realizing ey are doing them- eir companions.

le as 15 cents a cig- crafty "smuggler" ods into the hands of school students who behind barns and "bodily" smoke the a taunt to their more lows.

are the effects of this deral government it- ged in a battle to at its source.

eral narcotic experts on, groups of police rious states are re- ing which will help he task of wiping out f the evil weed.

to Insanity

introduction in the s during the World the nation's worst been chalked up damages the user's physicians maintain timul user will even- insane.

e of New Mexico re- half of all the crimes ithin its boundaries t on marijuana. In lexandria, Egypt, it one-fourth to one- he inmates of the In- are marijuana or

apparent "lift" the get from a cigarette e weed, he gambles f sorrow for some y unknowingly com- ter its influence, for ds a slave of the e him under the con- ce while he is in a nce.

. McFadden, chief of ania State Narcotic ently said:

is one of the world's drugs. Murder, sui- anity are its foster

World War, it was the country by Mexi- and when their sup- they purchased it in under the name of ca and made a vio-

not until last Octo- federal government herent deadliness of ed On Page 3.)

FARM MARKET TOO WASTEFUL U. S. CONTENDS

Reorganization of facilities for marketing agricultural products is needed to eliminate waste and reduce consumers' prices, according to the Department of Agriculture's bureau of agricultural economics.

The report, prepared by W. C. Crow, said must city markets "are improperly located, designed and equipped."

They have not been enlarged to sufficient capacity to meet the need of growing populations, and adequate preparations have not been made for displaying and handling of produce, the report said.

"Such conditions lead to increased spoilage, delays, needless labor, high rents and other high costs," Crow reported.

Railroad companies, the bureau said, have built "competing" market terminals serving only those who ship on their separate systems, and "much money in this wa, has been wasted in providing unnecessary and duplicating facilities." Buyers are forced to travel between widely separated markets, and supplies scattered throughout a city have increased regulatory problems, it was pointed out.

Barge Traffic On River Rises

The project for maintaining a 9-foot channel on the upper Mississippi river from St. Louis to Minneapolis, Minn., virtually will be completed by the end of 1938, according to Major-Gen. Julian L. Schley, chief of the U. S. Army Engineers.

Schley pointed out that by the end of the year all but one of the 26 dams in the upper Mississippi system will be in operation. He explained that the dam at Charleville, Mo., will not be finished for another year, but its absence will not effect navigation on the river.

Schley, returning from an inspection of the upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers, said improvement in the waterways system has resulted in a substantial increase in barge traffic.

He predicted that the Missouri river channel from St. Louis to Omaha, Neb., will be completed by 1940 and by the following year will be extended to Sioux City, Ia. Schley asserted that although at present the Missouri river is navigable to Kansas City, lack of confidence on the part of shippers had kept river traffic at a low ebb.

Schley said the Illinois river channel will be completed in 1941, providing a waterway to the Great Lakes.

UR DREAM HOUSE

e built your Dream House, built it grand
may it long, in glory stand,
Your people's pride, your dear delight,
Where truant fancies take their flight.

n days were dark, you saw the gleam.
corned defeat, you dared to dream.
You laughed at loss, you held hope high.
You could but conquer bye-and-bye.

smaller faith, a lesser man
t well have failed with such a plan;
But fashioned of the stuff that sticks,
You still believed and still bought bricks.

other architects of old,
athered marble, wood and gold;
And when at length, the crisis came,
You still refused to quench the flame.

ch a faith, I doff my hat.
k God for such a Democrat;
And may your steady purpose light
Fresh courage for us in the night.

wear your toga, newly won,
dignity in Washington.
Because you bear yourself with grace,
You do high honor to your place.

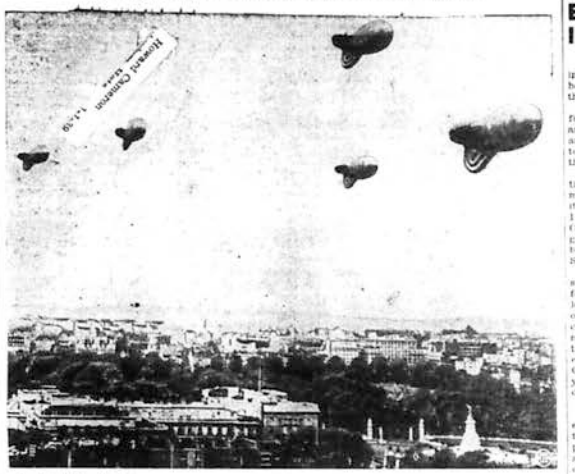
e built Dream Houses all your life.
e bravely built in storm and strife.
A man of action from your birth,
You merit laurels for your worth.

days for calm reflection come,
hostile lips with dust are dumb,
hen twilight calls you to repose,
hen may you find a quiet close.

ir Dream House among the pines,
ronicle in living lines
he story that we need to know,
The Truth about the Man Bilbo."

DAVID E. GUYTON,
Blue Mountain, Miss.

Britain's "Aerial Fence" Needs Mending



Great Britain's air defense experts conceived the idea of erecting an "aerial fence" of captive balloons trailing long grids of steel cables as a barrier to enemy bombing planes. The theory was that the invaders would run into the trailing cables or, if they flew over the "fence" they would be forced above good bombing range. In a recent demonstration five of the balloons, shown in the photo above, broke away and caused considerable damage to London houses with their trailing cables before they were recaptured. Nevertheless, the experts declared the experiment a success.

Chicago Scouts Comeback Of Capone; Rural Seclusion When Free Likely

Al (Scarface) Capone will be neither physically nor mentally capable of taking over his old leadership as Chicago's No. 1 gangster and probably will retire into seclusion after serving the last of his sentence as an income tax evader.

That, in brief, is the opinion of the Chicago Crime Commission which helped send Capone to federal prison and which more than 15 years ago began keeping a record of the activities of the then rising mobster. The commission's complete dossier on Capone today would weigh more than a ton.

Secretary Harry Barrett Chamberlain who for more than 20 years has been the commission's operating director, outlined what the commission believes is Capone's future.

"We know," he said "that Capone is a sick man at Alcatraz prison. He reportedly suffers from paresis, although he is said to be responding to treatment.

Lieutenants Are Gone

"We believe that even if he wished to resume control of his old gang, his health would not permit it. His old lieutenants either are dead or have branched into their own pursuits. They may be friendly but we don't believe they'll ever again function as a whole."

Chamberlain called in Frederick Pretzie, Jr., veteran investigator who went to school with many of the me later destined to become Chicago's top-flight gang leaders.

Pretzie said he believed plans already were going forward for Capone's retreat.

The retreat, Pretzie believes, will be on a farm near Hobart, Ind., recently purchased by Michael (Dago Mike) Carrozzo, former Capone henchman and now czar of teh street laborers' council. A reported $400,000, much of it in spot cash, is being spent to modernize and beautify the many acres which Carrozzo purchased.

"We believe it is for Capone," Pretzie said.

Chamberlain said the commission had no intention of fighting the government's intention to have Capone serve the last year of his prison term in the Cook county (Chicago) jail.

Commission Isn't Worrying

"Capone won't get out of Alcatraz until early next year and they can do with him whatever they please as far as we are concerned," Chamberlain said. "His influence is gone although some of his friends still are loyal. He seems well supplied with money but we don't worry about that either."

Capone, even then bearing the scar that gave him his nickname, came to Chicago from Brooklyn, where he had been a barkeeper in a Coney Island resort and a hanger-on of the Five Points gang of teh street laborers' council. A reported $400,000, much of it in spot cash, is being spent to modernize and beautify the many acres which Carrozzo purchased.

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Capone, even then bearing the scar that gave him his nickname, came to Chicago from Brooklyn, where he had been a barkeeper in a Coney Island resort and a hanger-on of the Five Points gang. Here he became a subliuetenant of Johnnie Torrio and "Big Jim" Colosimo.

When Colosimo fell the victim of Chicago's first bootleg murder and was "rubbed out" on the floor of his own restaurant, Capone moved up. Later he turned on Torrio and forced the latter back to New York.

The Chicago gang wars which were to become famous, started in 1924 when Dion O'Banion, a northside Irishman, began reaching out to control all of the rackets.

Gang War Killed 500

Capone met the challenge, and shortly thereafter O'Banion was killed by a hail of gang bullets fired on him as he stood in his florist shop. Five hundred killings were attributed to the gang war.

By 1929 Capone had wiped out the last of his opposition and was supreme—but only for two years.

On Oct. 24, 1931, Federal Judge James Wilkerson sentenced him to 10 years in Leavenworth prison and fined him $50,000 for income tax evasion. He began serving sentence at Atlanta on May 2, 1932.

Here is a present-day list of some of the old Capone lieutenants and a few other of the better known mobsters.

Ralph Capone—Beer and gambling in suburban Cicero and Berwyn.

Frank (The Enforcer) Nitti — Kingpin in gambling racket.

Dago Lawrence Mangano — Same as Nitti.

Harry (Greasy Thumb) Gusick —Gambling.

Jack Gusick — Same as brother.

Murray Humphries — Reputedly "broke" and out of the picture.

Frank Rio, another Capone lieutenant died a natural death.

Machine Gun Jack McGurn was killed in a bowling alley two and a half years ago.

Edward (Spike) O'Donnell, another gang name, reportedly "broke," having recently lost his home. George Bugs Moran is under indictment on a charge of conspiracy to pass approximately $400 000 in counterfeit travelers' checks.

JOB SURVEY REVEALS MAN ABOVE 40 TO BE HOLDING HIS OWN IN BUSINESS WORLD

The man of 40 years or more is not on the downgrade in business and industry. He is holding his own.

He suffers no more from unemployment than the man of 15 to 40, and contrary to popular belief, the proportion of jobless who are 40 or over is not increasing.

These disclosures result from an analysis of United States job data covering some 6,700,000 workseekers and made by the Northwestern National life insurance company.

The analysis compares employment age groups in 1930 with those of 1936 and demonstrates that a normal job ratio between older and younger age groups is being maintained.

For example, in 1930 out of 45 million persons employed according to census figures, more than 29 millions or roughly 65 per cent were under forty and forty per cent were 40 years or over.

These 45 000 000 workers represented 92 per cent of the total employables in the nation.

In 1936 the 6,700,000 jobless registered with the government employment agencies are found to be divided on virtually the same proportions as to age.

Sixty-one per cent of registrants are under 40, while 39 per cent are forty or over.

This approximate 60-40 ratio is being maintained from year to year with negligible change.

During the twelve months from July, 1937 to July, 1938, 73 per cent of persons absorbed by private industry through federal employment agencies were under forty years, and 69 per cent of public placements likewise.

The approximate 70-30 division as to placements also runs practically constant from year to year, the records show.

The peak of unemployment among men is found in the age groups from 20 to 24 and from 55 to 59 years, records indicate.

Older women have greater difficulty in getting work than do men of the same ages.

A high rate of placements in skilled jobs is constantly maintained by employment agencies of men up to 60 years.

The analysis demonstrates that the 40-year-old-or-better is getting at least as good a break as the younger man in regard to a job.

Parking Survey To Span Nation

The American Automobile Association will survey the nation's parking problems this spring in an effort to discover "some guiding principles" for its solution.

The association's engineering staff will select typical key cities in various population classes and in different sections of the country for their study. They will try to gauge the amount of economic loss resulting from traffic regulation, and to determine the dollars and cents benefits that would accrue to business districts and to the community as a whole from improvements in the situation.

Experiments in off-street parking and other devices will be studied especially, as the AAA conferees are agreed that simple regulation of curb parking is not an answer to the problem.

"No matter how curb space is regulated and controlled, there is not enough of it to meet the growing demands," a preliminary report said.

SULPHUR AND MOLASSES DECRIED AS SPRING TONIC

Fresh fruits and vegetables should replace sulphur and molasses, sassafras tea and other "spring tonics" on the American diet, believes Dr. A. H. Flickwir.

"Sulphur and molasses is a nasty dose, good for nothing," said Dr. Flickwir. "Sassafras tea is a pleasant drink, but there is no other reason for you to drink it.

"What people do need is a diet of spring vegetables and fruits. Greens of most any kind will prove a better tonic than medicine. Onions are good too, fresh green ones."

Dr. Flickwir's "spring fever" antidote is (1) plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables to prevent scurvy and pellegra (2) milk and sunshine to "tone up the system." The fruit, be reminded, must be ripe to contain the necessary vitamins.

LABOR LEGION ENROLLS 85,000 IN FIRST YEAR

A year ago a group of Michigan industrial workers founded a labor organization which they called the Liberty Legion of America.

The legion, now celebrating its first birthday, believes it is the answer to the working man's plea and that it will set a new pace toward friendly labor relations throughout the nation.

As testimony of the organization's popularity with labor, the membership figures revealed by its officials show an increase of 1,500 to 85,000 for the first year. Officers describe the Liberty Legion as the only incorporated labor organization in the United States.

Ward Culver, chief counsel and spokesman, said the legion was founded on principles which its leaders believe differ from those of any other labor group in the country. It has no paid organizers, no advertising fund, no professional workers and no highly paid executives. In fact according to Culver, the dues are only $1 a year, a 50 cent increase over the dues charged at the outset.

"Let Front Door"

The legion is not to make money, Culver explained, but more than anything else, the legion prides itself on what it describes as revolutionary methods in dealing with employers.

"We haven't had any trouble negotiating differences between management and worker because we go to the front door, Culver said.

"As quickly as employes of a company ask us for membership and are accepted under our strict rules, we make it our duty to the office of their employer to explain our organization and its purposes," Culver said.

The legion believes in an employer's rights as well as a worker's rights, but it does not feel an employer's permission is necessary to organize his workers. Legion representatives, however, always confer with employer first to seek permission and to explain its objectives, which briefly are:

1. Encourage Americanism and support new confidence in American ideals.

2. Combat radicalism, Communism and subversive activities.

3. Encourage legislation and other measures designed to secure arbitration of labor disputes to the end that sit-down strikes and lockouts be prevented, and the continuity of employment be assured to those willing to work and the rights of both capital and labor established, understood and protected.

4. Encourage a mutual understanding between employer and employee.

5. Legally arbitrate labor grievances in a peaceful manner.

6. Foster and encourage better economic and social conditions among members.

Coal Shortage Held Unlikely For 3,700 Years

The United States need not worry about a shortage of coal, petroleum and natural gas for at least another century, even at the present wasteful rate of consumption, according to Dr. Frank C. Whitmore, dean of the school of chemistry and physics at Pennsylvania State College.

The present supply of hydrocarbons is sufficient for a time long enough for our chemists to devise new ways of supplying them when they are naturally exhausted, he said.

Nature required "millions of years" in the manufacture of coal, natural gas and petroleum, and man is using up the stored supplies at an increasingly rapid rate, Dr. Whitmore said.

"In many cases," he added, "he is wasting them as well as using them. Fortunately, less natural gas is being wasted now than formerly.

"Perhaps one of the biggest wastes of hydrocarbons is in imperfect combustion of automobile engines. They burn much gasoline only partly, giving the poisonous carbon monoxide instead of carbondioxide which is a product of complete combustion."

Chandler Aids Barkley Race

Kentucky is engaged in a pre-election campaign as quiet as its primary campaign was spectacular. The election of one senator and the district congressmen on Nov. 8 is looked upon by political observers as an anti-climax.

Kentucky's real political fight took place last summer when Sen. Alben W. Barkley, champion of the New Deal, won renomination over Gov. A. B. "Happy" Chandler.

Demonstrating that political scars heal quickly in the Blue Grass state, Gov. Chandler is aiding in the democratic campaign to re-elect Sen. Barkley by speaking and appearing at political rallies.

Sen. Barkley's opponent is John P. Haswell, Jr., Hardinsburg and Louisville attorney, a quiet, 56-year-old republican.

Haswell has dabbled in politics, having served three terms in the Kentucky house of representatives. He also served as a circuit judge by special appointment.

BIGGER TURKEYS FOR THANKSGIVING FEASTS FORECAST

America's Thanksgiving dinner table will be laden this year with more and bigger turkeys, the bureau of agricultural economics reports.

The bureau said turkey production this year was 4 per cent above 1937 production. The birds, the bureau added, "probably will be marketed at heavier weights."

The bureau said turkey producers this year would make as much or more profit as they did in 1937, but declined to predict consumer prices.

WAR HAS REDUCED NANKING TO STATUS OF A 'GHOST' TOWN

Well, She Won't Starve to Death

War and its subsequent orgy of destruction have reduced Nanking, China's former capitol, to a ghost town, bringing the staggering property damage of $246,000,000 in silver dollars.

This and other startling revelations are the outcome of an expert survey made by Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe of the American University of Nanking on behalf of the International Relief Committee.

Dr. Smythe, who is professor of sociology at the university, and his corps of assistants have spent months at their task.

In addition to the above figures, they estimate that another $41,-000,000 loss has been brought to the farms of the four districts surrounding the formal capital.

With a sincere effort to be impartial in assessing blame for this monstrous destruction, the American surveyors find that practically all the burning within Nanking's walls and a good deal of that in the rural districts, was done gradually by the Japanese army during the period from a week after their entry and until the beginning of February.

All the evidence against civilians says Dr. Smythe, was done by the Japanese forces. Beginning early in January, there gradually developed looting and robbery by Chinese civilians, which had resulted in the burning and damages to unoccupied houses. Recently, continues the American, serious banditry, which currently rivals and surpasses the robbery and violence of the Japanese soldiers, is gradually growing in the rural areas.

Dr. Smythe points out that the survey probes that losses to life and property as a result of actual warfare only accounted for 1 to 2 per cent. The rest was chiefly brought about as an aftermath of war.

Ample reason for this civilian looting is found in Dr. Smythe's discovery that of the 221,000 residents left in the former capital after its occupation by the Japanese, only 20,500, or 9 per cent, have gainful employment. This contrasts sharply with the fact that prior to the war, Nanking had but 95 000 unemployed.

He further reports that 37,050 families, or 78 per cent, are totally without earnings of any kind, and that 90 per cent of all families report inadequate income to maintain life.

Of the $246,000,000 property damage in and around Nanking, the American estimates that but one per cent was due to actual warfare operations. Sixty-seven per cent of 743 operations performed per cent was caused by fire, while robbery and looting accounted for 31 per cent of the total damages.

Dr. Smythe's survey reports on the best available data that 50 per cent of the 12,000 civilian Chinese, men, women and children were killed by violence. That does not include the 12,000 soldiers who were executed after the occupation.

Sees Pneumonia Danger Ended By Air-Conditioning

Air conditioning contended Dr. Albert G. Young, medical director of the Cabey Hill Hospital can apparently eliminate 90 per cent of the danger-zone pneumonia which frequently follows surgical operations.

Experiments showed, he said that with air conditioning only one per cent was due to actual warfare operations. Sixty-seven per cent of 743 operations performed per cent was caused by fire, while robbery and looting accounted for 31 per cent of the total damages.

Dr. Young explained that strict control of moisture in the air is the best available data that 50 per cent of the 12,000 civilian Chinese, men, women and children were killed by violence. That does not include the 12,000 soldiers who were executed after the occupation.

THIRD TERM?

Popular legend to the contrary, George Washington was not opposed to a third term for the President of the United States, according to James Truslow Adams, writer and historian, in an article in **The Commentator** magazine, out today.

The article, "What Would a Third Term Mean?", reveals that Washington merely did not want a third term for himself.

The idea that Washington was opposed in principle to the third term on account of the safety of the nation, the article declares, is erroneous. Documentary evidence in the form of correspondence with Lafayette now reveals that the first president said he "differed widely" from Jefferson on the subject. Jefferson dreaded and feared the possibility of indefinite re-election of the President.

Alexander Hamilton, according to the article, sided with Washington on the question. But Lafayette opposed him and stood with Jefferson solidly against the third term.

Other presidents, **The Commentator** article shows, have had widely divergent views on the matter. John Quincy Adams was not opposed to a third term. Jackson believed in one term only—of two or six years. Andrew Johnson and Hayes recommended such a limitation to Congress. Grant tried for a third term but failed of the nomination. Cleveland thought that eligibility for re-election was a "most serious danger" to sound government.

Theodore Roosevelt spoke publicly of "the wise custom which limits the President to two terms;" declaring "under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination"—then ran for a third term in 1912.

Taft favored a single term of seven years. Wilson believed in four years and indefinite re-election.

Washington's final feeling on the whole third term question he summed it up in a letter to Lafayette: "When a people have become incapable of governing themselves and fit for a master, it is of little consequence from what quarter he comes."

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

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THE NEW DAY IN LAUDERDALE

Twenty-odd years ago one of this city's most progressive citizens made the following statement:

"Give us a system of cold storage and canning plants in Meridian, to serve this agricultural region, and nothing on earth will prevent our laying the basic foundation for economic-agricultural self-sufficiency. The induction of these things will bring an end to those elements which have delayed and which will deter out progress."

Competent agricultural authorities then agreed with the above statement. The collective opinion of unselfish leaders since that day 20-odd years ago have voiced similar belief. The Meridian Star, has repeatedly warned the residents of this area it must take action to prevent agricultural bankruptcy.

As we all know, the first voice—and all voices of agricultural progress—have been received with slight attention and Lauderdale county finds itself in the same predicament as of 20-odd years ago.

With the above predicate, the Courier-News calls attention to the following news item:

QUITMAN, Miss., Oct. 15.—In a special election Friday, the people of Quitman voted 149 to 8, in favor of the construction of a cold storage and meat curing plant.

The plant will be financed by the sale of $20,000.00 revenue bonds, and bonds and interest will be retired out of earnings of the plant.

The plant will serve Clarke county as well as Quitman and is expected to be a great aid to the development of a diversified agriculture.

It was the general purpose of those who first favored cold storage and canning plants for Meridian to use the units to make of this community a giant clearing house for diversified farm produce. It was believed the establishment of such facilities would mean the stablizing of local farm markets and offer an opportunity to set up foreign marketing operations. The creation of markets, it was also believed, would aid in bringing about diversification and the betterment of a wide group of farmers—in the economic sense. None of these things have become fact.

Instead, 20 years later, from the sidelines, we see Decatur set up cold storage. In two weeks, we have witnessed Louisville and Quitman voting approval for such units. Forest, Waynesboro, York, Philadelphia, Newton, Bay Springs, Livingston, Macon, and other communities in East Mississippi and West Alabama are reported to be carrying out efforts to obtain new stability through these facilities—

Thus it is Meridian's opportunity to lead the way to agricultural prosperity, in terms of an "agricultural clearing house," may be delayed for years to come.

In the face of these developments, the people of Meridian and Lauderdale county are being asked to approve a bond issue on November 8 to make possible the remodeling of the Lauderdale courthouse.

Shall we vote such a sum to satisfy certain of our own particular "cleanliness" sensibilities, or shall we kill the remodeling proposals with open demands for those projects which, in and of themselves, may alleviate suffering among our farmers and lead them to a new day of economic stability?

True, it is, the courthouse is in a deplorable condition, but it is also true those conditions have been brought about by negligence and incompetency. If a 20-year condition of this kind has not been remedied by the present board, can we expect the new facility to far any better?

This publication has been advised several members of the board do not approve the bond issue proposals—and the petition against the program was "sought."

We are not interested in either of the advices. Neither is an excuse for the tragic condition of the building at the present time, nor is there an excuse for the failure of the board to cooperate with city officials in their efforts to obtain cold storage and canning plant facilities.

Proponents of the remodeling program indicate the new building—and the jail—will make possible the keeping of federal prisoners and result in bringing large sums of money to Meridian—

Cold storage and canning plants will bring thousands where federal prisoners will bring paltry sums. Cold storage facilities and canning plants may be the elements by and through which agricultural bankruntcy will be removed. No farmer ever benefited from federal-prisoner-keep—and few farmers have been benefited from courthouse operations.

Thse things are mention for the reason our people are hoping a new day will come to our people in Lauderdale—in Mississippi—in the South—

A day in which elected leaders will do more than tend to routine cares of their offices; a day in which elected leaders will strive to serve their electors.

In the premises, The Courier News voices the belief cold storage and canning plant projects should have been given priority over the courthouse project and the failure of the board of supervisors to participate in such progressive programs constitutes gross negligence and simple incompetency, and finally the present condition of the courthouse is "prima facie" evidence of the board of supervisor efficiency.

As it were, the Courier-News also believes something should be done with reference to the courthouse. But we simply doubt the efficacy of spending $300,000 for a new unit when there is little or no assurance its future upkeep will justify the expenditure—even as we doubt the reasons for voting the bond approval when more important matters face this county and its people. Of course there are those who will disagree, as there were those who disagreed about the need for a justifiable method for jury selection in Lauderdale county.

Our farmers do not have local or foreign farm markets. (They haven't had either sort of markets for many years). There is no assurance our farmers will have stabilized marketing facilities in the future—unless we do obtain some sort of basic marketing foundation, which, in this particular instance, happens to be cold storage and canning plant facilities.

We believe it is the first duty of county leadership to serve the first interests of the people—the courthouse remodeling proposals does not now constitute that first duty—Cold storage does!

We further believe that when leadership fails to serve the interests of the people, as a whole, that leadership is either incompetent—or what?

This publication is opposed to the proposed bond issue—not because the business isn't worth while, but because it is of secondary importance; and can only bring more burdens on an already tax-over-loaded peoples.

ELASTIC LIMITS

When the constitution of The American Legion was being drafted, it was but natural that the first ten principles which formed its foundation should have been a sacred pledge of allegience to the Constitution of the United States.

The men who founded the Legion had come from the battlefield or cantonement. In the wake of a World War, political anarchy had been let loose upon a world bled white by suffering, sacrifice and stark tragedy. Revolution had buried its fangs deep in the throat of Europe; class hatred clutched at the heart of civilization. The men who had defended America in battle were determine dto defend the American form of Government against this new menace.

Strangely enough, there were some folks back home who actually dreaded the return of the soldiers and sailors. They were afraid they had been tainted by the spirit of revolution which was sweeping Europe; they actually were silly enough to believe that the very men who had saved America would now destroy it and turn it over to the reign of Communistic terror.

The American Legion gave a quick and positive answer to these aspenkneed brothers of fear. It adopted a preamble to its Constitution, the ten principles of which left no room for doubt that the patriotism and loyalty of the veteran was far above that of those citizens who held them in such fear. And, the first one of those ten principles was a pledge to "uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States," a pledge every Legionnaire must subscribe to when he becomes a member of The American Legion.

Whatever our individual views may be, it cannot be denied that the Constitution is the basic law of our law, that it is the great Charter which has bound us firmly together as a united people, pointing the way to reform in the orderly, the American way, when the people determine that reform is necessary. It is the most American thing about America.

The American Legion does not hold that changes in government are either impossible or impracticable. The world changes, America with it. The basic law of our land has been changes, America with it. The basic law of our land has been amended, and may be amended many times.

Within the elastic limits of that great Charter as written now, and later amended, will be found the means to accomplish all that is needed for the common good. The right of the people to change their basis law cannot, and must not, be denied. It is provided in the Constitution itself.

The American Legion does not fear, it does not oppose, the right of any citizen or citizens to propose changes to be brought about in the orderly constitutional way, reserving the individual right to support or oppose such changes as we see fit. We do oppose, and ever will oppose, those who seek to overturn our form of government by force and violence. You do not have to be a Legionnaire to participate in this program.

You only have to be an American.

WHAT AM I?

"Without me no man has ever achieved success, nor has any nation ever become great. I have been the bedrock of every successful career and the cornerstone of every fortune.

"All the world knows me, and most of the world heeds my warnings.

"The poor have me as well as the rich.

"I am of greater value than pearls, rubies and diamonds.

"My power is limitless, my application boundless.

"He who possesses me has contentment in the present and surety for the future.

"Once you have me, no man can take me away.

"I make a man well dressed, well housed and well fed.

"I lift my possessor to high planes of living, increase his earning power and bring to realization the hopes of his life.

"I insure absolutely against the rainy day.

"I drive want and doubt and care away.

"I guarantee those who possess me prosperity and success.

"I have exalted those of low degree, and those of high degree have found me a healpful friend.

"To obtain me you need put out no capital but personal effort, and all you invest in me I guarantee dividends that last through life and after.

"I am free as air. I am yours if you will take me. I am THRIFT.

"SANCTUM SANCTORUM"

BY FRANCES P. GRANT

The darkness is my house, we go inside
My soul and I, and shut the door,
We do not need a light
For we have been there oft' before.

We talk things over, soul and I,
I do not need to see his face,
I tell him all the things I've done, the
Hopes I've lost, the dreams I've dreamed.

He never blames, but comforts me in silence
The air about us throbs and beats
Like giant waves against a shore,
Soul come to me and takes my hand.

"The dawn is here, throw wide the door,"
Then down the well trod path we go—
Calmed and rested, the night is o'er,
Once more we greet the day, my soul and I.

EGO

A prominent insurance man in Meridian says that all human relationship is based on the ego—the you and the I, and it is accountable for strange phenomena. A woman kills her husband because of a hurt ego. He fell in love with another woman. Some man is elected and all of a sudden, with a big cigar in his mouth, he becomes the most learned and intelligent man in town. "Look who I am. I'm so and so." Then you are supposed to say, "Well I'll declare. I didn't know you were such a big man."

"Yep, sure am."

A corn field negro in '29 model is an example we all know. A college freshman, a new eight, a giggling blonde by his side, a pint of gin and look out, "Here I come." The punishment of an egotist is being one. Mussolini thinks he is a reincarnation of Caesar. Brutus lurks behind every telegraph pole. The politician gets defeated. The negro gets arrested. The freshman looks the undertaker in the face. As the Bible puts it: "Let him who standeth beware lest he fall."

FUTURE MERIDIAN

A Meridianite gives us his idea of future Meridian in a quote without a quote—

Meridian will be an intermingling of pleasure, gaiety and somber business; a cradle of progressive thought for all Mississippi; the seat of the latest luxuries and fashions; a paradise for buyers of fine things and potentially a centre of pleasure seekers.

"Each window will be an exhibition of art; each square the center of some carnival. Triumphal arches will amaze us, columns appeal to us, statues attract us, and gay museums tempt us. We will behold their treasures glowing upon canvas or crystallized in marble. Past and present will hove side by side like substance and shadow."

Brother, we sincerely hope we are living then.

But, really, we are on the way.

AGAINST FEDERAL AID

Prof George Strayer, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, addressed 1,000 teachers attending the conference on educational administration at that institution, held recently. His subject was the proposals set forth in the report of President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Education, which recommended new Federal grants of $855,000,000 over a period of six years.

The teachers applauded vigorously Doctor Strayer's adverse comments on the proposals which, he said, would deprive national system of its details.

our public school system in all its details.

He said that although the report disavowed any intention of controlling the curriculum of processes of teaching, it is probable that if you become accustomed to the idea of Federal control and control, in the long run we may move in interference and control, in the long run we may move in the direction of a centralized school system.

Professor Strayer attacked two other proposals of the President's Advisory Committee: its advocacy of a National Youth Service Administration to coordinate the activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration, and the proposal for Federal aid to private and other schools at the discretion of the states.

The first of these two proposals, he explained, would set up a national system of education for the youths of the Nation under one or two controls. Attacking it, he said the existing system of decentralization in the management and control of the schools is the one absolutely reliable antidote to the easy capture of schools by the propagandists of an economic, social, or political cult.

Doctor Strayer, opposing the proposal for Federal aid to private schools at the discretion of the states and the movement under way in many states to remove the Constitutional barriers to the use of public funds for such schools, said:

Those who believe in the establishment of a universal system of public education and in the maintenance of the doctrine of the separation of Church and State will find it necessary to resist this movement vigorously and openly.

The position taken by Doctor Strayer against the recommendations of President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Education should carry great weight among those who support the principle of Federal aid, for he was a member of the 1931 National Advisory Committee on Education, which made a careful and thorough study of Federal relations to public school education.

NO CHANGE

Major General Harbord, who gained fame during the late World War, proves his knowledge of men and especially our own Southern negro.

The general wrote a most interesting book in reference to his experiences during the war and one chapter is devoted to congestion of war material at various French ports. Southern negroes, probably a few from this city, and not a few from Lauderdale county, were employed in unloading ships and freight cars.

General Harbord formed them into competing groups and told them the groups which did the most work would have a chance to reach first lines of defense as combat troops. The work from that point lagged and fell sure enough. The general didn't know his negro.

"Naw, sir. Let dem white folks git out dere and git kilt. Us niggers jes' ain't got no taste for powder and pizen gas." Then the general thought of this—"The group which does the most work will be the first to go home when the war is over."

Well, sir—them niggers just got to thinkin' of sweet taters, 'lasses and gravy (ham gravy, if you please), Melissa and Sister Sue back home and they just ::tore up" gettin' our supplies.

Funny thing: Let a negro start to Birmingham and he will get homesick before he gets to old Tuscaloos. And when he gets to Birmingham the first thing he thinks about is catching the first train back to his beloved Meridian. And that's that.

ROMANCE

All romance did not die in the South with the passing of the crinoline period. As is evidenced by a very affectionate letter written by a Meridian girl and addressed to her beloved in Birmingham. She ended her letter thusly:

"Were I this instant an angel possessed of the peace and joy that belongs to the blest; I would fling unrepiningly my white robes down—I would tear from my forehead its beautiful crown; to nestle once more in that haven of rest—

"Your lips on my lips, my head on your breast."

KEY-RECT

One of our good friends has given us a way to win at dice—

"Gambling is wrong because it is an attempt to get something for nothing. If you win occasionally the money seems greased, tainted, haunted, bad luck. But, if you must shoot dice, here is a sure way to win.

"The spots on the dice are so arranged that the percentages are against your winning. O. K. Then go ahead and bet every time that you will lose. If you lose you win and in that case, you can't lose. Then follow the dice around the table betting on the dice and against the chunker. 'You can't miss. That's a good idea.' You say, 'though you said I can't win.'

"You can't brother. Those suckers won't let you play that way."

The idea that if a man has sugar in his blood, he has diabetes, is a popular medical fallacy. We all must have a normal amount of sugar in the blood—0.07 to 0.12%—to go on living. It is only when the sugal level is stepped up beyond these normal limits that diabetes may be indicated.

Is is not true that your blood pressure should equal the figure 100 plus your age.

You don't have to pass up red meats if you have high blood pressure.

Salt does not cause high blood pressure. Neither does alcohol nor tobacco (although tobacco, salt and alcohol may very prompely be forbidden after high blood pressure has developed, if physical examination indicates they may be harmful).

The more men a girl can know and study, the better she can choose the one who's going to be hers for life. A girl should make it a point to know a lot of young men.

It's the little things that count with a girl, like noticing her new dress and giving her presents.

Love is for two and two alone. Let your sweetheart have a career, let her have anything she wants, but above all never keep a secret from her. Sharing secrets promotes intimacy.

If you want to keep your husband or your beau, be interested in the things he is interested in. Don't make this temporary. If you love your man, love the things he does.

The crime rate is more than twice as large for unmarried as for married men, and admissions to hospitals for the insane are higher for the unmarried than the married of both sexes, when ages are the same.

All the good or bad that gets done in the world is done by words.

THE WORLD AROUND
Surveyed By GAULT MacGO

President Roosevelt has a sure eye for turning the international situation to point a moral at home.

Hard on the heels of the provisional settlement in Czechoslovakia, he made his famous manifesto to the Houston convention of the American Federation of Labor, calling upon its leaders to make pesce between its factions.

What was remarkable in his address was that he urged such a course as a means of increasing the prestige of labor and its leaders.

Chemberlain undoubtedly increased his stature among his supporters by bringing home "peace with honor" from the Munich conference and the wild burst of spontaneous applause with which he was received in the House of Commons was indicative of the possibilities for the politically ambitious today in the many fields of reconciliation that await attention.

There has been, of course, plenty of criticism of the Chamberlain settlement. But it was surely better that this criticism should burn itself out in oratory and prose, than in armed conflict on a European battlefield; with, instead of applause, a chorus of wailing women and children in bombahelled homes.

DEFENSE SECRETS

There are those who fear that the concessions granted in the cause of European reconciliation this time, may only have postponed an evil day when the old frontiers of Czechoslovakia would have been a welcome barrier.

However, the military experts, I am authoritatively informed, are not worrying. While it was a matter of Czech political policy to stress the necessity of the mountains as a frontier, it was only the intention of the generals to use them as a permanent line of defence. The permanent line of defence was planned to be more or less where the Czech first line is today.

* * *

The Czech plan was not to defend the Sudeten areas except in so far as they could be used by cavalry and mechanized troops to delay any hostile advance. They planned to make their resistance on a line outside Sudetenland.

There is no harm in revealing these plans now since others are in progress of making. The point was that the Sudetens were at best uneasy citizens of Czechoslovakia and no general would choose to do his fighting with a hostile civil population to spy on his dispositions and sabotage his lines of communications.

So the plans were to oblige any invador to do his fighting from Sudeten area, bring up his guns there and establish his headquarters. Then the Czech airmen could have a beat their business with the comfortable assurance that whoever was suffering, it was not their sympathisers!

FORGOTTEN PEACEMAKER

While Prime Minister Chamberlain of Great Britain and President Roosevelt have received justifiable credit for the part they have played in the European settlement, there is one man who has been overlooked. This is ex-President Benes of Czechoslovakia. The tendency has been to extend him unbounded sympathy because he had the appearance of being deserted by his allies in the time of danger. What has been forgotten is that he also was for peace by settlement.

Other considerations being absent, Prague, his capital, was much nearer the scene of bombing operations than Hitler's, so why the fiction should have been seriously credited that the Czechs were anxious to fight it out, is difficult to understand. President Benes was for an amicable settlement of the minorities question, from the time the dispute began. That is why there was no difficulty in getting him to agree to the terms imposed at Munich.

* * *

Whatever the European cliche weavers would have us believe, President Benes' own words before he resigned are convincing. He told his people: "Let us all have faith that we shall pass through this present time; let us preserve calmness and let us have faith in ourselves; in our state and its successful reconstruction. Let us be prepared for sacrifices but let us be optimistic even in the most difficult times, and above all, let us not forget that faith and goodwill remove mountains, and that these qualities will lead us happily even out of all the European confusions."

Czechoslovakia, whatever happens, is still the home of the Czechs and Slovaks and if these two people cannot dwell together in harmony, the present population shuffle will have ended an unsatisfactory political situation for them.

MIGRATION FOR EXILES

With America admitting this year some 27,000 refugees from Austria and Germany under our quota laws, the question arises what other nations are doing to help.

Mrs. Edith L. Burrows writes from Sydney, Australia, to say that if Australia can find employment for such people, they will certainly be welcome.

Australia has been arranging planned migration for some time and societies are being formed in Holland to select suitable migrants and in Australia to receive and place them. [illegible] represented at the ence on refugees thirty other nations.

* * *

Australia's great farm workers, [illegible] domestic workers understand, a shortage labor in the [illegible]

The reason for Australia 'when there an overabundance else, is curious. Fe there has been a plete cessation of Great Britain. The people of the British longer anxious homes, as a result housing scheme one cheap dwelling country. Nor is because of her pr anxious for them t

Thus Australia, posed preponderen stock, is opening th distressed exiles changing the [illegible] policy which has given to a population than 6,000,000, changing the face

KEEPING BEAUT

There has been a dency ever since th for men of other towards these shore tat of the best dress the world.

American men [illegible] known that, of cour have been from time tulant outbursts [illegible] ushed strangers rais for brides. They fel tus that it was [illegible] ry that started all th world!

However, it is d put right now. Pa laid to tell the wo nations just what t of American femi Then it is hoped the to keep their boys a

* * *

Our fashion [illegible] together to spend th mission at the forth Fair in New York. [illegible] a palace of all that [illegible] woman from [illegible] aim is to make a [illegible] thy of the apparel [illegible] know that it is the industry in the coun

The two special [illegible] the effort, an [illegible] fashion trade is [illegible] tive. Yet, here are the business combining to [illegible] joint contribution to [illegible] acy of American [illegible] very first time the [illegible] bined in an interna- tion.

The next point [illegible] have subscribed $1 [illegible] Doesn't that show [illegible] confidence to Americ [illegible] Lew Hahn, manager [illegible] the National Retail Dr [illegible] sociation (what a [illegible] have a prettier name [illegible] beautifying business [illegible] show will express [illegible] of confidence." That other and rely o [illegible] Isn't that a fine slog

GAULT

• BARBS

NOW that the Ax[illegible] Hitler moved over [illegible] that rumbling you [illegible] British telling them [illegible] go back where they

* * *

Shoes made out of [illegible] have appeared in [illegible] When they're worn, squeaking they [illegible]

* * *

Comes news that [illegible] ans, after 12 years of [illegible] are deciding not to [illegible] dition a state of [illegible] more. Oh, they're [illegible] be different.

* * *

A military expert recently-introduced mask is practically [illegible] What you might call peril.

SPECI

Griffin Radio wish to announce they are now a special [illegible] tune-up of [illegible] for $2.00.

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PHONE

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...ange appears to ... the position of ... the keys to war ...

...ntral European ...chosloavakia be- ...has been a great ...y as to the at- ...raw government ...r world conflict. ...has spoken in ...Nazi Germany; ...asized ties with ... Britain. Always ... of Soviet Russia ...ontier has had a ...e en Warsaw's ...

...plomatic advices ...well as news dis- ...o emphasize two ...nments in rela- ...nting threat of ...rope. They are: ...anti-Nazi demon- ...ler Polish cities ...ent of the Polish ...g and a wave of ...ssing the sym- ...pathetic and peas- ...for Czechoslo-

...reports that two ...powerful figures ...d Smigley-Rydz ... minister Gen. ...ki are about to ...r a period of bit- ...ity.

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...iscount for cash and carry. Please ...your dry cleaning with your laundry.
...nd Carry - Delivery Daily

MARIJUANA IS

(Continued From Page One)

the weed and hand it from the country, even though many individual states had already taken steps against it.

Will Grow Anywhere

Marijuana will grow anywhere and needs no cultivation, making it all the more dangerous, because where opium or morphine are expensive and hard to obtain, marijuana is cheap and easily grown.

The weed grows to a height of 14 feet and has a flowering top, which, along with the stem and the leaves, are used in the reefers.

Harold V. Smith, when he held McFadden's post several years ago said:

"A great deal of industrial unrest and sex crimes can be traced to persons under its influence because it causes intense mental excitement."

Rapid Growth Shown

In 1936, three hundred and seventy-seven tons of the weed were seized in raids throughout the nation, an increase of 97 per cent over the previous year, clearing indicating the rapid growth of the use of a marijuana and the increased activities of officials to its danger. During that year 438 arrests were made for this evil offense from the use of the weed, and of this number 134 were said to be peddlers by state and municipal authorities.

PROFESSOR BEWARE, TEMPLE SATURDAY

Harold Lloyd comes to town Saturday to the Temple Theatre where his latest starring film, "Professor Beware" has its first local showing.

The bespectacled comedian has surrounded himself with an excellent supporting cast that includes such top-notchers as William Frawley, Lionel Stander, Cora Witherspoon, Sterling Holloway, Raymond Walburn and his newest leading lady, a young "find" from the Broadway stage, Phyllis Welch.

Cross Country Tour

The picture deals with the dizzy antics of Lloyd on a cross country jaunt, all the while pursued by Miss Welch. The story is this. It seems that Lloyd, employed as an Eygptologist in a museum, loses his pants and his job in order to help a beautiful girl get a screen test. When he receives an offer to join an expedition going to Egypt, he starts out penniless across the continent.

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

This is just about a prettier Autumn as I ever seen. I been up in Kemper attendin' some of them great protractid meetins. But it's not like it use to be when they had the horse and buggy. An old Uncle of mine and Aunt Sally was goin' to a meetin' up near Oak Grove one time. On the way the horse got scared of a polecat crossin' the road and run away and like to have scared 'em to death. My uncle had a bad heart and had to take a stimulant and then bite the bark off of some dried sassafras so nobody would know it. They finally got there and during the sermon my uncle went to sleep and was dreamin' about that runaway horse. Auntie got to shoutin' and jumped up in the middle of the sermon and hollered out "Glory Be." My old uncle, thinkin' it was the horse runnin' away, jumped up, threw his arms around auntie and hollered, "Hold her Luke! Hold her! Gosh dam her. I got her by the belly band, you catch her by the britchins."

This autumn is a good time to be buying some clothes too. Prosperity is come back—sure enough this time—and credit is good. I was tellin' James Hassell the other day about a wonderful suit of clothes I was wearin'.

He said, "It looks like an ordinary piece of goods to me." And I told him, "Man, this wool was grown in Oregon, the cloth woven in New England, the cotton was grown in Lauderdale county, the thread was made in Great Britain, the suit was made in New York and the merchant purchased it from was Uncle Alex Loeb in Meridian, Miss. And he said, "What's strange about that?"

And I said, "Ain't it remarkable that so many people all over the country can make a livin' out of something I've never sold for."

A citizen in Meridian went into a barber shop to get Barber Welsh to give him a shave. Welsh shaved him and then he got up and put on his hat and started out. Welsh stopped him and said, "Hey there, was your tie red when you came in here?" And he said. "Heck Naw!" And Welsh said, "Great guns, man, I done cut your throat!"

Dr. Allbritton
WE GRIND OUR LENSES IN MERIDIAN.
Walk up stairs and save five dollars on the best glasses.

Dr. Pepper

Aroused Nazis May Retaliate Against Catholic Church For Papal Attacks On Hitler

Papal attacks on Hitlerism and continued opposition to its political philosophy by key men in the German Catholic hierarchy have sharpened the points of conflict and may yet hasten the day when the Nazis will "crack down" in one way or another.

Indications are that the Reich is slowly but steadily preparing ground for retaliation against the Catholic Church, and directly against the Pope, by clearing away step by step the legal props of the Concordats which hitherto has governed its relations with the Vatican and on the basis of which the Catholic Church in Germany has guaranteed certain rights and privileges.

Once the important clauses in the Concordat become invalid, the Catholic Church will find itself to a large extent outside the law in many of its administrative functions.

Nazi Comment

A potent hint and at the same time a glimpse into the fury generated among Nazis by the Pope's recent acid criticism are available in comment which appeared in Goebel's paper "Angriff." It said:

"We cannot very well overlook the fact that the same Pope who is preaching open enmity toward the Reich considers himself the legal supervising proprietor of the Catholic Church's entire property in Germany. Thereby we tackle a question which, although not yet ripe for juridical analysis, is gradually ripening for political decisions."

Here is a clear hint that some bright morning, if the Nazi publication knows what it's talking about, the Vatican and Catholic leadership in Germany will wake up to find their property nationalized.

Would Strengthen Nazis

In effect, it would oust the Pope from material representation in Germany and thus greatly strengthen with or living on Church property to turn to the government as their new landlord. This nationalism of church property would immediately place a powerful weapon in the government's hands, leaving the Vatican powerless to intervene.

The Anchluss curtailed Vatican influence in some ways than one in Central Europe. As in Germany long before, the rigid regulations against sending money out of the country became quickly effective and thus blocked the annual Austrian contributions to the Vatican treasury, which came largely through Peter's Penny. What might happen in the Reich on church property nationalization would be certain to follow also in former Austria.

Nazi legal experts maintain that the Anchluss automatically rendered the Austrian Concordat with the Vatican a "dead letter." Weighty legal opinion in Germany proper has now set itself to the task also of juridically proving the Reich Concordat, signed in July of 1933, more or less in the same category.

Legal Analysis

The leading magazine of legal opinion and discussion in the Third Reich, the 'Periodical of the Academy of German Justice," contained in its recent issue an analysis of the Concordat visavis legal developments and comes to the conclusion that "the Reich Concordat has undergone a shrinking process".

The same analytical article, from the pen of the noted German jurist, Professor Dr. Werner Weber, rules as practically obsolete several clauses guaranteeing fundamental educational and administrative rights of the Catholic Church.

The writer states that in fact only very few points are still to be considered fully effective, such as for example the right of Catholic theological students to postpone their obligatory military service until after ordination. But obsolete could be, regarded such basic clauses as those guaranteeing meetings of Catholic associations and student bodies or private schools on the grounds that such organizations, meetings and schools are forbidden in every respect and that therefore an exception cannot be made for the Catholics.

Pope's Authority Questioned

The writer points out that under Article 32 of the Concordat Catholic clergy were forbidden membership in political parties and that this clause ipso facto expired when all political parties other than the Nazi Party itself were wiped out. The point he makes is that the Pope actually cannot any longer forbid or command Catholic clergy to be or not to be members of political parties and that the state alone is now entitled to make such decisions.

Defending the banning of Catholic organizational, educational and youth activities, the writer says: "In this respect the regulations of the Concordat are based on ideas of a constitutional situation in Germany which today can hardly be understood any longer . . . After attempts to come to an agreement failed, the Reich as the judge over the political or non-political character of these organizations, had to make the decision itself on the basis of the People's Community."

In conclusion, the writer opines that the Reich henceforth must have the right of decision and not "obsolete paragraphs of the Concordat." He claims that concordats remained alive in the past only as long as they did not intervene in the constitutional rights of the state.

Chew On Bones, Dentist Urges

If Johnny or Helen want to chew on a steak or pork chop bone after dinner, don't be too hasty in discouraging the habit, advises Dr. Asa J. LaGrow of Oak Park, Ill. He says that the bone-chewing will help nature build a sound set of teeth in a child and at the same time overcome to a great extent the possibility of a receding or protruding jaw.

The dentist expounded his view in an article written for the Journal of the American Dental Association. He pointed out that "modern dietary is of a kind which leaves teeth, jaws and muscles of mastication imperfectly exercised." He advocated the use of muscle exercises to help straighten crooked teeth and to help overcome improper jaw alignment.

It was explained that the "muscle exercise" stimulates normal jaw bone cell building which in turn strengthens parts of the oral structures which are unbalanced because of their weakness.

Dr. LaGrow cited evidence that the lower jaw of a new-born baby usually lies back of the upper jaw in relation to the profile of the face. Nature tells the infant to strengthen the muscles of the lower jaw by nursing. Instinct of the baby to gnaw strengthens the lower jaw and the jaw normally lengthens as the child grows. The failure of the baby to exert this instinctive exercises may leave the lower jaw in a posterior position, according to Dr. LaGrow.

It is estimated that there are four men drivers to every woman driver, but 60 per cent of the young people now taking instructions in driving are women.

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P. O. Box 828 Meridian, Miss.

TESTS REVEAL KEY TO CAUSE OF SIGHT LOSS

Results of eight years experimentation and exploration into the causes of trachoma by the Washington University trachoma commission have proved that the dread disease of the eye is an infection of a virus rather than of bacteria.

Findings of the experiments have been detailed in a book "The Etiology of Trachoma," by Dr. Louis A. Julianelle, chairman of the commission. The work explains in detail the methods used in reaching the conclusion that the disease, the common cause of blindness, is caused by a virus.

"The value of these findings," Dr. Julianelle said, "is that they may lead to better methods of curing the disease now that we have found its cause."

Passes Through Filters

Dr. Julianelle explained that a virus is a causative agent of disease which thrives in infected tissue but is invisible under a microscope. Unlike bacteria, it can pass through filters and retain its infectivity and will not grow in artificial cultures.

In the experiments conducted at Washington University here and at the Missouri state trachoma hospital at Rolla, Dr. Julianelle's assistants discovered that the infectious agent of trachoma would pass through laboratory filters, although not readily. In 23 experiments the virus passed through the filters only three times. That the filtrate was infectious was proved by inoculating monkeys which contracted trachoma.

Dr. Julianelle said taht since bacteria was nearly always present in trachomatous cultures obtained for study from persons afflicted with the disease and, due to the irregularity with which active filtrates were obtained, the commission set out to find other means of eliminating bacteria as a factor.

MacMurray And Crosby Come To Temple Monday And Tuesday

Bing Crosby and Fred MacMurray, two of the screen's best-liked young men, co-star together for

the first time in Paramount's new comedy, "Sing You Sinners," which will have its first local showing next Monday and Tuesday at the Temple Theatre. Others playing leading roles in the cast are Elizabeth Patterson and two new star finds, Donald O'Connor and vivacious Ellen Drew.

The story by Claude Binyon tells the experiences of a lackadaisical ne'er-do-well who leaves home to sing and race his way to fame in the night clubs and the race-track paddocks of Los Angeles. Bing plays the happy-go-lucky young man, and MacMurray is his serious-minded and hard working brother. Miss Drew, who was discovered in a Hollywood candy store and raised rapidly to stardom, will be seen as MacMurray's sweetheart.

"Sing You Sinners" was produced by Wesley Ruggles, who brought to the screen such hits as Claudette Colbert's recent "I Met Him in Paris" and "True Confession."

DAVIS RADIO SERVICE MEETS PUBLIC NEEDS IN MERIDIAN

The Davis Radio Service, owned and operated by J. E. (Jimmie) Davis at 2305-Eighth street, since it first began operations in August, 1935, has served the radio public of Meridian in a highly efficient manner, say its patrons.

The concern was first known as the Davis and Smith Radio service. Mr. Smith entered other fields of activity some months ago and Mr. Davis assumed full charge.

Using only guaranteed replacement parts, the company guarantees all repair work, regardless of its nature.

Mr. Davis has been "in the radio repair field" for many years and is thoroughly qualified to repair any make of radio.

In this third year of service to the Meridian radio public, Mr. Davis, in expressing his appreciation for the patronage which has been extended to his business, stated: "It is our hope to continue our operations in the future as they have been conducted in the past—the rendering of guaranteed, efficient, quick service at all times, and in such a manner as to obtain the good will of every one of our patrons."

PUBLICATION NOTICE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, No. 643—A5360

Mrs. Thomas Buford Windrow
vs.
Thomas Buford Windrow
To Thomas Buford Windrow, Post-office address unknown.

You are commanded to appear before the Chancery Court of the County of Lauderdale, in said State, on the 3rd Monday of November, A. D. 1938, to defend the suit in said court of Mrs. Thomas Buford Windrow wherein you are defendant.

This the 1st day of June, A. D. 1938.

HOWARD CAMERON, Clerk.

C. C. Phillips,
Solicitor for Complainant.
13-20-27

BARBS

"CZECHOSLOVAK Trade Up," reads a headline. One more trade over there and the headline writers won't have to know how to spell the country's name any more.

* * *

A plane designer foresees a passenger ship of the near future which will be able to make the trip to Europe in 18 hours. And how fast will it be able to turn around?

Dependable Prescription Service
Where Purity and Accuracy Count
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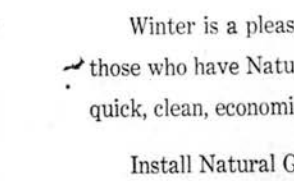
WINTER



After These Lazy Autumn Days

Winter is a pleasant prospect for those who have Natural Gas Heat . . quick, clean, economical heat.

Install Natural Gas heat now and be prepared for Winter enjoyment.

People's Water and Gas Company
Telephone 1608

CASUALTY TOLL TOTALS 1,399,500 ON HIGHWAYS

American highways are almost as dangerous as a battlefield, according to reports by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads and the National Safety Council.

Last year 39,500 persons were reported killed and 1,360,000 were injured on highways. These casualties were greater than American losses in any similar period of the World War.

Responsibility for a large percentage of the automobile accidents was attributed by the bureau to misuse and diversion of automobile tax funds. It said $161,413,000—13½ cents out of every highway tax dollar — was used last year for non-highway purposes.

Two States Cut Off

The bureau withheld $472,862 in federal aid from Massachusetts and $250,000 from New Jersey for illegal diversion of state highway funds, mostly for relief purposes. Georgia was placed on probation and North Dakota warned for questionable practices.

The use of highway funds for other purposes by several states is being investigated and action may be taken soon, bureau officials said. They said, however, that it was impossible to ascertain how much money had been allocated by states to counties and diverted to other uses.

State highway income in 1937 totaled $1,950,675,000 and expenditures, including payments on debt, state police, local roads and miscellaneous purposes, amounted to $1,866,500,000, the bureau reported. Federal aid to highways amounted to $262,762,000.

Fault Found With Roads

Even that amount was insufficient to keep highways in good condition and build new roads, the bureau said. No official estimate was available as to the number of persons killed or injured in death traps on highways, but officials said faulty roads contributed to a great number of accidents.

The bureau is conducting a joint investigation with states to locate and eliminate dangerous roads and bridges. Officials said the inquiry is being made in 46 states and that the results will be made public upon completion.

It is hoped to arouse public sentiment to force highway officials to keep public roads in good condition, the bureau said. Economic losses last year from automobile accidents were estimated by the safety council at $1,700,000,000—about 3 per cent of the national income and enough to finance the building of 35 Empire State buildings.

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A CLOTHES-LINE

Here are two pictures . . . one of a household in which drudgery of wash days removes the happiness of the home.

The other typifies the happy home—the husband gives his wife and children time for relaxation—

Wash days with aches and pains for the housewife are eliminated . . . the creation of valuable, healthful leisure time for the housewife obtains.

What a difference!

We offer a complete laundry service that is sure to satisfy the discriminating housewife and the husband who would promote the happy home.

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GEORGE HUTTON, MGR.

Pilot's Widow Boosts Flying

Mrs. Rudy Kling, widow of last year's winner of aviation's classic —the Thompson Trophy race — wants her son to follow in the wing-tracks of his father, although the elder Kling died in a plane crash.

"My son, Robert, wants to be a farmer now. He is only 11, though, and I will get him out of that notion," Mrs. Kling said here.

"The Klings will be winning trophies again. You'll see."

Mrs. Kling attended the National Air Races here, where her husband won the Thompson race last year. A few months later, he was killed in a crash at Miami, Fla.

Pilots Admire Widow

The pilots who competed with Rudy Kling in races admire the enthusiasm which Mrs. Kling retains for air-racing. Col. Roscoe Turner was touched when she congratulated him after he won the Thompson Trophy this year.

She said that by the time her son is old enough to enter air races speed planes will be even

Calls High Blood Pressure Solely American Disease

High blood pressure was stamped as almost exclusively an American disease by Dr. Edward Weiss, Professor of Clinical Medicine at Temple University, in an address before the Ethical Culture Society here.

Among the causes cited was the inborn American idea of individual success at any price," as opposed to strong Christian ideals of brotherhood. The conflict results in emotional disturbances which lead to high blood pressure in later years, Dr. Weiss said.

Records show, he added, that every other death past the age of 50 is traceable to a cardio-vascular-renal disorder due to high blood pressure.

Dr. Weiss suggested as a simple antidote that "we take it easy" and direct our energies along more natural channels instead of working along "high pressure" lines."

WHERE GOOD FRIENDS MEET
FOR BETTER FOUNTAIN DRINKS
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1808

Henry Agard Wallace
AS WILL BE WRITTEN

Henry Agard Wallace, the farm boy who followed in his father's footsteps to the agricultural chair of a presidential cabinet, will go down in history as the secretary who directed more farm-aid bureaus and money than any other in modern times.

Although the farmers' problems had been recognized previous to Wallace's two terms as secretary in the cabinet of President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933-1940), it fell to the lot of this native Iowan to administer the largest number of farm bureaus on record and stupendous amounts of money that the Roosevelt administrations poured out for farming areas.

Inheriting the "old line" bureaus such as the Bureau of Home Economics and the Weather Bureau, Wallace received from time to time numerous new institutions devised by Mr. Roosevelt. Several of these were the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Farm Security Administration, Resettlement Administration, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, the National Agricultural Experiment Communities (Greenbelt, Md., and others), the Federal Commodities Insurance Corporation, the Commodities Exchange Administration and a number of other minor bureaus.

Record-Breaking Expenditures

The allocations to these branches plus the funds allocated to the department for its fiscal programs totaled more than 7,500,000,000. No other agriculture secretary occupied such a goldlined chair.

"Aggie," as the dignified secretary was known to his boyhood chums, was born October 7, 1888 in an agricultural setting for a future secretary of agriculture a farm in Adair county, Iowa.

The son of Henry Cantwell Wallace, secretary of agriculture in President Harding's cabinet, and grandson of Henry Wallace, of President T. A. Roosevelt's Country Life Commission, "Aggie" was always close to the soil, loved and realized its value to the economic business world.

Like his father and grandfather, Henry A. served a term as editor of the magazine "Wallaces' Farmer," founded by his learned paternal estage. When his father became secretary in 1921, young Wallace assumed operation of the magazine, the farm and the family paper established when he was seven. In 1929, "Wallaces' Farmer" was consolidated with "Iowa Homestead" increasing the duties of editorship.

Educational Background

Wallace was a graduate of public schools and Iowa State College, class of 1910. He married Ilo Browne of Indianola, Iowa in 1914. Their three children, Henry B., Robert B. and Jean B. were born in 1915, 1918 and 1920 respectively.

Previous to his appointment as Secretary, Wallace, while retaining managership of his native farm in Iowa, developed a reputation for agricultural economics, breeding experiments and editorial work. He devised in 1915 the first of the corn-hog ratio charts to indicate the probable course of the market. In 1920 he published "Agricultural Prices," an elaborate study of price ruining factors.

During and immediately following the World War he produced, based on the events following the Napoleonic and Civil Wars, forecasts of a long-time trend in prices and indicated the danger to agriculture in the postwar decline.

Corn Forecasting System

He then developed a system of forecasting corn yields on the basis of rainfall and temperature records. In 1929, Wallace represented the United States at the International Agricultural Conference.

Continuing his experimentation, Wallace, in 1913, began work on producing a highly yielding strain of corn. Adopting principles of inbreedings and cross-breeding developed by others, he extended these theories into a practical procedure for the corn belt. His hybrid seed has led the Iowa Corn Yield Test since 1926, out-yielding all types of open pollinated corn. His methods were adopted successfully by many commercial farmers and seed firms.

Prominent in the councils of farm organizations, he early recognized the value of legislative measures designed to restore farm buying power. Upon taking office with President F. D. Roosevelt in 1933, he found in the White House an executive who supported work toward improving the lot of the farmer.

Farm Agencies Added

As emergencies occurred and were surmounted, new farm agencies appeared in Washington—all under immediate jurisdiction of Wallace.

To eliminate the overplanting and overproduction of crops the Agricultural Adjustment Administration came into being, paying farmers benefits for curtailed production. Along with AAA, came Soil Conservation with premiums for farmers who returned productive land to grass and other soil building crops.

Faced with serious droughts in 1933-36 and then huge surpluses of farm products in 1937-38, Wallace deftly managed each bureau to compensate for agricultural troubles of the country. When prices dropped, a special bureau paid farmers parity payments to insure the stability of their incomers.

Surpluses were purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for relief distribution in line with Wallace's belief that "no one should go hungry in a land of plenty."

Crop Insurance Systems

Crop insurance systems were installed for farmers at Wallace's instigation to protect the tillers of the soil from ravages to crops over which there was no control, such as droughts.

Prices were protected for farmers by the Wallace "ever-normal" granary plan which called for production scaled to normal domestic consumption and export, plus a reserve for emergencies. His outlines of farmers bargaining agencies, or collective business representation, were copied by a number of farm groups.

For restoration of drought-defeated farmers he instigated land plans, handled by agencies other than his own, and set-up with administration support, typical farm communities such as Greenbelt, Md. In addition to making loans possible for farmers wishing to plant crops and restore their farms, Wallace's foresight also allowed for loans to farmers on collateral of stored surplus crops. This plan aided the "ever-normal granary" idea.

Work Well Done

Fully understanding the country's agricultural sections and their needs, Wallace's two terms as secretary were efficiently managed for the benefit of American farmer and the urban population who profited when the farmer was prosperous.

Among his writings for which he gained fame were "Agriculture Prices," 1920; "Corn and Corn Growing," 1923; "New Frontiers," 1934; "Whose oCnstitution," 1936, 1934; "Whose Constitution," 1936

A stalwart republican up to 1928, Wallace nevertheless leaned toward the Democratic Party's candidates. Although he never renounced his political affiliation, he was credited with swinging much farm support toward the defeated Al Smith in the 1928 Campaign and came out for Roosevelt in 1932, the move which placed him in line for the agriculture portfolio.

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Expect Business Rise To Start Building Boom

Only the "green light" of improving general business activity and employment is needed to launch a substantial volume of residential building through the nation, realty experts here agreed today.

Increase in the inquiries of prospective home owners points in this direction, abstract companies and loan firms are convinced.

They say a current boom in building interest is due in part to amendment of the Federal Housing Act.

Building Under Way

Considerable speculative home building is already under way locally. In Minneapolis permits have been taken out for 148 new homes in the first three months of this year, as compared with 117 in the corresponding period last year.

In St. Paul the total is 110 homes compared to 63 in the same period of 1937. The demand is confined to homes in the low price bracket.

DRY TENNESSEE TO HAVE UNIQUE WHISKEY PLANT

Mellow whiskey soon will be flowing through an almost historic still in Tennessee and the "revenooers" won't be able to do a thing about it.

Although Tennessee is legally dry, Lem Motlow soon will revive an industry for which his family was once famous. Motlow, by virtue of a law passed by the last session of the Tennessee legislature, will manufacture liquor for sale beyond the borders of this state.

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Richardson-McLean 8th St.—25th Ave.
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THE EGYPTIANS HAD A WORD FOR IT!
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HAROLD LLOYD
PROFESSOR BEWARE
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Popeye Comedy
A L S O
JAMBOREE MINSTRELS! On The Stage at 8:30 P. M. 40—PERFORMERS—40
Featuring
REED CARTER'S BAND
No Advance in Prices
—MON. AND TUES.—
"SING YOU SINNERS"
Bing Crosby
Fred MacMurray
—WED. AND THURS.—
'VALLEY OF THE GIANTS'
Wayne Morris
Claire Trevor

This Week's Fo
SPONSORED BY THE
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SERVIC
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2

Home Team	Opponent	At
Alabama	Sewanee	Tuscal
Albright	Moravian	Readin
*Alfred	Susquehanna	Alfred,
Allegheny	Grove City	Meadvi
Arkansas State	Hendrix	Conwa
Baylor	Texas A & M	Waco,
Bethany	Holbrook	Bethan
Brown	Rhode Island	Provid
California Tech	W. Liberty Thr.	Calif.
Carleton	St. Olaf	Northf
Catawba	Emory-Henry	Salisbu
Catholic Univ.	W. Va. Wesleyan	Washin
Centre	Presbyterian	Danvil
*Cincinnati	Grove City	West C
Clarkson	Ithaca	Potsda
Colby	Bowdoin	Waterv
Colorado State	Colorado	Fort Co
*Columbia (Ia.)	Pa. Conf.	Dubuq
Cornell	Penn State	Ithaca
Creighton	West Virginia	Omaha
Dakota Wesleyan	Doane	Mitchel
*Daniel Baker	St. Edward	Browns
Davidson	North Carolina	Davids
Delaware	Lehigh	Newar
DePaul	Loyola South	Chicag
Depauw	Manchester	Greenc
Dickinson	Washington-Jeff.	Carlisl
Drake	Miami (Fla.)	Des M
Drexel	Juniata	Philad
Duke	Wake Forest	Winsto
Earlham	Evansville	Richm
Fordham	Oregon	New Y
Georgia Tech	Alabama Poly	Atlant
Gettysburg	Franklin-Marshall	Gettys
Harvard	Dartmouth	Cambri
Hillsdale	Kalamazoo	Hillsd
Holy Cross	Georgia	Worce
Illinois	Northwestern	Champ
Indiana	Kansas State	Bloom
Iowa	Colgate	Iowa C
Iowa State	Arkansas	Ames
John Carroll	Case	Cleve
*King	Cumberland	Bristo
Knox	Beloit	Galesb
Lafayette	New York U.	Easto
Lebanon Valley	St. Joseph	Annvi
*Louisiana	Vanderbilt	Baton
Louisiana Normal	Louisiana Tech	Shrev
Louisville	Georgetown College	Louisv
Lowell Textile	Arnold	Lowel
Maine	Rutes	Orono
Manhattan	Georgetown	New Y
Maryland	Virginia	Colleg
Marquette	Texas Christian	Milwa
Michigan State	Syracuse	East L
Mississippi	Centenary	Oxford
Mississippi College	Jackson State	Jackso
N. C. State	Furman	Raleig
North Dakota	Montana	Grand
Notre Dame	Carnegie Tech	Notre
Occidental	La Verne	Los A
Ohio Northern	Wittenberg Green	Ada
Ohio State	Chicago	Colum
Ohio University	Wayne	Athen
Ohio Wesleyan	Butler	Delawa
Oklahoma	Nebraska	Norma
Oregon State	Washington State	Portla
Pennsylvania	Columbia	Philad
Pittsburgh	So. Methodist	Pittsb
Pomona	California Tech	Claren
Purdue	Wisconsin	Lafaye
Rice	Texas	Houst
Richmond	Roanoke	Richm
Rutgers	Hampden-Sydney	N. Br
Santa Clara	Arkansas	San Fr
South Dakota	Morningside	Vermil
S. Dak. State	Moorhead Tchr	Brookg
Southwestern	Abilene Christian	Georg
Southwestern	Birmingham-Sou.	Palo A
Stanford	Sou. California	Stanfo
Swarthmore	Penn	Swarth
*Tampa	Florida	Tampa
Tennessee	Citadel (The)	Knoxv
*Texas Tech	El Paso Mines	Odess
Transylvania	Holbrook	New O
Tulane	Texas	Tulan
Tiusa	Okla. A & M	Barto
Union (Ky.)	Maryville	West P
U. S. Mil. Acad.	Boston Univ.	Baltim
U. S. Naval Acad.	Princeton	Los A
U. C. L. A.	Idaho	East O
Upsala	West Maryland	Legon
Utah State	Utah	Logan
Vermont	New Hampshire	Burlin
Washington	California	Seattl
Washington (St. L.)	Missouri	St. Lo
Washington College	Johns Hopkins	Chest
Washington & Lee	V. P. I.	Lexin
Waynesburg	Geneva	Waync
Wesleyan	Amherst	Middl
William & Mary	V. M. I.	Willia
William Penn	Iowa Wesyian	Oskal
Williams	Tufts	Spring
Wittenberg	Marietta	Spring
Wofford	Stetson	Spart
Wyoming	Denver	Laram
Xavier (Cinn.)	Kentucky	Cincin
Yale	Michigan	New H

*Night game.

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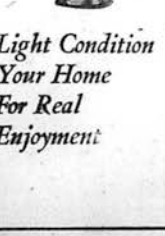

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Monthly Kwh Consumption	Before July 1, 1938	NOW	% Reduction
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25	1.72	1.50	12
30	1.99	1.75	12
50	3.09	2.75	11
75	4.12	3.70	10
100	4.62	4.20	9
200	6.62	6.20	6

During August, 1938, over 70% of the residential electric customers we serve were billed at savings of 10% or more over the rate effective in June this same year.

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THE COURIER-NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

...No. 47 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1938 PRICE 5 CENTS

...LLION AGAINST ...DEAL SPENDING ...TED BY WOMEN

...spending has got to ... woman can't do it, ...rs. Sarah Oliver Hul... of the "Woman's ...n organization pro... ...rnmental extravag... ...ted.

...only way we'll get ...Washington is to send ...k home who didn't ...nd that's just what ...e Rebellion aims to ... Hulswit.

...a one-woman rebel... ...governmental expen... ...pump priming bill ...ulswit, an attractive, ...ffern, N. Y., house... ...ip now has working ...h 46 out of the 48 ...ld.

...these 46 states are ...for the same aims, ...asserted — economy ...l government, defeat ...l spenders, and the ...voting by people on

Repercussions

...are in arms. Mrs. ...ated, because the ...e government has ...homes.

...axes make the cur... ...penditures necessary ...fewer clothes, less ...l, fewer pleasures. ...one thing a woman ...p happy, it's her

...st started the move... ...one had spring after ...reading about gov... ...penditures. Then, she ...e fight.

...a lot of handbills ...ent to women all ...try, and I spent my ...m there, somewhere ...ved 2,000. I even ...y husband's life in... ...to do it," she said. ...worth it if we can ...senders home!" she ...ired.

...rs. Hulswit is busy ...handbills out and sup... ...with the names of ...and representatives ...New Deal spending ...ress' and her "Re... ...ers are aiming at ...election where they ...these men.

...s Rebellion would ...p people on relief

Votes Hit

...es of people on re... ...these spenders back ...Hulswit believes. ...at thanks for relief ...the people paying

...of the organization ...ed 50,000 of great ...ans. Mrs. Hulswit ...ll yelled as though ...ting by a bunch of ...don't like the idea ...gratuity relief and ...oting," she laughed

...to take a lot of ...women have the ...senators and rep... ...who will practice ...re going to do it. ...see."

...PEN HERE AND ...HERE

...ery with a surprise ...sters of the Saint ...for Italy, sold for ...nd life, or some $52, ...th the Child," paint... ...y 27 inches. When ...y which had bought ...ded to resell it, ex... ...to be the work of ...netian, Jacopo Bel... ...500 years ago. As ...value estimated at ...about $15,000. ...ing: The painting ...e pious Sisters. ...mentator Magazine

...NGE CURSE ...S IRISHMAN

...erous West of Ire... ...Richard Smyth, 59, ...says he now faces ...the of a woman's

...rs ago a woman ...a fit of anger, and ...has felt himself ...luck,' he declares. ...tried has succeed...

...says, has cost him ...him to sell his ...Dublin to live with ...woman died seven

...e woman lived on ...gs. Only a nar... ...filled their lands. ...was old," he said. ...me, always want... ...farm. One day I ...annoyed her. She ...ved that I would ...had luck as long

...nt any harm and ..., but that evening ...my cattle dead. ...two others dead. ...ring till they had ...that day I have ...misfortune." ...his cattle did ...because veterin... ...ary surgeons examined the cattle but could not say what was wrong with them.

"I rented other farms later. Everything used to go well for a time, then my cattle used to start dying.

"My crops were unlucky, too. If I had a good crop of corn, bad harvest weather was sure to spoil it."

After the woman died Smyth was sure his luck would change, but it did not.

"Things were the same as before," he said. "Everything I tried failed me. Now, instead of having a farm of my own where my wife and I could live, I am forced to live with friends.

BUY CAR TAGS THIS MONTH

The month of October is the month that all owners of automobiles must purchase their car tags. The tags for 1939 are very noticeable as to coloring, being canary with black lettering. If you have not already done so, better buy your tag before November 1, or you will be subject to a penalty.

FRENCH STUDY MOVING TROOPS IN BIG PLANES

French aviation experts are studying plans for using the new series of giant seaplanes of the Lieutenant Paris type, of which France will soon have five, as troop transports across the Mediterranean.

It is estimated that each of the planes could carry 150 men in addition to the crews. In event of naval warfare in the Mediterranean, which would make troops transport by sea unsafe, these planes could make regular night flights and bring across 750 men nightly.

Besides the Lieutenant Paris, which now is making a series of experimental flights over the North Atlantic southern route, via the Azores and Bermuda to New York, the French already have two planes of the same type. They belong to the navy auxiliary air force.

A fourth Latecoere plane of the same type is nearing completion at Biscarosse near Bordeaux, and a fifth is under construction for Air France, commercial air transport line.

Experts figure that 150 men could easily be carried. They would make a total weight, with equipment of about 15 tons. The Lieutenant Paris weighs 18½ tons empty and 37 tons normally with a full load, although on one of its recent Atlantic flights the ship took off easily carrying 41 tons. The weight of the men would leave the plane well under capacity and still allow room for enough gasoline for a flight across the Mediterranean.

Only slight alterations to the internal design of the ships would be needed to carry 150 soldiers. They have two decks, and 112 could easily be carried comfortably on the lower deck and 38 on the upper deck in addition to the crew.

Their equipment would be included in the total weight and there would be room for it either in the same compartments as the men or in fore and aft chambers.

Scott Field To Be Ace Army Drome When Completed

Out of the heap of wreckage now strewn about Scott Field, Ill., will emerge the No. 1 military field in the United States.

This is the opinion of Captain Howard Nurse, regarded as the No. 1 military airport designer of the United States Army. Captain Nurse is directing the rebuilding of Scott Field.

Hundreds of WPA workers are engaged in tearing down old hangars, officers' quarters and other buildings. When the gigantic job of rebuilding is completed in the summer of 1940, Scott Field will be the center and capital of army aviation in the United States. The general headquarters staff, now stationed at Langley Field, Va., will be transferred here.

Rebuilding plans call for erection of new mammoth hangars, officers' quarters, new administration buildings and a landing field like a giant X whose crossing lines will be wide strips of concrete, one mile long, for the planes of tomorrow.

Scott Field was selected as the new home of the air GHQ because of its central location. From Scott Field, as the military aviation center, airplanes could be rushed quickly, in less than ten hours to the Pacific or Atlantic coast to defend this country from invasion.

GRID TO SEE NEW RECORDS

Football is a million dollar industry in this man's town.

With four major teams—three collegiate and one professional—showing their wares [illegible] try fall against the best competition in the business, more than a quarter-of-a-million fans are slated out $1,000,000 last year to set up an all-time attendance.

But [illegible] at all. Indications right [illegible] that Pittsburghers and [illegible] rennial enthusiasts who follow winning team will kick in with much more than that this coming season, making the turnstiles clack off the merriest tune ever as far as the cash and carry business goes.

Better terms, better opponents, night football, and the fact that Pittsburghers are just naturally a trifle daffy over the game are a few of the reasons why each one is a-willing to pay an average dollar or more to see the local stalwarts in action.

Despite the fact that baseball is hailed as the "American sport," football still draws more customers through the gateways during a season than the so-called national pastime.

Max Hannum, director of Athletics at Carnegie Tech, sizes up the situation succinctly.

"We have the greatest football city in the country. I believe Pittsburgh is the best football. Everybody's football conscious, with four teams in the city and many smaller colleges in the district adding to the fire."

And for the professional side of it. Art Rooney, president and owner of the Pittsburgh Pirates Pro football team says: "Pittsburgh people know the game. The colleges have educated them. And that makes it the best kind of town for professional ball."

The Smokey City has three collegiate outfits, namely the mighty Panther of Pitt, the battling Scotchmen of Carnegie Tech and the scrappy Night Raiders of Duquesne. In the professional field is Rooney's Buccaneers. Each and every one anticipate banner years, both on the gridiron and on the cash register.

Pitt has high hopes in the first 10 teams for the past decade, climbing, to the pinnacle last year on several rating cards. Carnegie Tech pulls the same trick in the game by booking "suicide schedules" while Duquesne's flood lights bring 'em out on Friday nights like the more familiar June bug. The figure figure they'll be doing a rush-hour business all season because of the presence of Byron "Whizzer" White, last year's most publicized All-American.

The Pitt stadium, which is used by both Pitt and Tech for home games, can seat about 65,000. Forbes Field, used by Duquesne and the Pirates grid team, holds about 40,000. But despite this immense seating capacity, there are still sell-outs. The Pitt-Notre Dame game of 1930, for instance, drew 74,000 customers who paid out $130,000. The Pitt-Nebraska game of last year brought out 72,000 fans while just two weeks before that 65,000 turned out for the inter-city scrap between Pitt and Duquesne.

As for Duquesne, listen to what John D. Hinahan, director of Athletics has to say:

"We were averaging between 2,000 and 3,000 a game until we moved our games to Forbes Field. The first game our attendance jumped to 18,000 and has been averaging 15,000 since then."

As a brief summation, it might be observed that Pittsburgh's universities have done more than just educate the students in the science and the arts, they have educated the public as a whole to football and they have done it well, creating an industry that promises to maintain an average $1,000,000 take annually.

Mother Of 28 Now 62, Known As Child Bride

Mrs. Daniel Lamothe, a "child bride" who has come to be known as Canada's "champion mother," has celebrated her golden wedding anniversary here.

Mrs. Lamothe, who is 62, has borne 28 children and adopted eight others during the 50 years she has been married. Only five of her own children and seven of the adopted are living.

Mrs. Lamothe was married at the age of 12 to Daniel Lamothe, who was then 19. She became the mother of a baby girl two years later, and during the next quarter century the eight babies arrived at one-year intervals. They included a set of twins.

Mrs. Lamothe said she "loved children," but sometimes had found it difficult to feed and clothe so many. She said she had adopted the eight children because she could not stand seeing them "homeless, helpless and without a mother's care." The last baby she adopted is 5.

"When I was a child," she said, "I was harshly treated after my parents died, and I swore that when I grew up I would do all I could to make life easier for other orphans."

THE SHRINE AT HOME

Visiting Highland Park late one evening, the Rev. Father Nelius Downing, of Meridian, composed this beautiful poem:

Candle lights gleaming,
The cross is on high,
The family at prayer—
Jesus is nigh

Sorrows all banished,
Each prayer a sigh,
Answered from Heaven.
Jesus is nigh

Many a heartache,
A soul's tearful cry,
Is silenced and soloed
Jesus is nigh

The shrine is his trysting
In homes and in hearts,
Calling us Homeward!
Jesus is nigh

THE RED THREAD OF DESTINY

A sprig of cherries floating on the surface of the water caused Columbus to press on and discover a continent, Napoleon ate lamb-stew and because it gave him indigestion lost the battle of Waterloo. Such inconsequentials have made and destroyed nations and caused the rise and decline of politicians and parties.

Hidden away in the law books is House Bill No 516 passed by the Mississippi Legislature in 1936. If the people ever knew of its passage they have forgotten it; if the politicians ever knew of it, they have ignored it. It may well prove the red thread of destiny, the inconsequential, that will make or destroy our present leaders in Lauderdale County.

The Bill reads in part as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, that Section 1 of Chapter 57 of the laws of Mississippi of the extraordinary session of the legislature of 1935 be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. That the **board of supervisors** of the several counties in this state, and the governing authorities of the several municipalities of this state, **are hereby authorized and empowered, in their discretion,** to donate funds, lands, building material, and otherwise aid and assist in obtaining the Works Progress Administration for erecting and constructing county agricultural buildings to be used by the county department of agriculture, and department of home economics, and other agricultural and rural agencies; to **erect and construct cold storage plants, syrup blending plants, canning plants, and warehouses for preserving, handling, housing and marketing farm products;** and to establish rural recreational centers."

Had this legislation not filled a much wanted need, the legislature would not have passed it. It was designed to benefit all the people and not a favored few. This legislation is designed to meet the needs of the merchant and the consuming public as well as the farmer. And in the face of this statute our leaders tell us, "Let us repair our Courthouse." Perhaps they had debate, loud and long, and it was decided that a new courthouse was preferable to a cold storage plant? Perhaps like Hamlet they were torn between the horns of a dilemma?

A new Courthouse or a cold storage plant, that is the question—
Whether 'tis better to erect an awesome structure
With a jail on roof and elevators running—
A house of justice, Aye where every prisoner
Would marvel at being tried in such magnificence.
And being sentenced amid such glory.
Where politicians idly sit and talk of this and that
While peanut venders haunt the colonnades
And beg for nickles wherewith to fill an empty stomach;
Where jurors may come and sit upon the juries,
Gaze upon the judge and listen to the lawyers
Roar and rant and say, "Your Honor, I object!"
Where these same jurors could think of homes,
Mortgaged to the limit, taxes due and ragged children and say,
"How proud it is that this is mine.
I paid for this by working in the fields."
Or whether 'twere better to build a cold storage plant
Where farmers come in summertime and bring their turnip greens
And peaches from Mount Barton,
And luscious canteloupes and a thousand other things
The grocer couldn't buy.
And then the people come and buy turnip greens in December
And watermelons in November.
Oh; 'twere a consummation devoutly to be wished.
Instead we want a courthouse
The pride of all the nation,
Where farmers peddle cotton fruit
To keep them from starvation.
We buy our fruit from Texas,
From Louisiana, too,
And send to Alabama to get our food to
While in a cold storage
We could find untold wealth;
But we've got to have a courthouse
Though our farmers starve to death.

Thus in an ever-lengthening strand runs the red thread of destiny. Our leaders should remember that first things should come first and that a magnificent courthouse in a land of poor farmers is but a monument to stupidity and selfishness and an everlasting disgrace.

LARGO

A flock of wild geese passed over Meridian the night of October 21:

The wild geese babble high and shrill
Against the Autumn moon,
They're moving to a warmer clime—
To marshland and lagoon.

You feel a leaping of the heart,
A yearning weird and strange—
A mad desire to follow them
Across the open range.

And yet, the wild geese are not free
With threatened danger riven;
From one precarious resting place
To others, they are driven.

Because of man's relentless lust
The wild geese have no home.
In constant fear of hunters' guns,
They must forever roam.

EX-CHAMP ONCE RICH, NOW BROKE

Yet another former prize ring headliner was today regretting the way in which he let the dollars slip through his fingers when he was in the big money.

Jackie Brown, former flyweight champion of the world, who earned thousands of dollars in the ring, is penniless at 29, heavily in debt, and looking for a job. If he doesn't find one soon he may be forced to seek public relief.

Brown won his title in 1932 from Young Perez, and with it a $15,000 purse. His last fight was for a purse of less than $500. It went in settling pressing debts.

"At least a quarter of the $150,000 I earned in the ring went in gifts to friends and acquaintances." Brown said. "I used to change my car twice a year, and never paid less than $2,500 for one. Suits cost me seventy dollars each, and I bought three, four sometimes more, a year.

"A topcoat cost me $125. I wore it fewer than a dozen times. I would never wear shoes that cost less than $17.

Brown's income during his fifteen years' fighting enabled him to rent a 15-room house at a seashore resort for several months each year. His parties seldom consisted of fewer than ten guests.

"The thought of working at set hours for a regular wage never does not go down too well, but I must face it." Brown said. "My telephone has been cut off. I have arrears of income tax to settle. There is a mortgage on my home, and there are many more debts besides."

Brown today walks out with a dollar in his pocket, a check book and well filled wallet. He gets his amusement out of 25 cent movies and crunches candy. He rides on buses instead of in a luxurious chauffeur driven car.

WORLD REPORT FINDS MASSES LIVING BETTER

Humanity's lot, judged from the larder and the wardrobe on the whole, is better than before the World War, according to Prof. N. F. Hall, director of Britain's National Institute of Social and Economic Research. His conclusions were made in a report prepared for the League of Nations.

Even the Italian peasant to the unemployed artisan in Britain's depression areas, life is slightly better, Hall found.

In neither these countries," he said "will there be found today those shoeless and ragged children who were common in prewar days."

Hall pointed out further that Nazis, Communists, democrats and Fascists all proclaim their devotion to the welfare of the people. Before he selves while they may quarrel about the methods, the different ideologies may find neutral meeting ground in these common aims and disputes over political methods may be left to the final arbitration of history.

People More Conscious

At the same time there has come a greater awareness of the problem of poverty, Hall believes. The radio, the cinema, better communications have given the lowly masses a vivid idea of the different material well being, both among classes and among nations themselves. Governments, Hall said, no longer can afford to ignore that in framing their policies.

From a technical viewpoint, Hall discussed the most effective ways of utilizing the enormous resources won by modern science and technology for the benefit of the masses. Concerted efforts to raise their living standards, he indicated, would be followed eventually by greater international commerce.

Hall suggested that:

The state must withdraw active support from those sectional interests which impair improvements in national welfare and looks for popular support in doing so by checking the effects of fiscal policy where it hits consuming power, especially that of the poorer classes. It should endeavor to increase consumption and production by controlling the relative prices charged for necessities, particularly where fiscal policy inposes taxes on these goods and on their transport and distribution.

States Urged to Collaborate

Then through collaboration, states should endeavor to raise the consumption level of agriculture and industrial countries to increase the productive efficiency by measures aimed at expanding local interchange of agricultural products. Industrial states should endeavor to expand their own production of "protective" foods (eggs, milk, butter, etc.), and buy from the agricultural states larger supplies of fodder, crops and, in some cases, the bulkier foodstuffs.

Hall painted the other side of the picture, too, as follows:

"The greatest single obstacle to the formation of such policies at present is the risk of war, which makes many industrial countries apprehensive of a local shortage

(Continued On Page 4.)

FRENCH CONFIDENT NO ENEMY COULD PASS MAGINOT LINE

"The Maginot line is impregnable."

This flat statement has been made to foreign military observers by the French general staff and is based on the tremendous defense potentialities of the line.

Ten years work and nearly 200 billion francs expenditure in concrete, steel and armaments have constructed a series of isolated groups of forts which have been sunk to a depth of from sixty to 240 feet beneath the surface of the ground.

Only the concrete and armored plate steel domes of the turrets show above the surface and even these are concealed beneath earth and grass in peace-time.

Compared to Battleship

"The Maginot line can best be compared to a battleship," International News Service was told by an army officer here.

"Like the warship it is an autonomous fighting unit. Each group of forts[illegible] as independent of outside aid for six months. It can fight and live on its resources for this length of time," he related.

Again like a warship, it is divided into three main sections. The turrets which show above the surface of the ground dominate the surrounding country side, the main "deck" or central gallery which communicates with every turret is the

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
Room 210
Pythian Building
Box 745

JERUSALEM THE GOLDEN

"Fighting still goes on in and around Jerusalem."
—News Item

They have killed in this ancient town, killed until every alley was flooded with blood. Not a wall in all this maze of walls but has rung with the groans of the dying. Skulls beyond counting have been cracked on these flags; throats unnumbered have been slit in these dark doorways. They've murdered and pillaged and raped in this old holy town till now it is all but one Golgotha, one bloody Hill of Skulls . . . and if you would know why, you need only look into the eyes of those hurrying phantoms. Readily they will tell you; explicitly. Men have slaughtered and ravished in Jerusalem because they have had—religion. Men have gouged eyes and ripped bellies because they—believed! . . . believed in what? In God? . . . Hardly . . . No, they have believed in mere vocables—Yahveh, Christ, or Allah; those vocables that are the fingers wherewith men try to point to God.

Strange potency, this thing we call religion! It has made men do barbarities quite beyond the reaches of credence. For it men have shone foulness below the foulness done even by beasts. Yet for it also men have done benevolences such as transcend the benevolences of angels. If men have killed and died for religion, men have also lived for it. Not merely lived FOR it, but BY it . . . That cowering Yemenite slinking in the shadow of the archways sloughs off his terror and becomes a king when he enters his synagogue. His bent shoulders straighten, his sagging knees become firm, and the blessedness of peace lightens his eyes . . . That blind Arab beggar, a mere frame of bones hung over with smelling rags, becomes a sultan when he stands at prayer in his mosque. He stands healed there of his ailments; he becomes a changed man with a vision reaching through his world to Paradise . . . That dark-eyed Syrian girl, poor trull whose lips have caressed the flesh of twenty races, becomes clean once more when she kneels at the feet of the virgin. Strength floods into her tortured bones, healing comes to her flesh. Life, so long a hell of lust and lechery, becomes now wonderously clean and worthy. She feels saved—SAVED!

Strange potency, this thing we call Religion! It came into man's world untold centuries ago, and it is still in man's world today. It is still there, deep, deep and tremendous: a mighty draught for a mightier thirst, a vast richness to fill a vaster need. No matter where one turns in time or space, there it is inescapably. Wherever there is a man, there seems to be also a spirit or a god; wherever there is human life, there also is faith. . . .

One wonders about it. What is it, this thing we call Religion? Whence did it come? And why? And how? . . . What was it yesterday? What is it today? . . . And what will it become tomorrow? . . .

LEWIS BROWNE.

Mlon Lazarus, Jerusalem
Land of Israel

ONE WITH NATURE

All of us would be surprised to know of the exact number of bugs and insects (harmful to the farmer's crops) which are destroyed by these small birds each season. It has been reliably estimated one flock of such birds is worth a couple of thousand dollars a year to Lauderdale county.

One of the most interesting studies on earth or in Meridian in our day is the relationship in nature of insects, birds and animals to man. For instance, we all watched the left-overs of the great middle-western dust storms as they swirled in millions of particles over the city; a grim reminder nature's laws may not be violated with impunity. Have you ever figured out just why those dust storms were born?

Without clover and sweet flowers in our county and our state we would have but few bees. Without bees the corn crop in the county would be negligible. Without bees we would have no honey for the hot cakes and waffles and no one would know of the great lesson of life taught by this mighty insect.

A farmer in this section once insisted on straightening a creek which ran through his lands. As a result his sugar cane crop was cut in half and the wells and springs on his place went dry. Why? Nature wants streams to meander in curves and bends so that the water will flow slowly, so that the earth may have time in which to absorb water. In this there is a great lesson. We must work with and not against nature or else we will only succeed in destroying ourselves.

PSYCHOLOGISTS

Psychologists have long known that fear is one of the predominating impulses. We fear catching pneumonia, sinus trouble, milk leg, indigestion and the hook worm. We fear the anger of our wives, doctors, lawsuits and a host of other things, real or imaginary.

Meridianites are as prone to these impulses as the residents of York, Newton or DeKalb. Here is a letter based on fear received by a Meridianite who had to be put to bed:

"This association has filed formal complaint against you regarding this amount. (Reader jumps four feet—straight up). We will turn over a certified judgment against you for the full amount plus all court costs. (Reader gets popeyed and reads on). You are hereby directed to have remittance within five days. (Readers turns pale). Or we will turn this over to our attorneys to sue, which means added court costs which you will have to pay. (Heart stops beating).

"This is serious. Take no chances. Excuses will not be tolerated." (Victim faints).

When you get a letter like this—pay the bill.

THINK

Fifty per cent of all automobile accidents could be averted if drivers would think just thirty seconds ahead of time. Like this—"I had better not go over forty. I've got a bad tire on the left front. Liable to have a blowout. Look out: If I pass this fellow on this hill, I might meet somebody coming this way on the other side—better go slow around this this curve. I'm liable to run into a wagon—I think I'll stop at this railroad track. It's time for a train. (Swish, suppose I hadn't thought).

THEY ARE GOOD

A young lady from Newton wishes to learn why Meridian's photographers are better than those elsewhere? The answer is easy.

Meridian photographers combine art, skill and intellect. If the lady (young, of course,) wants to have a "come hither" look, when in truth or reality she has a "go younder" look, the photographer throws his camera out of focus and gives her a blurred, misty look and whoever gazes on the picture can use his imagination.

This particular shot is also good for removing moles and other exterior beauty-destroying things. These pictures are also good for sending to fellows she has never seen and to matrimonial bureaus.

Then, there is the picture for the society column. Just have her open her mouth until her teeth gleam like the first golden ear of corn and think about an ice cream cone—click—excellent.

Of course there is the bathing beauty. Hers is a more serious and complex problem. They should face the camera and should they be bow-legged or knock-kneed, just let them stick one foot over a waste basket and the other one over that and no one will ever know the difference.

But, supposing a young lady wishes to send her betrothed a photo of herself. And further suppose she wants some particular smile. Various girls react to different stimuli, but the best quick way to get a girl to smile is like this:

When she is all set, say quickly—"Clark Gable, Bing Crosby or Rudy Vallee." If that doesn't make 'em smile, just say—"new dress, new dress," and the sweetest, most angelic smile you ever heard of will sweep across their features from ear to ear—click—a marvelous photo madam.

Seriously, our photographers are rated with the best in the country, New York and Boston no exceptions.

But with all their arts—some girls can't make a picture.

Pictures, like women's faces, have to be done up sometimes.

POOR FELLOWS

Every town has its dunce and its most beautiful girl and its most handsome boy and its wise men and all fit in most nicely with the whole scheme of things.

But, there is one real character—a good many of them—which Meridian possesses, along with other cities, and he is the type seldom mentioned in the songs of literature. As a pure matter of fact, he is a type rather than any particular individual who always and invariably does he wrong thing at the right time.

He is the strange guy who, with a shame-faced smile, drops the fork up at the boarding house and then stubbornly knocks over a bowl of soup in reaching for it with his free-lunch hook.

He is the one who comically slips on a banana peel and skids into Mrs. Boowhoosie, knocking her down in an effort to keep his stance up to mark. It happens to be his poor hat that blows off in front of the Threefoot building and his hat for which people risk ther lives in heavy traffic to recover. He nonchalantly bends the other fellow's newest automobile fender in parking his own machine.

He is the fellow in Lovers' Lane with the blowout—he would. He is the person who cannot help but stay too long at parties where he is not wanted in the first place and where he is a nuisance in his own right and develops nausea every time.

He misses trains, spills his suitcase and socks and B. V. D.'s all the way down 22nd Avenue to the depot. And, to make a bad matter worse, he misses the train.

He gets wrong numbers like this—

"I just got a notice you got a box for me. The heck you haven't. I know you have, too. You say, all right come up and get it? Who is this? Funeral home? Wrong number."

BLIND ME TO OTHER'S FAULTS

Teach me that sixty minutes make an hour, sixteen ounces one pound and one hundred cents one dollar. Help me to so live that I can lie down at night with a clear conscience, without a gun under my pillow and unhaunted by the faces of those to whom I have brought pain. Grant that I may earn my meal-ticket on the square and that in earning it I may do unto others as I would have them do unto me. Deafen me to the jingle of tainted money and to the rustle of unholy skirts; blind me to the faults of the other fellow, but reveal to me my own. Guide me so that each night when I look across the dinner table at my dear wife, who has been a blessing to me, I will have nothing to conceal. Keep me young enough to laugh with little children, and sympathetic enough to be considerate of old age. And when comes the day of darkened shades, and the smell of flowers, the tread of soft footsteps and the crunching of wheels in the yard—make the ceremony short and the inscription on the tombstone simply: "Here lies a man."

LUNA

The word "Luna" in Latin means moon. Hence, lunatic applies to moon-madness or moon-sickness or moon-struck. Married people as a general rule know much about this subject. But, a certain young man took his beloved for a ride one moon-lit night—date, October 19. On returning home that night he said to his mother:

"Mother, I've succumbed."

"You lunatic," she exclaimed, "do you mean to tell me you are engaged to Sadie?"

"Yes."

Everybody in Meridian is approximately one-fourth of a pound lighter when there is a full-moon. Evaporation from the sap-cells of plants is greater at the full of the moon. Fish bite better. The vegetative power of the moon at the full favors germination of plants and of love. Plant in the full or when the moon is rising and never on the wane.

If single—don't ever take a girl out riding when the moon is full.

Otherwise you are a "lunatic."

Don't be a fish.

GLORY OF GOD

Never are the stars so beautiful as at this time of the year, especially out towards Lauderdale. In the evening twilight when the stars first begin to appear watch for the big dipper. Soon it will be directly beneath the pole star. By 12 o'clock it will be standing on the end of its handle on the east side of the pole and by 6 a. m. it will be upside down and directly over the pole. The big dipper is known among astronomers as Ursa Major (Great Bear). The Greek word for bear is Arctos hence Arctic zone. There is nothing so conducive to calm and repose as to study the quiet, peaceful, patient stars. "The Heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth his handiwork."

Only the most unrealistic optimist would believe that the accidental interplay of social and economic forces has selected the right 11 per cent of our youth for college work.

A farmer on a Northeastern farm without too great a load of debt is probably more secure than any other business man in the world in the face of a depression.

THE WORLD AROUND Surveyed By GAULT MacGOWAN

A more optimistic view of the European settlement has been taken in diplomatic and official circles in New York and Washington this week and the phrase "Peace for our time" which is being heard in London has found an echo here. Observers, who at the beginning of the month, were confidently predicting that the settlement would last only until Hitler had new demands to make, are now looking to the political and economic situation in the Third Reich for comfort in the international campaign against fascism.

War-making, which in Europe has always been associated with Right Wing and Imperialist policy, has had to jump into the opposite camp for buddies. Formerly objectionable labor—which formerly objected to armaments on the grounds that it did the fighting for the profits of others—has now assumed the mantle of Mars. Pacifist societies which drew support largely from the Left, find that they have now to hunt for supporters among the Right. But the paradox is that there is no money to give for Peace. The Rightest money is needed to pay taxes for arms!

* * *

The clue to this paradox is that the world is rapidly adopting the policy advocated by George Washington: "The best way to ensure peace is to prepare for war."

This theory may now become a force of union. Armaments, like sugar, have always been the sport of rival politicians, much to the peril of the individual soldier who has to do the fighting. With the Right convinced by experience in government of the stabilizing effect of an adequate army and navy, a similar faith in the Left front was much needed to make national defense part of a common policy.

National defense is much too serious a proposition to be left to football for contending politicians.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT RIDDLE

Now that women have claimed virtually all the prerogatives of men and overwhelmed their strongholds, feminists may well ask themselves whither they are going.

Two sales girls were talking in an interlude between shoppers on a busy bargain day in one of the big department stores in New York.

I overheard one say to the other: "Well, I'll be glad when I'm through today. It's my wedding anniversary and my husband has promised to have a swell dinner ready when I get home."

"You're lucky," replied the other enviously. "My husband is busy painting the kitchen and I don't suppose he'll begin to think about cooking till he sees me." Then she added apologetically: "He doesn't take easily to house work. He used to be a bank clerk before he lost his job in the depression." Brightly, she concluded: "But he's doing a grand job with the painting!"

* * *

This aspect of modern life has received all too little of our serious attention. The result of abnormal economic conditions is an increasing number of homes in which the woman is the wage-earner and the man, the housekeeper. But we may have to do something about it soon, if we hope to avoid what has happened in Italy and Germany—the banishment of women from industry.

When I put the situation up to a large employer he shrugged his shoulders. "What can I do?" he asked. "If a girl and a boy apply for the same job in my office force, I have to give it to the girl. Usually, she is willing to work for less; and usually she comes with a sound business training and is a good stenographer and typist. And in the main, the girls seem to get on better with the customers than the boys.

An economist put it to me this way. He said: "Women in America have climbed the labor market. Craving for independence and emancipation, they have been exploited in the interests of cheap production. When immigration of cheap Central European labor was stopped by the quota law, they stepped in. Men were forced out. Either the men must learn to use the spade in the CCC or let their wives support them. Only in the heavy physical work can man maintain himself unchallenged."

* * *

NEW DEAL UNIVERSITY

As an alternative to the withdrawal of women from many of the privileges they have obtained in industry, many people are looking hopefully to the CCC as a means for a re-orientation of the traditional channels of male employment.

This organization, which was at first viewed with suspicion because of its alleged militarist characteristics, has been gradually earning public respect because of the results it has obtained in training young men for new fields of service where the old ones are closed.

* * *

Few people realize that we have some 300,000 young men under training in this organization and that the annual budget for employing them exceeds $250,000,000.

They are employed on Western ranges planting grass, reducing fire hazards in State parks, draining marshes, reforesting neglected woodlands and generally making themselves useful to State Conservation and Agricultural officials.

There is something in this training that helps young men to help themselves. Instead of waiting in line in the cities for something to turn up, the CCC graduate has a way of looking round for himself. Accustomed to living in the countryside with his companions, he is not afraid of its comparative loneliness when job hunting. Of 90,000 youths who left the CCC last year, 61 per cent were able to find jobs for themselves. Some went in for mining, forestry and park service, but the largest group, nearly 30 per cent, went in for agriculture. Forty-two per cent of them got jobs for which they received basic training in the CCC. Many Republicans consider it the least vulnerable of all New Deal projects.

* * *

CANINE INTELLIGENCE

A friend, who has just returned from a visit to Texas, tells me that he has dogs in the family trained with, knew enough to wait for the traffic light before they crossed the roads at busy intersections.

Seeing-eye dogs do this from training but a great many dogs develop such tricks, just by watching their masters.

I used to own a dog in India that was fond of making excursions on his own account. But whenever he saw me get up in the morning and start packing my bag, he would wait there till my baggage was placed on the waiting car. Then he would get in and sit on top of the grips. I might make a round of calls on my friends to say good-bye, but the dog stayed in the car. He knew darned well that where my baggage was, there would I be eventually. And he refused to take any chances of getting separated.

Dogs can't talk but it takes an awful lot to fool them.

GAULT MacGOWAN.

CHICAGO TURNS 'MURDER MART' INTO PLAYLAND

Chicago's bloody "Little Hell" where 42 men were slain in 18 months two decades ago is a paradise for youngsters today. Soft-ball, baseball and football today have replaced shotgun slugs, pistol-bullets and stilettos in the old murder-mart.

"Death Corner," hub of "Little Hell" by virtue of its high death-rate, has lost its chill magic in the Chicago Avenue police station. But Police Capt. Tom Harrison remembers when the half square-mile on the West Chicago Side was the hotbed of unsolved murders instead of the home of Seward Park, Ely Beach, and numerous playing fields.

"It's all been changed now, even the names of the streets," he said. "And the greatest change has been brought about by a number of doctors and lawyers. They have substituted active sports and clubs for the street gangs that formerly provided training in cartstealing and petty thievery."

The intersection of Milton and Oak streets, 'Death Corner," is now Cleveland avenue. Oak Townsend street, for many years the address of numerous victims of mysterious murders, now is Hudson avenue.

Even a decade ago, Harison said, the police station, "Little Hell," which usually meant murder, were so frequent that special details were assigned to various corners.

In contrast, Patrick Congdon, who has been the juvenile officer at the Chicago avenue station for a number of years, says today:

"If things keep on as quiet as they have, we won't even need a juvenile officer here."

42 Murders in 18 Months

Unsolved killings in "Little Hell" in pre-war days included that of Giuseppe Giglio, whose death in 1911 was the 42nd in 18 months. The murder of Santo Lubruzzio in his doorway in 1914 was the 285th of that year.

"And the leaders of this section are still Italians," Harrison told the interviewer. 'But these young men who have changed 'Little Hell' are professional men who want to see the youngsters get a break."

"La manero nera" or Black Hand was the terror of the district during the big-profit days in the bootleg trade after prohibition. The young fellows, once recruited to fill the gaps in the gunmen ranks, are now more interested in Joe DiMaggio than their forerunners were in Al Capone, Harrison said.

GOTTA CIVILIZE 'EM

Out on the Tagus Ranch in California, which is one of the largest in the country, they used to have two and three room houses for the families of the Mexican workers. After the Mexicans were found home by their government's promises of free land, immigrants from Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas took their places. The first thing the owners knew the two and three room houses were one room houses. The new tenants just up and chopped out the partitions and burned them—when firewood was free for cutting. The owners never could find out the reason til they went motoring through Arkansas and Oklahoma and looked up the relations of some of the new employes. Here is the answer: for generations they had lived in one-room shacks!

Now the Tagus Ranch starts newcomers in one room houses. When they learn how Californians live, the "Okkies and Arkies" may move into multiple room cottages —on promises not to burn the partitions.

—The Commentator Magazine.

Presidential Yacht Odd Cr... Elevator Runs In Smokestac... But She's Trim And Sea-Go...

Did you ever see an elevator in a smokestack?—No?—well then, come to Washington sometime, there is one aboard President Roosevelt's yacht Potomac.

The Potomac, converted Coast Guard patrol boat, is the one so frequently mentioned in press dispatches when Mr. Roosevelt decides to spend a quiet week-end afloat in nearby waters, or do some off-shore angling in the neighborhood of the Bahamas.

The trim, grey-hulled vessel replaced the houseboat Esquola that succeeded to the title of "Presidential yacht" when Herbert Hoover ordered the historic Mayflower placed out of commission some years ago because of high upkeep.

Although sailors say she "rolls like a barrel" in heavy weather, the Potomac provides comfortable quarters for the Chief Executive and the small groups of close friends which accompany him on cruises.

For his use there is a rather large cabin that serves also as an office; a large wardroom for meals and which is utilized much as a living room in any of the homes with private y...

Filipino boys ... white uniforms that ... brodered with shields of ... of the United States ... to serve Mr. ... party the moment ... dock to deck.

To most Potomac ... ever, after they ... miring the speed ... of the navy, the ... the elevator. The ... ers delight in ... certain door in ... "Going up, please ... take a ride if you ...

The elevator runs ... opening out the ... two stacks of the ... other stack is ... It carries off the ... Diesel propelling ...

The elevator was ... the Potomac, that ... the Coast Guard ... built in the Nor... for the White ... the elevator. The ... ers delight in ... promenade deck ... tor's bridge.

The Potomac ... of several hundred ... ment, is said to ... has used the ... Scotian waters and ... as well. Exceptions ... if they may be ... ascribed to ... extra deckhouse ... ceas of converting ... trol boat to a ... The Potomac ... escorted by a ... so a graduate of ...

The escort is ... chartered in hon... the same name ... special job to see ... have no business ... vicinity keep at ... of the Potomac.

Cuyahoga Carries Ike

The Cuyahoga ... home afloat, be ... men and on occ... organizations ... the same name ... special job to see ... have no business ... vicinity keep at ... of the Potomac. ... ers delight in ... escorted by a ... so a graduate of ...

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The escort is ... chartered in hon

DESERTED WIVES TODAY R RELIEF CHECKS TO S, CHECK-UP REVEALS

mh, chief of the Bureau of the ty District attorney's ce cry of the desert- is: "Dear Amber- a like substitute) all if you don't come he adds, most of relief checks to

st is the situation in y today. Lamb says, aking of his troubled thumbs through an stack of letters: he

is from a deserted e tp let her husband he is ... they'd rather have ency relief checks nds. They're eating ave clothing ... back their husband. of this. The check nd the relief people husbands to work; and would drink or the work relief mon- no clothes, no rent. re you have it," d Lamb says sad- the situation. however, that a bit of sunshine the clouds of trou- her about his work. time Lamb nar- being appointed n el on Gov. A. B. ider's staff. He ex-

case of a man who first in New Jersey e papa of two. Then he went to Queens, married another girl here and became the papa of two more. His first wife put him in Sing Sing for bigamy, and when he came out Wife No. 2 welcomed him back.

"But he didn't stay long—he went to Kentucky, married again anu had three more children, including twins.

"Well, the wives up here started clamoring for justice, so I went down to Frankfort, Ky., to see the attorney-general. The governor the attorney - general and I scratched our heads over a couple of mint juleps and came to a decision.

"We left the husband there so the State of Kentucky wouldn't have another family on relief. Wife No. 1 withdrew all claims, went back to Jersey, got a divorce and remarried. Wife No. 2 gets $10 a week from her Kentucky man to support the children.

"The Governor wanted to make me a Kentucky Colonel for helping to negotiate that compromise. But I had to refuse ... we're not allowed to accept foreign decorations here in the district attorney's office."

BUSINESS NOTES

The new American Bantam, American automobile manufacturers' answer to the public's need for small type vehicles, has been stocked by the Mitts Motor company of Meridian.

The machines are especially designed for drug stores, salesmen, grocers, florists, cleaners, laundries, bakeries, collectors, meat shops, factories, postal service, beer distributors, caterers, dairies, printers, professional men, radio dealers, shoe shops and other business concerns, Mr. Mitts indicates.

The Bantam is America's lowest priced automobile, saves up to 80 per cent operating costs and is capable of attaining up to 60 miles per hour.

The machines are now on display at the Mitts Motor company, Twenty-first avenue and Fourth street.

Jas. T. Watts, well-known realty dealer of Meridian, announces the appointment of Hugh Curlin as an assistant.

Mr. Watts entered the realty business in Meridian one year ago and since that time has won a wide reputation for strict attention to and "immediate-efficient" service to program.

The agent for a wide number of patrons, Mrs. Watts holds the belief home ownership is displacing the rental set-up of former years and to this end he is devoting his chief interests.

"If its lots, see Watts," is the slogan of the firm.

WOMEN PRESS FOR EQUALITY IN ALL FIELDS

The National Women's Party is preparing a concerted campaign to put through the next congress an equal rights amendment to the Constitution for ratification by the states.

The party was founded to promote equality for women and the equal rights amendment is the only plank in its platform. Preparations for the congressional fight were completed at the party's national convention in Detroit.

The proposed amendment would erase legal inequalities between men and women, would eliminate discriminatory legislation that has lowered wages simply because they are women, and place women on an equal footing with men in industry.

Mrs. Miller Spokesman

One of the principal convention speakers will be Mrs. Frances Kaufer Miller, prominent democratic leader and a sister of Sen. Joseph Guffey of Pennsylvania. She told the convention that the equal rights amendment is the logical corollary to the 19th Amendment which gave women political freedom.

"The Nineteenth Amendment brought us to the door of equal opportunity," Mrs. Miller declared. "The equal rights amendment will take us past the door and into the temple of equality."

Mrs. Miller said that "protected legislation" designed to set minimum wages for women in certain industries fell far short of the goal hoped for by its supporters.

"In many instances, the contrary was true," Mrs. Miller said. "Discriminatory legislation for one sex resulted in a lowering of the wages for both. Men underbid women in industries where 'protective' legislation set a minimum gave for women.

Cites Job Inequality

"The amendment we endorse will make ability rather than sex the criterion for a job. When women are given equal rights, the jobs will not depend on sex."

Present "protective" legislation, Mrs. Miller explained, permits an unmarried woman past 21 to control her own property. Yet when she marries, she ipso facto loses her various property rights. One day a woman is supposedly in full control of her senses and the next day, having married, she becomes incompetent. Only by becoming a widow may she regain her legal competence.

"We must realize that equal rights at the ballot box was only a beginning," Mrs. Miller said.

Plans for formation of a World Women's party were drafted at the convention. Efforts will be made to spread the movement over the world.

TEMPLE OFFERS HALLOWEEN MID-NIGHT SHOW

Monday Nite—Iris Preview Showing Ritz Brothers in "Straight Place and Show"

Damon Runyon, the comic writer, never laughs. Fellow members of the Thanatopis Social and Inside Straight Club will tell you that not only doesn't he laugh at their quips, but shows no amusement at his own.

The Ritz Brothers, on the other hand, are laughing all the time. Long ago a holdup man entered their poor Brooklyn home under the impression that it was the First National Bank and tied the boys in bed. They've been unbounded and gagging ever since.

Picture, then Damon Runyon practically rolling in the aisles (for him) and the Ritzes sitting dourly in the projection room at 20th Century-Fox where Associate Producer David Hempstead ran off a preview of thei rnew picture, Damon Runyon's "Stright, Place and Show," which pjlays Wednesday and Thursday at the Templi theatre.

Observers who saw Runyon's customary "dead pan" shattered by a grin several times during the run of the film inspired the reason for such outbusts of uncontrolled hilarity.

Discomfited at having been caught in such a disgraceful exhibition, al Runyon would say was "It must have been something I wrote."

The Ritzes, however, remained long-faced throughout the picture. "That's a swell sign," declared Hempsted. "It means that we have a wow of a comedy. Whenever those Ritz boys finish a picture they are disconsolate because they don't see at the moment how they can do a better on next time. And yet they always do!

"Construcing a picture for the Ritzes is no easy job. You've got to have an air-tight story or the laghing gas generated by those notty brothers will blow everything to bits. We've got such a story in 'Straight, Place and Show.' The Ritzes are cast in roles they might easily portray in real life—and we let them behave as they do in real life."

Richard Arlen, Ethel Merman and Phyllis Brooks cut the corners on the swift paced romantic triangle. George Barbier and Willie Best are included in the featured cast.

Latest of the Movie Quiz $250.-000 contest pictures, "Straight, Place and Show' was directed by David Butler and based on a play by Damon Runyon and Irving Caesar. Darryl F. Zanuck was in charge of production.

To break a bundle of piano wire one inch square, a pull of 350,000 pounds is necessary; a square inch of steel used to build a skyscraper can withstand a pull only one-fifth as great.

VINES WILL TURN

Ellsworth Vines, who has been called a lot of things but never a poor business man, has played tennis for all it is worth, with the result that he is well-fixed now as money goes in these times, and he wishes to state most emphatically that J. Donald Budge should turn professional—but immediately.

That is, Budge should quite willingly let himself make a start toward a couple of hundred thousand dollars just as soon as he can get around to it.

"There is no point in his waiting until next year," said Vines, "for by that time he may have a broken leg on something."

In fact, Budge already has a sore throat which has been recurrent for six months and no great help to his game.

"I don't know whether he will do it or not," Vines said, "but I think he should do it right away."

Of course, Vines wasn't thinking entirely of Budge. The long fellow who used to be to the amateurs what Budge is now foresees another big payday for himself if he and his California compatriot are matched up on a tour, as they undoubtedly will be when Budge finally says the word.

However, the addition of Vines' argument is just that much more weight against Budge's hesitancy. Practically everybody has set about arranging things for him by now, and all insist that he should go ahead and cash in while the cashing in is good.

They all agree, too, that he would be an attraction against Vines or Fred Perry, or both at the case may be. He and Vines in particular would really put on a slugging duel They probably are the hardest hitters in the business.

Tennis doesn't present any great amount of thrills, taking it by and large, but once in a while you can get a belt out of Budge's smashes—especially those that zip back to an opponent's shoe laces so fast he can't even get his racquet on the ball. When the tall red head gets in there and cuts loose, he is really something to watch. The customers ought to go for him, and with him against Vines they would get a double dose of slugging.

It is generally agreed that he would be good for $100,000 easily and probably twice that amount or more, counting everything, and his friends have been nudging Budge for months trying to get him to grab off some of that money. That he has absolutely no tractable opposition in the fact that he no longer can get any real competition when he is in shape and feels like getting out there and smacking them.

Even the veteran experts who have prattled through all these years about Tilden say that Budge can do things Tilden never thought of doing. That's how good he is supposed to be. And he is wasting all that for the comparative coffee and cake money that goes with amateur tennis, when he might be heading toward financial independence.

People say he has realized the error of it all. Error may not be the word. To some of us it looks like downright lunacy. In any case, he can be expected to make that switch any time now.

'No' Of Secret Service Overrules The President

Franklin Delano Roosevelt may be president of the United States but he has a boss.

The boss happens to be a small agency of the federal government that shuns publicity—the Secret Service.

Frank Wilson is its head, with offices in the Treasury Department in Washington, but upon Col. Edwin Starling, tall, rangy Kentuckian, in charge of the White House detail, falls the responsibility of seeing that all is well at all times where the president and his family are concerned.

Consequently, they plan for the chief executive and he acquiesces. On his travels Mr. Roosevelt, perhaps might think it a better route to drive down Market street instead of Main, but if the Secret Service says no—well, that's that.

Why?—Because for days before he visits a certain city, Col. Starling has been there before him, discussing protective measures with the chief of police, riding over the route mapped out for the inevitable parade, approving and rejecting that. Plans of local officials that he stop here and there fall on deaf ears if Starling thinks there is even the slightest element of danger.

Some persons are convinced that it is Secret Service opposition that keeps Mr. Roosevelt from using airplanes in his extensive traveling over the country.

"Suppose he insisted on flying, what could you do after all?" a Secret Service officer once was naked.

"Lots of things," he replied. "The simplest thing we could do was suddenly discover the plane unsafe and have it grounded."

However, excessive speed in travel is not one of Mr. Roosevelt's demands. He likes to go comfortably and rarely does his train or automobile exceed 50 or 60 miles an hour—even when he is behind schedule.

Stationed at White House

When he is in Washington, the Secret Service maintains routine vigil—at his office door and in the lobby of the executive offices and at night within the house. Secret Service men are assisted there by the White House police, picked men recruited from the Metropolitan force in Washington.

Following immediately behind is a specially-built, touring car carrying six to eight other operatives, all of them well armed, who can pile out at a moment's notice and surround the president's automobile when it slows down and the usual crowd gathers.

They work quietly, frown on strong-arm methods unless the occasion absolutely demands it and appear to be as self-effacing as possible under the circumstances.

College Men Enlisted

But the Secret Service, like everything else, seems to be going in for streamlining.

More and more the agency which was formed originally during the Civil War to combat Southern spies, is recruiting young college men within its ranks, lured no doubt by the glamour of the job. The day of the heavy-footed, heavy-handed operative is over.

As a matter of fact, the White House detail now has several men who hold college degrees.

When Secret Service men are not guarding the president they are out in the field on the only other activity in which they can, under the law participate—the running down of counterfeiters.

And, strangely enough, some prefer that to the White House.

THE INDIANS ARE COMING!

With a rising population, the American Indians are establishing themselves in our civilization as an asset rather than—as in former years—a liability, says Nina Wilcox Putnam, well-known author, in the November issue of The Commentator magazine.

In 1492 when Columbus arrived in the New World, there were 846,000 Indians. In 1888 the Indian population was down to 246,036 but the decline was not due to the Indian wars — more dying of disease in epidemic from liquor and tuberculosis than ever were killed. Recent census figures, however, show that the Indian population has risen to 337,566.

The Indians are also establishing themselves as a self-supporting race instead of one dependent on government aid. Take the Jicarilla, in 1929 their individual income averaged $23 a year. Last year through their cooperative farming, the average was $250. The Blackfoot Tribe that runs a large art and crafts store in Montana has an even $40 a month income to each family participating. And the Mescalero Apaches of New Mexico have increased their gross earnings from the cattle and sheep business from $18,000 in 1935 to $70,000 in 1937. America's native sons are coming back with a whoop.

A statue of President Monroe was made for the Venezuelan republic 40 years ago, but a revolution prevented its delivery and the monument finally was erected in Virginia. It is the state's first statue of her famous son.

'MAD BUTCHER' LIKE EUROPE'S MASS KILLERS

This million city's "Mad Butcher of Kingsbury Run," torso killer of 13 persons in four years, already is being compared with the notorious mass murderers of history.

Crime students, fascinated by the bizarre decapitation saga, are comparing the similarities in point with the depredations of England's "Jack the Ripper," or of Henri Desire Landru, France's infamous "bluebeard."

Others compare the beheader with the notorious Fritz Harrman, the German dealer in illicit meat during the acute meat shortage in Hanover.

Physicians have established definitely that Cleveland's killer possesses more than a rudimentary knowledge of anatomy. Each body has been beheaded, dissected and the human sections secreted in squalid, out-of-the-way places generally near or in water—Lake Erie or the Cuyrhoga river, a tributary—and in areas geographically near but socially far from downtown Cleveland.

Landru Murdered Ten

Landru, the French slaughterer, made love to 283 women, became engaged to 13, and murdered 10.

He was the son of a merchant in Paris. Before the World War, he had been a studious, religiously-inclined boy. Some emotional change came, however, and he was convicted of petty frauds and served two short terms in prison.

Landru later advertised in matrimonial journals, offering to buy furniture. In this way, he met hundreds of women. Police estimated they numbered 283.

He lured his victims to Vernouillett, where he slew them. The bodies were dismembered with thin saw blades and were burned in a cooking stove.

While Cleveland's "mad butcher" has murdered both men and women, Landru preyed only on women.

Police had their first thread to Landru's identity when they found his notebook listing "one-way" tickets to Vernouillett. He had been arrested on an old theft charge.

The book gave the names of the women who had disappeared mysteriously, and the cook-stove supplied the clew to bits of bones in the ash pile nearby.

Then there was "Jack the Ripper committed the first scalpel-slashing murder in the Whitechapel section of London.

During that year, there was in all a score of victims. The mutilation of each showed that the slayer was ambidextrous.

But the crimes ceased and Jack the Ripper never was identified positively. A poison-killer of three women, George Chapman, whose name originally had been Severin Klosowski, erstwhile surgeon, was convicted and hanged, however, Chapman was found to have been equally dexterous with both hands and he had been in Whitechapel at the time of the murders.

Probably Active in U. S.

When a series of similar crimes broke out in America, after the killings ceased suddenly in London, Chapman was known to have emigrated to the United States.

And so, when Chapman was hanged, Scotland Yard men were convinced that he was Jack the Ripper.

Fritz Harrman, the German dealer in illicit meat, when caught finally, bragged complacently in court of 30 or 40 killings. Twenty-seven actually were proved.

Hungry, fatherless boys were enticed to Harrman's shop. They never reappeared. Other boys, playing along the Leine river, found the skulls and bones of their playmates.

Unlike these European killers, Cleveland's mad butcher" preys upon seemingly unknown and almost anonymous individuals. Relatives do not appear, to complain that their loved ones have disappeared.

LESS PLAY AND MORE WORK

More than one-fourth of the space in the new $4,000,000 Federal Reserve building in Washington is devoted to table tennis and badminton courts, barber shop, garage, cafeteria, and private dining rooms.

—The Commentator Magazine.

IN THE ROUGH

The average man shaving his beard every day removes a beard of about a sixty-fourth of an inch in length, at which rate he removes seventy-one yards of beard between the ages of twenty and sixty-five.

—The Commentator Magazine.

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'Ersatz' Would Enable Nazis To Fight World For At Least 2 Years, French Writer Says

"Ersatz" plus forethought is the magic formula which today would enable Germany to fight the world for at least two years, just as the Germany of 1914 battled for four years.

And with more hope of success. Reserves of food accumulated during the past three years by careful saving and the synthetic manufacture of many indispensible war materials would render Hitler's Third Reich infinitely more dangerous a foe than the Germany of Kaiser Wilhelm II.

This is the opinion of Robert-Veyssie, writing in the Paris weekly newspaper "Vandemiaire."

Outwardly Germany appears to be a poor country, states the writer. But while "There were rationcards for eggs, milk, butter and meat," there was no shortage. "In reality, numerous products were reserved for catering. Considerable stocks have been constituted in case of eventual warfare."

Contrasts with Belgian View

Differing from a Belgian colleague who wrote recently that Hitler could not resist any blockade despite his assurances during the Nuremberg speech, Robert-Veyssie thinks along entirely divergent lines.

In 1927 Germany had a grain deficit of some three million quintals. So she imported twelve million quintals of this. Robert-Veyssie. And recently she has been stocking up from Canada.

"Certain raw materials are indispensable to a country at war. Iron, cotton, coal, oils, pyrites, bauxite and rubber are necessary," he states.

"Germany is poor in iron ore. However she prognosticated her production in 1938 to something like 6,000,000 tons. And it must not be forgotten that the Austrian production will raise this figure to something like thirteen million tons.

"Pyrites abound in Spain and Germany has not neglected to stock up in them, according to the author.

Lacks Oil Supply

"Coal she has in plenty. But she has but little oil. But today Germany produces approximately two million tons of synthetic gasoline, benzol and alcohol. In time of war she would have at hand tar lighter oil supplies which she would be unable to get from Mexico and Rumania.

"Heavy oil is more difficult. But nothing has been neglected to produce it synthetically and nothing is known of the result.

"The Reich has succeeded in manufacturing a synthetic rubber that has been acceptable to the General Staff. Its manufacture is onerous, of course, but the ersatz is utilizable and utilized."

Mr. Robert-Veyssie sums up the potential strength of the Third Reich in one sentence:

"More than in 1914, Germany is capable of exerting a colossal effort."

CAPITOL ACTIVITIES

by WALKER WOOD
SECRETARY OF STATE

186 GALLONS TO ONE ACRE

This item is of special interest to our farmers and this announcement comes from the Poplarville Branch Experiment Station of the Mississippi Agricultural Station of State College which reports 186 gallons of syrup raised on one acre of land. At this station various types and varieties of sugar cane, some produced in this country and many imported from foreign countries have been tested during the past ten years. From these a new and superior variety has come, known as CO 290 and it is this variety that produced the 186 gallons per acre, C. Roberts, superintendent of the station, says that the land was fertilized heavily for this production, the land receiving annually an application of 800 pounds of 4-8-4 fertilizer per acre. Sugar cane syrup is most delicious, and if properly made and properly packaged, labeled and marketed is a good cash crop for the farmers of Mississippi.

PASSES ONE MILLION DOLLARS

The Mississippi Unemployment Commission reports that benefit payments during September totaled $163,000, while collections of contributions from covered employers amounted to $194,949.95, causing a net increase of $31,820.95 in the Unemployment Trust Fund. This brought the fund to $3,132,287.19. The commission is preparing for a possible increase in initial claims, with resulting reduction in the Unemployment Trust Fund, after the amount of employment present by the cotton season passes its peak. On October 7 the total sum which the commission had paid in unemployment benefits reached one million dollars. Benefit payments are declining as a result of the sharp reduction in weekly continued claims during the past few weeks. At the close of work October 10 the commission had on hand only 4,882 continued claims.

400 COTTON PICKERS PLACED

More than 400 cotton pickers were placed during the month of September by the Mississippi State Employment Service. Approximately 500 Mississippi harvest hands (cane cutters) were referred to the Louisiana cane growers week of Oct. 9-15. The Louisiana State Employment Service has furnished the Mississippi Service with such orders for cane cutters as could not be filled from Louisiana. The success of the State Employment Service in transferring these workers to Louisiana is evidence that labor can be successfully cleared from one state to another.

STATE LIBRARY RENDERS SERVICE

A quiet place but one full of information is the state library at the new capitol, ably presided over by Mrs. Rena Bailey (librarian), assisted by Mrs. Mamie Owens, assistant librarian. The library is filled to capacity these days as lawyers and college and high school students take advantage of the resources of the library for research and study. In addition to these groups and the general library readers, there are several divisions of the W. P. A. and the State Planning Commission who use the library daily as a workshop for their projects. Much of the librarian's time is taken answering requests, but the classification, filing and cataloging of government pamphlet materials and Mississippi pamphlet materials has recently been completed. The steadfast purpose of the library, stated the librarian "is to serve a greater number of people to a greater degree." The next time you are in Jackson visit the state library in the new capitol, and take advantage of the service rendered there.

WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING

From E. L. Mulvaney, chief architect, we learn that the approximate overall dimensions of the War Memorial building to be erected by the old capitol will be 110 feet by 173 feet, and that the general architectural style will be modernized classical. The exterior walls will be either of limestone or marble. The general plan of the building will be in the shape of a "Y" with open memorial court between the two wings. The main floor will house offices, stock room and reading room for the department of archives and history. Ferum-type auditorium, with 400 seats will be located in the rear. The second floor will house the Hall of Fame in the left wing. Offices for Veterans of Foreign Wars, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Spanish American War Veterans, and Disabled Veterans will be located in the right wing. On the ground floor will be offices for the Adjutant General, stock rooms for Department of Archives and History will be in the basement, as will be general storage space. This is just a brief outline of the building which will cost a little more than a quarter of a million dollars. The erection of this building will close the driveway on the north side of the old capitol, and a new driveway will be built from the Pearl street side of the old capitol ground near the G. M. and N. R. R.

M. T. Reed Construction Company, of Belzoni, has been awarded the contract for the excavation work for the Memorial building. The contract for the building has not been awarded as yet, states Mr. Mulvaney, chief architect, but will be soon. Mr. Mulvaney has the following veterans associated with him as associate architects: Carl Oischner, R. R. Shourds, R. H. Bean, of Gulfport; Eugene Drummond, Frank Fort and Frank Gates, of Jackson; R. J. Moore, Greenwood and Carl Matthis, of Hattiesburg.

ABUNDANT FEED CROPS

Fine pastures and abundant forage and feed crops, decided assets always to Mississippi farmers, are even more advantageous in this year of better than average production, for they provide a rare opportunity to "cash in by the live stock route," according to Clarence Dorman, acting director of the state experiment station at State College. Thanks to the good crops of 1938, continues Mr. Dorman in his statement, and to the newly released information on the economic handling of cattle under existing Mississippi conditions, the cost factor is not so difficult now. The problem, in fact, is to determine the most profitable means of utilizing home-grown forage and feed crops. Any one interested in this subject may write to Dr. E. W. Sheets, the Experiment Station, State College, Mississippi, for details.

SCHOOLS TO COOPERATE

"On account of lack of understanding of some of the services now provided for the people," states W. F. Bond, commissioner of the State Department of Public Welfare, "it is our purpose to ask the schools and colleges of the state to cooperate with the department in getting the main facts underlying the entire Social Security program before the citizenship of the State. No subject of greater importance can be considered now in our educational institutions than the efforts of the federal government in cooperation with the states to serve the needy of the nation, and the state of Mississippi."

CONFEDERATE PENSIONERS

R. H. Steele, deputy auditor, who directs the pension department of the auditor's office, states that on October 1, 1938, there were twelve counties in Mississippi that had no Confederate soldiers or sailors on the pension rolls of the state, namely: Adams, Claiborne, Franklin, Humphreys, Leflore, Pike, Quitman, Stone, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Warren and Washington. There are two counties that have no Confederate pensioners of any class on the rolls, namely: Tunica and Issaquena. Mr. Steele states that up to October 1 there had been reported to his department 239 Confederate soldiers and sailors; 129 in Class No. 1 Confederate widows; 607 in Class No. 2 widows; 967 in Class No. 3 widows; 28 blind widows, and 101 servants on the Confederate pension rolls, making a grand total of 2053 persons on the pension rolls of the state. The completed 1939 roll will be ready as soon as all the chancery clerks have reported the result of the September meeting of the county pension board.

Famous Epicure to Greet Millions At World's Fair "Court of Flame"

George Rector, America's most colorful restaurateur and world famous authority on good food, and the gas industry's spectacular "Court of Flame" exhibit at which he will serve as host at the New York World's Fair in 1939 are shown here. Mr. Rector has been acclaimed by three generations of lovers of the fine art of eating for his savory creations and for the gay and unique manner in which he prepares them.

At right Mr. Rector shows his famous salad.

The modern setting of the gas industry's exhibit at the World's Fair (top) is in extreme contrast to the Victorian grandeur of RECTOR'S which was a New York landmark during the "Gay Nineties." Mr. Rector will vividly demonstrate how to cook the most delicious and tempting dishes of the best chefs and will divulge the secret recipes that gave his restaurant international fame. In his jovial manner, he will comment on the many famous people who were and are his friends because they "loved good eating."

The "Court of Flame" has been created for and made possible by Gas Exhibits, Inc., a non-profit group conducting the gas industry's participation in the Fair. Their aim is to portray to those from all parts of the world who will visit the exposition the modernity and versatility of gas as a fuel and its place in the "world of tomorrow."

At this exhibit, four towering pylons wreathed in flame will surround a ten-foot cube out of which will gush skyward a flaming gas torch of ever changing color. Bordering the Court on one side will be an exhibition hall where gas appliances of every description will be shown in actual home-settings. On the other side will be the auditorium where Mr. Rector will give his lectures and demonstrations. In a tree-shaded patio will stand an All-Gas Home typifying the "home of tomorrow."

WORLD REPORT

(Continued From Page 1.)

of staple foodstuffs. Indeed, the true cost to the peoples of Europe of the present state of political tension and feverish rearmament is to be found not in the astronomical sums which are being spent upon military equipment of all kinds, but in the severe check to production of those goods which they need to improve their standards of living."

Even for that purpose, Hall doubts whether certain contemporary agricultural policies are of much use. Cereal, he pointed out, can be stored easily, while their intensive cultivation can impair the fertility of the soil. Large herds of cattle, on the other hand, not only create reserves of meat for emergencies and keep the soil fertile but they also make possible the increased consumption of milk thereby tending to improve the quality of a nation's man power.

SUD SIPPER'S SOCIETY

The Accrescent Roster of American Beer Sipper, first of its kind in America since repeal, has been organized in Chicago and given a state charter. The word "accrescent" means constantly growing, but members of this society are known as Arabs, the name that results when you take the initial letter of each word in the title. The society is modeled after England's Ancient Order of Froth Blowers which has a membership of over 500,000.

The purpose of the Arabs is to bring beer drinkers together and teach them to drink intelligently. Members are rated according to their capacity, with the casual drinker being labeled a sipper and the successively higher grades being snifters, snorters, scoopers, swizzlers, and skippers. Sousers are not admitted.

—The Commentator Magazine

GOVERNOR WI... IMPROVE...

Much to the pleasure of Mississippi's official family, the public at large, is the Governor Hugh White is improving each day and it is hoped that his physician will permit him to return to his office at the New ... the very near future. ... governor's absence ... business of the state ... well taken care of by ... secretary, Jack ... corp of able assistants, ... blan Lazie, Misses Hilda ... and Marfy Frances ...

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	Coupons
SALAD BOWLS:	
Decorated, 6 inch	4
Decorated, 6½ inch, with handles	4
Decorated, 7½ inch	6
Decorated, 8 inch	7
Decorated, 8½ inch	10
Decorated, 12 inch	17
OVAL SHAPE BOWLS:	
Decorated, 8 inch	15
Decorated, 9 inch	19
Gold Band, 9 inch	16
Gold Band, 9 inch	26
Gold Band, 10 inch	31
PLATTERS:	
Decorated, 10 inch	13
Decorated, 11 inch	18
Decorated, 13 inch	29
Plain White, 11 inch	16
Plain White, 10 inch	12
Gold Band, 10 inch	14
Gold Band, 11 inch	16
Gold Band, 12 inch	21
Gold Band, 14 inch	26
VASES:	
Pottery, 7 inches high, decorated	11
TEA POTS:	
Decorated, 6-cup	19
Green, 2-cup	19
Brown, 5-cup	23
Rebekah Design, Cherry Glaze, 1 Qt.	38
Rebekah Design, Cherry Glaze, 2 Qt.	56
CAKE COVERS:	
With Carrier, Blue, Red, Yellow, Decorated	65
Without Carrier, Blue, Red, Yellow, Decorated	55
WASTE BASKETS:	
Large, Assorted Colors	23
CANDLE HOLDERS:	
Double, Crystal	9
Colonial Candle Holders, 4 inches high	Ea. 14
Old Fashion Holders, Decorated China	23
ROASTER:	
Round (will hold 6-lb. fowl—8-lb. meat)	33
Oblong (will hold 6-lb. fowl—8-lb. meat)	49
Oblong (will hold 8-lb. fowl—10 lb. meat)	59
Oblong (will hold 12 to 15-lb. fowl—15-lb. meat)	69
Oblong (with vapor tray—will hold fowl—10-lb. meat)	79
Oblong (with vapor tray—will hold 15-lb. fowl—15-lb. meat)	89
BOILERS:	
Aluminum, 2 Qt., With Handle and Cover	6
Aluminum, 3 3/4 Qt., Double	14
Aluminum, 1 Qt., Without Cover	5
Aluminum, 2 Qt., Without Cover	7
Aluminum, 3 Qt., Without Cover	9
Enamel, 1½ Qt., Without Cover	5
Enamel, 2 Qt., With Cover	7
Enamel, 3 Qt., With Cover	9
Enamel, 4 Qt., With Cover	11
Enamel, 1 1/8 Qt., Rice or Milk, Double	5
Enamel, 1 3/4 Qt., Rice or Milk, Double	7
Enamel, 2 3/4 Qt., Rice or Milk, Double	9
Enamel, 3 1/2 Qt., Rice or Milk, Double	11
SHEFFIELD PATTERN CHINA:	
Cup and Saucer	14
Cereal Bowl, 6 inch	14
Bread and Butter Plate, 6 inch	14
Dinner Plate, 9 inch	26
Bowl, 7 inch	14
TOWELS:	
17x31, Assorted Colors	5
20x40, Assorted Colors	9
20x40, Assorted Colors	14
22x44, Assorted Colors	19
22x44, Assorted Colors	23
WASH CLOTHS:	
Assorted Colors	5
TUBS:	
No. 2, Galvanized	19
Scrub or Fowl, Galvanized	23
TEA GLASS COASTERS:	
Crystal	5
DESSERT SAUCERS:	
Glass, Green, Crystal	5
SLEEPING DOLLS:	
Non-breakable, 15 inches high	19
Non-breakable, 20 inches high	39
WHITE ENAMEL PITCHERS:	
With Cover, 3 Qt.	19

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The Courier-News,
Meridian, Miss.
Gentlemen:
The advertisement this firm carried in your publication as of last week proved outstanding.
We obtained a nice increase in business and you can be assured we will use The Courier-News medium at every opportunity.
The fact we guarantee all our repair work, we believe, is one of the elements particularly noticed by radio owners of Meridian.
Thanking you for your assistance in helping us plan a balanced advertising program, we are,
Very truly,
DAVIS RADIO SERVICE
J. E. Davis.

SILENT SERVICE
WEBB
Funeral Home
MERIDIAN

OUR OWN MAGAZINE PAGE

Food Fashions Home

the Young Sophisticate, Black Crepe Dress and Saucy Bird Hat Give a Stylish Note

Odors From Hot Oven st Good Things There

By JUDITH WILSON

the days when the kitchen becomes the pleasce in the house. Heat from the kitchen oven is elcome, but no more welcome than the fragrant, that issue from the oven's interior or from the kettle or the Dutch oven atop the range.

are for steamed dings, for the first d tarts, for mince- apple sauce cakes, savory casserole d boiled New Eng- on can search your r novel salad in- esh vegetables and ht now serve the things that appe-

menus will appeal offer nourishment y, too. We hope enjoy them.

NDAY
akfast
in Orange Juice Buckwheat Cakes Maple Syrup ffee

nner
ed Duckling d Mushrooms d Potatoes ussel Sprouts rape Salad pkin Tarts ffee

NDAY
akfast
ple Juice n Bacon n Cocoa

nner
omme Currant Jelly Rumaky d Celery d. Roquefort ning Coffee

SDAY
kfast
Sauce h Top Milk ges with Gravy ffee er ato Juice with Beans en Salad Rolls Tea

ESDAY
kfast
Ready-to-Serve al and Creamed n Toast ffee

nner
Boiled Dinner; Potatoes, Baby ets, Onions, bage Bread Cherry Cake

SDAY
kfast
efruit with Honey Coffee

nner
Number Soup of Lamb Relish d Peas d Beets lly Cookies ffee

AY
fast
Juice Marmalade sh Muffins

ner
y Juice d, Essex Style tatoes y Carrots Salad Coffee

DAY
fast
Melon Eggs akfast Ring

er
uillon ed Slices tatoes s on Toast Cobbler Coffee

RED DESSERT
ren desserts in a quantity of hip the cream not stiff. fer nost to the but- separate when ier ingredients resultant cur-

ARDROBE
nz a normal s for 3c least s in shirts and material, to- weight woolen in.—New York ricultura and

TIP
rs, apricots or oom tempera- n: uncovered r metal con- erator. Don't t is likely to them, causing

New Jap Envoy Is Popular In U. S.

By TALBOT LAKE

WHEN they throw the winter's diplomatic parties at the Japanese Embassy this coming season, there will be a new face presiding behind the board laden with suki-yaki, fried shrimp, sliced raw fish fillet, bean curd soup, pickled bamboo, rice wine and other Japanese delicacies. Hiroshi Saito, the incumbent, has resigned due to ill health, and Kensuke Horinouchi is replacing him.

Horinouchi will need all his 27 years of diplomatic experience in these parlous times. From 1931-34 he was consul general in New York and before that he had been counsellor in the Embassy in Washington. He went back to Japan to take charge of the Amerian Bureau of the Foreign Office. He left many a good American friend behind him and is still remembered and popular here.

Like many Japanese, he is nearsighted and wears horn rimmed specs. He was converted to Christianity in boyhood. His wife, also a convert, studied music in New York City before her marriage. He likes tennis and plays golf and belongs to a large number of social and golf clubs in this country.

Mr. Horinouchi is 52 and has been in the diplomatic service since his graduation from the Imperial University at Tokio. He speaks fluent English, has a reputation for liberal views. Because of his familiarity with our language he has been the Japanese press representative and probably will continue his contacts with newspaper correspondents when he returns.

Horinouchi's appointment does not surprise those in the know. It has been rumored for over a year that he would succeed Mr. Saito. Mr. Saito was offered the post of Foreign Minister, left vacant by the resignation of General Ugaki. Prime Minister Konoye is said to have cabled the offer to Saito and it was declined by him over the telephone on the grounds of illness. The Prime Minister took him at his word and also relieved him of the Washington berth, which has been a severe drain on his failing health.

SAVES CURDLED CUSTARD

If your boiled custard begins to curdle, remove from the fire and beat with a rotary beater. Quite a smooth texture will result.

TO CLEAN ELECTRIC IRON

To clean the pressing surface of an electric iron, cover with a thin layer of beeswax, then rub off with fine salt

The young sophisticate in town wears a black crepe dress with its only color accent an enormous tassel of new blue and black. A Janet Rose adaptation, the sleeves and blouse are finely pleated lending grace and distinction to a beautifully tailored tall frock. Audaciously perched over her right eyebrow is a bird hat which in this day of fine feathered birds strikes an unusual note in black felt.

Up-swept Coifs Turn Eyes to Ears

By JACQUELINE HUNT

EACH GIRL is born with a certain face — but fortunately these days she doesn't accept it as it comes. She may not like her features, but she doesn't let this fact depress her. She simply sets about it something like a sculptor would; she studies herself from every angle and tries out different tricks with her cosmetics, hair-dos and to-the-minute fashions until she finds an effect that pleases her. Of course, all this doesn't change her original features a particle—but the illusion she creates is as pleasing as if she had.

MISS HUNT

This is an excellent time to check up on your own less than-perfect features and see what you can do to turn them into assets.

How are your ears, for instance? Ears are not considered one of the more important features but I believe they deserve more consideration now that the upswept hair styles are exposing them to the critical view of all the world.

Curls Hide Ears

If your ears are small, dainty and modled close to your head upswept hair styles are no problem for you. Even though they are not small, if they are nicely shaped you can't let people see all of them. If your ears tend to stand out a bit, or if they are not nicely shaped, then shoot only a tantalizing part of them. Wear soft waves or little curls over the upper part of the ears, showing only the lower part.

There are simple tricks, however, for making your ears more attractive. If your face is rather thin, for instance, a touch of your cheek rouge on the lobes of the ears will make your face seem a little fuller and the contours softer.

Extremes are an asset, too, and fortunately they are "in" again. Nice earrings are pretties on exposed ears. You must be careful to choose them according to the size and shape of your face, however. If your face tends to be rather full, or if your neck is short, avoid round clunks of button earrings. The roundness of the ornaments merely emphasizes the roundness of your face.

If your ears are truly large you had better avoid earrings as jewelry draws attention to them and makes them appear larger than ever. The slender face can stand the heavier earrings, while the round woman with tiny lobes on her neck and cheeks near the ears will find that more earrings of the pendant type direct attention from such defects.

The final completion brush around the ears when you wash your face. Oil from your hair and dust have a way of accumulating on the backs of the ears and just behind them. So wash and rinse thoroughly.

Powder for Red Ears

If your ears are inclined to become red when you go out in crisp fall weather, you will find that it will help to treat them as a part of your face when you apply your foundation and powder. You should powder carefully around the ears, however, and use a blending brush to remove every particle of excess. This powdering habit is especially important if you are in the habit of touching a dab of perfume behind each ear before going out. Perfume leaves a glistening spot that is most unattractive when revealed by upswept hair.

The ramparts for lovely ears should begin literally in the cradle. A baby's ears can be trained to lie flat against the head with a soft light cap. And mothers should train larger children to put caps and berets on carefully so the ears are not pushed out of position. In the case of grown-ups however, outstanding ears can be corrected only by plastic surgery. This is a simple operation but all surgery of this type is expensive and should not be considered unless you have plenty to spend on your vanity or unless your profession demands the investment.

Molyneux's most striking dinner ensemble has a Tilleul green tweed jacket, embroidered with flashing peacock-green jewels, set in silver. A Javanese necklace in similar embroidery finishes the molten-steel sheath. The toque is peacock-green felt; the aigrette and veil match.

With Sleeves

Dinner Gowns Show Sleeves

By ELEANOR GUNN

New York — By way of change, possibly a royal blue dinner gown will add zest to your next dinner date. One point to remember about dinner gowns, regardless of color, is that a number of the smartest have sleeves, and important sleeves not just arm set sleeves. For to be worthy of going out to dine, sleeves are expected to add something to the scene.

Above the table line is important and to enrich this area there is embroidery, which is very impressive at the moment. Whether one is dining at home or away makes a difference naturally, but in either case dinner gowns are elaborate.

In backless groups embroidery is in evidence, used often on pockets and in elaborate renditions on sleeves. Bow trims in a deeper tone than the fabric also are characteristic trimmings. One of the most elaborately embroidered is in white satin, with upper bodice and sleeves lavishly done in multicolor Persian type embroidery used also for the wide, encircling girdle.

In all of these, skirt width is a feature, as, for instance, a crepe in green leaf with allover motif against a black backeround, and hemline width of the sectioned skirt is at least 10 yards. This model also attests to the trend for bows and for the intricately draped sleeve.

Restaurant dinner calls for something more restrained and also for a hat or headdress. Hats are reduced to the tiniest proportions, but for all their smallness manage to be very self-assertive and tremendously chic.

Beauty Tips

QUESTION: "I am annoyed with superfluous hair on my upper lip. It doesn't look nice and makes me feel self-conscious. Could you help me by prescribing a remedy to make it unnoticeable or that will make it disappear?—Pat."

Unfortunately there is no magic remedy that will make it disappear or even effectively conceal it. Superfluous hair can be removed with an electric needle in the hands of an expert operator, but this is a tedious and expensive job. If there aren't many of them, I would suggest that you pluck them with eyebrow tweezers. Dip the tweezers into an antiseptic solution or plain alcohol to sterilize them before pulling the hairs, then sponge the lip with alcohol afterward to prevent infection. The wax epilators may also be used, but in my opinion, this method is more painful than tweezers would be.

Modes and Manners

QUESTION: "We have in our office a girl who talks about nothing except clothes. She seems to be unable to converse on any other subject. This girl is really a lovely girl and would be well liked except for the fact that she irritates everyone in the office with her continual chatter. How can we tell her how we feel about this without hurting her feelings?—The Office Girls."

ANSWER: Unless paying compliments, it is always difficult to tell a person what one thinks of him. But by befriending this girl and winning her confidence, one of you may be able to broach the subject in this vein: "All the girls are very fond of you except for one thing. (I hope you don't mind my telling you this.) They think you pay too much attention to clothes and that you haven't anything else to talk about."

Wife Is Told To Threaten Erring Mate

By MARIAN MAYS MARTIN

"PLEASE do not publish my letter." How often a correspondent, writing to me for advice, adds this request at the end of a long and often interesting letter. It is a request I cannot very well ignore, yet it makes it difficult to answer the letter, for, in order to help others with a kindred or similar problem, I must refrain the whole situation.

MRS. MARTIN

And that's my problem again today. In passing I want to remind those who write me that there is no fear ever of my publishing anything that could identify the writer.

And now to my problem. A wife who declares that she adores her husband writes me that she is miserable because she has pretty good reason to believe that he is being unfaithful to her. She writes:

"I always swore to him that he must never be untrue to me, for I would leave him as when we were married we made it a bargain that all that we did before was forgotten, but now that we were married that was to be considered each other's affairs and he has fallen down in his part of the bargain."

What To Do?

Naturally she is faced with the unpleasant alternative of keeping her word or eating humble pie and divorcing her husband that he's was an idle threat. Better not make any such definite statements—one never knows just what one's reactions may be when such a situation arises.

I am sorry to say that the woman in question seems to be justified in believing the worst.

Whether she values her pride more than the man's society is something she must decide. Since they have not been married very long—three years, to be exact—I am afraid the chances of his reforming are slim. A young husband who is old enough to have a short period of married life is not likely to grow more faithful with the years.

Don't bother over-critical. I think anyone might assume that the man was by way of being a philanderer and can never become a one-woman man.

When a wife discovers that some woman, in writing to her husband, calls him "Dearest" and signs on the line below the revealing words, "I love you," she is not far wrong in assuming that her husband has forgotten his marriage vows. A demented woman might address such words to a man who had not given her the slightest reason to suppose them welcome, but the chances are that the woman is not out of her mind. But the finding of such a letter is not sure proof that the husband has transgressed.

Faces Separation

I assume from the letter that this wife has told her husband of finding the letter and other evidences. If such is the case she has naturally put him on his guard which will make it extremely difficult for her to obtain further evidence should she care to live up to her threat to leave him.

One naturally has a strong disface for advising any wife to leave her husband, still one must face facts no matter how unpleasant they may be.

A man who permits his wife to support him is certainly in no position to defend any charges of infidelity. Granting that the foolish women who are accepting his attentions know him to be a married man, deserve what they get, no one could condone his attentions to them. Under the circumstances any wife would be justified in cutting loose from him, and most certainly in cutting off his support.

My correspondent further says, "I have kept all my feelings to myself and tried my very best to show him that I do not mind." Why? Why shouldn't a wife mind when she discovers that her husband is unfaithful? What sort of a wife wouldn't mind? One of my pet theories, and strongest convictions, is that if men were not driven for such sins, they would not be so ready to commit them.

So, dear lady, I suggest you let him know that you do mind, mind very much; in fact, so very much that you are going to give the other woman the pleasure and misery of supporting him. Stick to it, too. It may bring him to his senses. If it doesn't—well, what have you lost?

FOR CHRISTMAS

Start putting up some of your special jams, jellies, pickles and relishes for Christmas gifts. Use fancy-shaped containers or jars you have saved especially for this purpose. Save the wrappings until the holiday period, however, so the packages will be fresh.

Other Children Develop Tot's Personality

By JANE HERBERT GOWARD

LITTLE Billy prefers the company of adults to children and his parents are proud of the fact. They take it as a mark of superiority and do not particularly encourage friend-ship with people of his own age.

MRS. GOWARD

The lad's treatment of grown-ups is delightfully naive at times. "It's your turn to ride the bike," he may tell a two-hundred pound uncle, or he may lament, "You may use my blocks if you play with me."

Billy, however, lacks the knack of getting along in association with children. He draws away from them, is rough and frequently hurts them. As his mother says, "He doesn't seem to be the same child. Actually he isn't."

With adults he is the finished actor. They expect certain things from him and he is well schooled in the proper responses. In children's society, on the other hand, he contributes something totally different. They are little people like himself. He feels a deep attraction for them and finds some with them is exciting and challenging. He is afraid of the baby-talking, demonstrative child and Billy may behave himself with sweet exaggerated politeness.

After playing five minutes with a contemporary recently, Billy hurried him until he could. When the children were separated Billy had the pained air of one who was thinking "Now what did he do that for?" He felt inconvenienced by the fellow's tears because he would have liked to continue playing with him.

From the time he can toddle a child needs the peculiar companionship of other children. He learns gradually to overcome his own and others' differences and how to get along. Although in babyhood Billy had begun the development of a habit. Then in his education may seem to be filled if it is postponed much longer. Soon he will be ready for kindergarten or school with its personality and character training already more or less fixed.

A Nutty Idea

A nutty idea with which to top it sprouts up right in the midst of moving time. While the family man carts your furniture across town, fellow in his wake with a can of Brazil nuts. You'll need 'em.

After an inventory of battle scars on chairs and tables calmly break open a Brazil nut and proceed to massage a vigorous rub-down. Natural oils in those nuts, it makes scratches vanish like magic.

Violet for Dinner

Copyright, 1941, by Fairchild.

This dinner frock, in a lovely violet shade, has its bodice embroidered in chenille in matching color. Note the high neckline.

Poor Suffer More Illness Than Do Richer Classes

By CLAUD NORTHRUP CHRISMAN, M.D.

WE SHALL soon be hearing again about the Community Chest drive. Each year public-minded citizens try to evolve some more effective plan for taking care of those not able to care for themselves. In every campaign we hear of what has long been called the "depression." We health workers might rename it the "depletion." Most of the figures quoted by the Chest Committees will be compilations concerning those financially down and out, who can no longer support their families, who cannot pay rent or buy food. The nourishment figures of those suffering loss of economic independence usually have to do with their need of material welfare.

DR. CHRISMAN

It might be well to let the medico have a few hours at reporting the findings. In these few weeks before the beginning of another Chest campaign the public might well study the figures from the standpoint of its own exposure to the incidence of disease, due to the depression of family life in recent years.

Poor Suffer Most

Facts and figures are taken from the report late in the last year of the 68th annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in New York City. The report is made but significant preface to the report is that "the poor suffer more diseases than those in more comfortable circumstances."

A nation-wide national health inventory had just been been completed in which 3,500,000 persons were interviewed. From their answers came these revealing facts: simple addition and multiplication. Addition, because one in a family usually adds one or more of the same family to the list. Multiplication because every opportunity ease of disease is the public prime factor of a multiplicity of ills, any one of which may be exposed to the same infection.

Here are some of the bald statements of the report as given to the public: That affliction is often times as prevalent among unskilled workers as among professional men, merchants, three and four times, sometimes twice as frequent.

That the spreading of the fatal germs of some of the major diseases, such as cerebral hemorrhage and diabetes, cerebral hemorrhage and diabetes, are practically opposite to the amount of the family income.

That such chronic diseases as heart disease, cancer, kidney ailments are more often than they do those with annual incomes of $5,000 or more.

The most impressive figures turned up covered the ten most deadly diseases. Heart disorders, pneumonia and influenza, cancer, apoplexy, kidney ailments, tuberculosis, diabetes, diarrhoea and enteritis, appendicitis and ulcers.

Poverty Loses

One local Health Department and Community Chest organization have joined the factual causes of case reports in our own community to prove that "poverty is waging a losing battle against disease right here in our own midst." The appeal, preliminary to the welfare movement in our own area, might well be repeated in every community.

It contains these words: "Unless you and I do something about this situation and do it quickly, the curse of infant mortality and tuberculosis and heart disease and diabetes and diseases of every kind will go skyward and undo in a single stroke what it has taken us years to achieve in a lowered death rate."

A lot of us will be inclined to call the stories and X-ray pictures of these cases "tosh stuff." We may find the worm all too true if the trouble comes our way.

Short Cuts

See that your back is made velvety and fair with liquid powder when you wear your low-cut evening gowns.

• • •

Canned salmon, sardines and tuna are rich in vitamin D, the vitamin that aids bone growth and prevents rickets.

• • •

Try honey and milk drinks to help build up the undernourished child. Beat an egg with three level tablespoons of honey; add to a pint of milk and mix thoroughly.

• • •

It is possible to economize by planning menus ahead, a week at a time. This enables one to buy food in larger quantities and at a reduction of price, and to make purchases only of foods required in the weekly plan.

Farmer Achieves Elusive Goal As Persistence And Paper Bags Produce Hardy, New Type Corn

Lester Pfister, 41-year-old Illinois farmer, tied paper bags on his corn stalks and brought prosperity to himself and his neighbors and at the same time produced a true success saga of the corn belt.

With the paper bags Pfister produced four ears of hybrid corn that withstood drouth and pests. The four ears in turn became thousands of bushels of hybrid seed and with their growth Pfister changed from a small-scale farmer, impoverished by his persistent efforts to produce the seed, into a man of wealth and an outstanding figure in the corn belt.

Pfister began his experiments to produce the hybrid corn as a hobby in 1925. Although lacking a scientific education, he read farm journals and other publications and from them gained knowledge of earlier experiments with hybrid corn.

"I had no idea my experiment would turn out the way it did," he said. "I thought I'd make it just a hobby to see if I could develop a stalk strong enough to stand up and looking ears. What really started the experiment I suppose was my dislike of husking corn or stalks that were lying down."

Helped By Wallace

Pfister began a correspondence with Henry A. Wallace that led to his being a farm paper from whom he received encouragement as well as information.

At a meeting with Wallace in Des Moines, Pfister learned the five points of inbreeding. Wallace showed him how inbreeding brought out strength or weakness according to the predominating characteristic of the parent. He learned that if two inferior ears mated in their greatest purity and then crossed the progeny would be a hybrid with the strongest characteristics of both parents.

No one had utilized methods that proved successful in livestock breeding with so much success in breeding of corn, but Pfister was determined to accomplish it. He took 300 ears of one of the best types of corn and began his experiment.

Pfister planted the rows behind his barn where his neighbors could not observe his work and as he fenced they might devise his efforts. When the corn reached the tasseling stage, he placed paper bags over the tassels. The bags also were placed over budding ears to prevent drifting pollen from settling on the stalks.

Self Pollination Used

When pollen had accumulated in the bags over the tassels, Pfister removed them and poured the pollen on the silks of the same plant. Then the bags were replaced. Thus by fertilizing the ears with pollen from the same stalk the joint was completely inbred.

Pfister's opinion of his neighbors proved correct and his efforts were ridiculed until he ceased going to El Paso to escape the laughter directed at him.

The inbred corn matured however and from the 300 he selected the most promising ears on the strongest and sturdy growing stalks. Only 115 ears in all met Pfister's exacting standards. The ears had a rather poor looking grain that the parent seed but nevertheless was a step closer to the original strain.

The following year Pfister continued his experiment and at harvest time he selected 26 ears. Each year he carried on the elimination by inbreeding and by 1929 had four small, sturdy ears. These ears would ordinarily have called "nubbins" but they possessed all the concentrated strength of the original seed. They were hardy, strong stalked and deep-rooted and could withstand drouth and pest.

Cross Breeding Began in 1930

Pfister made his first attempt at cross breeding in 1930. That was the first year of the drouth cycle but dry weather was what Pfister needed to test his experiment. While the corn of his neighbors withered and died, Pfister's stood up well although some of it died.

"Let it go," he said then. "If it can't take it I don't want it."

In successive years pests attacked his crops but again Pfister found he was a step ahead. Grasshoppers and chinchbugs cleaned his neighbors fields but most of Pfister's corn withstood the attacks.

In the spring of 1932 Pfister planted the seed that would produce the hybrid. He sold all his hogs to buy paper bags. He was $40,000 in debt, and the bank installed him; they were foreclosing on his mortgage. He told the bank officials a few of the hybrid ears he had saved from the previous year. Astonished at the size and quality of his product the bank officials extended his mortgage, told Pfister to go ahead with his experiment.

Sold at $10 a Bushel

He harvested 225 bushels of unequalled hybrid seed corn that fall. It brought him $10 a bushel, enough to satisfy the bankers and see his family through until another harvest.

Neighbors many of whom had ridiculed his work besieged Pfister to ask the privilege of raising seed from the single cross of inbreds Pfister supplied them with the foundation" with which to grow the hybrid, but asked and received 10 per cent royalty.

Demands for the hybrid seed began to come to Pfister from all parts of the country and he opened an office in El Paso to care for his rapidly growing business. The business has continued to grow until Pfister has become a wealthy man. The Pfister-developed hybrid corn is planted on more than 2,000,000 acres.

Pfister, however, said he would like to turn over the trouble of selling to someone else. He said he would like to spend all his time at growing bigger and better corn.

Bombs and Shells Pave Way for Japan's Steamroller

Slowly, but surely, the steamroller of Japan's modern military might is forcing its way against stubborn Chinese resistance toward Hankow, vital point in North China's defenses. And its way is smoothed by the leveling effect of terrific barrages from field guns and airplanes. In the photo above, Japanese soldiers wait patiently beside their battleflags while the aerial and artillery bombardment on the Chinese defenses in the background paves the way for their advance. This dramatic demonstration of modern military tactics was snapped during an attack on Wuhsueh, Yangtse River town near Hankow.

Wabash Basks In Light Fame

Slightly more than 50 years ago Wabash—now a city of nearly 9,000 population—had the distinction of becoming the first electrically lighted city in the world.

Old-timers today recall the gala occasion when thousands of persons came from far and near on the night of March 31, 1880, to witness what they then termed the "impossible."

This distinction came to the small Hoosierd town through the willingness of city councilmen, designated with the unsuccessful performance of gas lights, to take a long chance on an experiment proposed by two unknown Ohiomen. Both are known by names

Total Cost $2,600

The original proposal was to cost the city $2,640 but in order to see his unique invention in operation Brush told the councilmen he was willing to take a chance he would bear half of the cost himself—leaving only a $1,320 obligation for the city.

Following final approval by the council, four lamps, costing $660 each, were placed on the tower of the courthouse an $1,800 dynamo and a steam engine which cost $600 were installed in the basement of the building.

When the switch was thrown at exactly 8 o'clock on the night of March 31, 1880, the lights blazed forth in unprecedented brilliance, amazing the thousands who had assembled for the occasion, although skeptical of the outcome.

Celebrant Recalls Night

Mrs. Ada Stretton Wilson, a sister of Gene Stratton Porter, famous Wabash county novelist, recalls the gay celebration.

"My home was in Wabash at that time and I really recall all the excitement, fun and pride of that memorable celebration and participating with all the enthusiasm of the most ardent celebrant," Mrs. Wilson, now a resident of Fort Wayne, Ind., said.

One of the arc lamps, which eventually were replaced by modern lighting equipment today hangs in an elaborate display case in the hallway of the Wabash county courthouse. It was recovered from a trash pile by the late T. W. McNamee, then president of what is now the Northern Indiana Power Company.

County officials have turned down numerous offers for the lamp, including one from Henry Ford and another from the Smithsonian Institution of Washington.

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

MERIDIAN BOY AND THE MARION GIRL

It's all of a sweet country country girl that I know,
She plays the accordion and melodeon also,
With cheeks red as roses, and teeth like the snows,
She looks like an angel as a-milking she goes.

There was a young fellow, from Meridian he come,
He tried to entice her to Marion,
He gave her a locket, he gave her a ring,
And sweet love melodies he tried for to sing.

On one Sunday evening her father, says he,
I want you to leave off this youth's company.
Of them drug store cow-boys I pray you bewate,
You will find them deceitful, I vow and declare.

Then the damsel she cried, and the damsel she wept,
She took to reading novels when she ought to have slept
She left her melodeon and accordion also,
And a little while after she crazy did go.

Moral

Now, all you pretty maidens that a lesson would learn,
Beware of these cut-ups, and their company spurn.
If you would not go raving, and crazy also,
When they come out to make love, just tell them to go.

Dueling Threat Made Fugitive

Research workers of the Federal Writers' Project have just uncovered the fact that at the time Mark Twain first came to California he was a fugitive from justice.

For two years previous, Twain had been working in the editorial department of a newspaper at Virginia City, Nev. In May of 1864, he became involved in a virulent battle of words with the editor of a rival paper.

The editor wrote that Twain was "——a vulgar liar."

Twain raised the ante in his next edition by saying that his foe was "——a liar on general principles and from natural instinct," and without further ado challenged him to a fight a duel.

Here, however, it developed that Twain overstepped the line a little and his rival editor was not slow to take advantage of it.

Whether Twain really wanted to fight the duel, or was only eager to talk about fighting, is not known, but at that time it was a felony under Nevada law for a man to challenge another to a duel.

Less than a week afterwards, Twain left for California, a fugitive from Nevada justice.

The duel was never fought.

DARKTOWN STRUTTIN' NORTH

The cities of the North must be prepared to absorb another great migration of some 3,000,000 negroes from the South, says Ollie Stewart, negro journalist, in the November issue of The Commentator magazine.

The migration got under way about 1936 and has been steadily gathering momentum. It is a direct result of the loss by the United States of a great share of the world's cotton market and the improved machinery for cotton picking. More will go when the picker becomes more efficient and economical.

The negro heads north because he must eat. He can expect little help remaining in the South. The South can't help itself. And if it could, the negro, judging by his exclusion from the wages and hours bill benefits and from Southern unemployment laws, would still be left out in the cold.

To the large cities of the North, the exodus means that already jammed relief rolls and WPA rosters must be packed, a lot more. More money will have to be appropriated for additional school children. More funds will be necessary for hospitalization. There will be more fire hazards, more crime, and a bigger drain upon the finances of charitable organizations.

—The Commentator Magazine

Rogers' Shrine At Claremore To Be Opened

Claremore, Okla., is preparing for the biggest event in its history—the dedication Nov. 4 of the Will Rogers Memorial building.

The late humorist was Claremore's best known native son. A $200,000 structur, built in the shape of a large ranchhouse, will be dedicated on his birth anniversary.

On the hill where Rogers promised himself he would build a home, but never did, thousands of persons including many celebrities will assemble to pay homage to the man whose homespun philosophy made him popular wherever he went.

Rogers died in an airplane crash near Fairbanks, Alaska, Aug. 15, 1935. Wiley Post, globe-circling aviator, also an Oklahoman, was killed in the same crash.

Vice-President John Garner will be the principal speaker at the dedication that will attract a number of film stars as well as many other prominent friends of Rogers.

5,000 Invitations Sent

Gov. E. W. Marland will send 5,000 invitations to governors and notables of other states. Arrangements are under way for about 20,000 persons to be accommodated on the sloping area in front of the memorial. Estimates of the expected crowd range as high as 50,000.

The widow of Rogers, now a resident of Beverly Hills, Cal., and other members of the family and relatives will attend the dedication.

The life-sized bronze statue of Rogers, done by Jo Davidson, well known sculptor, will be in place in the memorial.

Among the famous aviators expected to attend will be Howard Hughes. Douglas Corrigan and Eddie Rickenbacker. Rogers loved aviation and always took a plane when the opportunity presented, and he was fond of traveling.

Billie Burke, widow of Flo tZegfeld, late New York theatrical producer from whom Rogers got his start in vaudeville years ago, will be there, as will John Boles, film and opera star.

President Also Invited

National broadcasts of the event will be arranged. Members of the Will Rogers Memorial commission, said they hoped to get President Roosevelt to speak a few words from Washington. The president and his cabinet have been invited to come to Claremore but it is not believed that Mr. Roosevelt will be able to accept.

BUT ONLY ONE NEW YORK

Last year 100,000 letters were mailed in the United States without the proper address. One of the main reasons for the post office' trouble was that most of the letters had no state designated. For example some letters were just addressed to Boston, few of the senders realizing that there are no less than a dozen Bostons scattered over the United States from Massachusetts to Texas.

Our forefathers were not very original when it came to naming towns. Nearly every well-known city has a number of smaller namesakes scattered over the country. There are 11 Hollywoods, 2 Clevelands, 13 Atlantas, 2 Chicagos, 6 Philadelphias, 22 Burfraloes, 3 St. Louises, 18 Albanys, 19 Columbuses and 3 Springfields.

Even the nation were swiped. The United States l sea, 1 Missouri, 1 Berlins, 11 Rooseveltses, 1 Shanghai, 2 Stalins, 1 Hitler, the world was named even 14 Presidents.

—The Courier-News

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The Editor
ATTENTION - - -PLEASE
Offices of the Courier News have been removed from the Meridian City Lines, Inc., to room 210 of the Pythian building—Ninth street and Twenty-second avenue.
The removal is made in order to properly expand and to more efficiently operate The publication.

A BETTER SERVICE
If you have Residences, Stores, Vacant Lots, Farms, Subdivisions, or Timbers for sale or rent, we invite your listing.
If you want to rent or lease a Residence, Apartment, or Room, furnished or unfurnished, Farm or Store Building, Warehouse, Vacant Properties, see us.
If you want to buy real estate of any kind, we invite you to see and consider our listings.
To Property Owners: We'll be glad to look after your properties, attending to insurance, repairs, rents and leases. We invite your consultation.
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City Property — Farms — Timber Land
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CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced open competitive examinations for the positions named below.

Multilith operator, $1,440 a year, for appointment in Washington, D. C., only. Applicants must have had at least three months' full-time paid experience in the operation of a multilith machine. They must have reached their eighteenth birthday but must not have passed their fifty-third birthday. Closing dates for this examination are November 14, 1938. If aplications are received from states east of Colorado, and November 17, 1938, if received from Colorado and states westward.

Deputy United States Game Management Agent, $1,800 a year, Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture. High-school education or a mental test as required; and certain game management experience or similar experience, except for the partial substitution of college work. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but must not have passed their fortieth birthday. Closing dates for this examination are November 15, 1938, if received from states east of Colorado, and November 18, 1938, if received from Colorado and States westward.

Full information may be obtained from E. R. Simmons, Secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board of Examiners, at the post office or customhouse in this city.

• BARBS

DARKEST Africa is coming into the full benefits of civilization. A news story tells of the completion of an ammunition factory in Pretoria that will turn out 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition annually.

• • •

Franz von Papen, former chancellor of Germany, has announced his retirement from public life. Two of his secretaries were killed in recent Nazi purges. Franz can take a hint.

• • •

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PUBLICATION NOTICE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
No. 642—A5560
Mrs. Thomas Buford Windrow
vs.
Thomas Buford Windrow
To Thomas Buford Windrow, Post-office address unknown.

You are commanded to appear before the Chancery Court of the County of Lauderdale, in said State, on the 3rd Monday of November, A. D. 1938, to defend the suit in said court of Mrs. Thomas Buford Windrow wherein you are defendant.

This the 1st day of June, A. D. 1938.

HOWARD CAMERON, Clerk.

C. C. Phillips, Solicitor for Complainant. 13-20-27

Lubrication is a matter. It is requires expert equipment.
We Have Reasons
All Work
Long's Sta
8th Street

GAMES OF
SATURDAY, OCTOBER

BOSTON COLLEGE FLORIDA	NORTHWE MINNESO
BROWN TUFTS	NOTRE D ARMY
CALIFORNIA OREGON STATE	OKLAHO TULSA
CENTENARY LOYOLA (L. A.)	PENNSYLV NAVY
COLORADO WYOMING	PENN STA SYRACUS
COLUMBIA CORNELL	PITTSBUR FORDHAM
GONZAGA WASHINGTON STATE	RICE AUBURN
HARVARD PRINCETON	SO. CALI OREGON
HOLY CROSS COLGATE	TENNESS LOUISIAN
IOWA PURDUE	TEXAS S. M. U.
KANSAS STATE KANSAS	TEXAS A ARKANSA
KENTUCKY ALABAMA	TEXAS C BAYLOR
LEHIGH RUTGERS	TULANE MISSISSI
MARQUETTE IOWA STATE	U. C. L. A STANFOR
MICHIGAN ILLINOIS	VANDERB GEORGIA
MICHIGAN STATE SANTA CLARA	VIRGINIA WILLIAM
MONTANA IDAHO	VIRGINIA N. C. STA
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N. Y. U. OHIO STATE	WISCONS INDIANA
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(NOTE: All Mississippi State grads—le to the State-Centenary football game s the best attended game ever in Meridian.

MISS. STATE vs. CENTE
November 12 -- In Mer

NOTICE

We take this means of inviting all the residents of Meridian to join hands in making the Mississippi State-Centenary football game the best attended in Meridian's history.

Buy your tickets to the game now —tell all your friends to do likewise.

Yours for a greater city and a finer city in which to live—and which to boost at all times.

W. F. LANCASTER.
H. R. MORTON.
CLAUDE BAILEY.
T. C. IRBY.

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THE COURIER-NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

No. 48 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1938 PRICE 5 CENTS

L POLICY LIPPINES DRAFT

...e Islands, pledged ...endence from the ...in 1946, will be of... ...period of economic ...d 1960, if recom... ...a joint commission ...re followed by the ...

...me sections of in... ...have been reported ...realistic re-exam... ...pending political ...with a view to pos... ...ment of independ... ...ed affiliation with ...tes. The spectacle ...ens dominating the ... quarters of the ... those interested in ...ited States sover... ...lands considerable ...support.

...eration, however, is ... plans to grant the ...monwealth its in... ...1946 accompanied ...economic tariff pro... ...1960.

Drafts Made

...e joint prepara... ...made under the ...t President Roose... ...nwealth President ...is being converted ...legislative recom...

...osevelt has indicat... ...ongress to provide ...with a program of ...asement.

...ails of the report ...made public, the ...of the plan have ...acknowledged.

...oosevelt and Presi... ...a joint statement ...ed on the basis of ...ntinue preferential ... between the Unit... ...its Far Eastern de... ...1960.

...Philippine independ... ...now exists, a 5 per ...e to progressive... ...y 5 per cent every ...a was designed to ...e exports to non... the United States ...

...approximately 85 per ...ine exports find a ...United States. The ...odity of the Philip... ...r, is produced en... ...American market. ...900,000 tons of ...r is permitted by ...the United States ...

...ed Customer

...States on its side, ...evaporated pulp, ...flour, and matchin... ...ngles in such vol... ...lands rank as the ...th best customer.

...who studied the sit... ...that to establish full ...Philippine products ...United States after ...ran a sudden and ...ment of Philippine ...s tendious shock ...egular economy.

...committee agreed, ...ecommend that the ...adopted tax be ap... ...period of 20 years, ...ugh five years, giv... ...griculture 20 years ...to world competi...

...ippine commodities ...e especially sensi... ...partment tax" have ...aided for a gentler ...ough a graduated ...system.

...gressional observ... ...a sharp battle be... ...ndlers concerned, ...ed, it is on the po... ...national side that ...the future of the ...really be decided.

...s Take Schedule

...ments are expected ...ntinued American ...the Philippines ulti... ...the United ...omic and perhaps ...ntest with Japan. ...ex contend that the ...would sever all re... ...the Philippines as ...ible.

...ation of American ...the Far East also ...since it may be ...thorwal from the ...y make the United ...class power in the ...

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...orilla Takes ...n Stride Now

...ily trained gorilla ... seems to be tak... ...ic attitude toward ...'s famous Zoo. ...er emotional ma... ...eased when Bill ...trainer and con... ...took a week's ...

...sie refused to eat ... was not present ... This time, how... ...ed her daily ra... although she was ...

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

So many people want to know why I didn't get married. One answer is—just look at me. You've heard before that there are only two women in every man's life—the one he marries and the one he loves. That's the reason I still love women. I don't concentrate like I use to though. I started to marry a little girl up there at Marion one time. She looked like an angel when she use to sing in the choir but one day she went in swimmin' out there at Meadow's Mill Pond and the minute I seen her, my love was gone. She was bowlegged—from the knees up. And you know I didn't suspect that. Don't guess I had much imagination.

I watched a whole lot of them that did get married and seeing how unhappy they was, I says to myself, "Joe, you better look out. Remember what King Solomon said, 'Better to live at Marion by yourself in a cornrib than stay at the Lamar Hotel with a brawling woman.'" Some excuse 'em by saying they is nervous or they got indigestion or need a dose of Black Draught. I know that there is just as good fish in the sea as ever come out of it but I ain't never seen none of 'em what was in the sea. Gettin' married must be for other people but it ain't for me. No Sir!

It's just like the two fellows up here in Kemper who found a dead man in the woods and knocked on a farmer's door and said: "Say, we found a dead man down in the hollow and come up here to see if it was you." It liked to have scared that farmer to death. So the farmer said, "Did he have a red flannel shirt on?" and they said, "Yep." The farmer got scared then sure 'nough and he said, "Did he have gray brogans on?" And they said "Sure did." Then the farmer said, "I sure was dressed like that, did he have No. 10 brogans on?" And they "Yes-sir!" And the farmer said, "Thank God it ain't me."

But,
"Solomon was wise
Listen to pretty lies
And loved to hear them told—
Some when he was young,
But more when he got old."

King David and King Solomon
Led many, many lives;
King David and King Solomon
Had many, many wives;
But when old age crept over them,
Their conscience got the qualms
And King Solomon wrote the proverbs
And King David wrote the Psalms."

Joe Naylor loved when he was young,
But he never stayed to tarry.
He loved 'em and left 'em.
Where he loved 'em.
And didn't take time to marry.
But now that he's gettin' kinder old,
Like Solomon, King of the Jews,
He don't write proverbs
Or things like that;
But he writes for the Courier-News."

Vienna Scholar Happy To Study At Oklahoma U.

The turn of events in Europe today made Dr. Lilly Lorentz happy that she left Vienna to come to the United States.

Dr. Lorentz landed in the United States with $5 and a year's scholarship at the University of Oklahoma.

The daughter of a Sudeten-German soldier who died before the World war, Dr. Lorentz was reared and educated in Vienna, and at the end of four years' study at the University of Vienna she received a Doctor's Degree in chemical physics.

Four years after her graduation she worked in the Vienna movie industry, although she received no pay.

"With more than 2,000,000 people living in Vienna and many thousands of university graduates without employment," Dr. Lorentz explained, "I was glad to find work with Dr. J. Rud Nielsen in of a salary."

Dr. Lorentz has a year's research fellowship in physics at the university here where she will work with Dr. J. Rud Nielsen in the field of "Raman spectra," continuing a study begun in Vienna.

Although her plans beyond the year are indefinite, she will remain in the United States, she said. She will be a candidate for a Doctor's Degree in physics from the university here in June.

PENSION PLANS TAKE 4 FORMS IN OHIO DRIVES

Thousands of Ohioans, dreaming of Utopia-like old age, now are clamoring to the support of four "$30-a-week" pension movements, similar to California's.

Four such schemes ... ing this state of 6,000,000 ... in the words of Howard Cranmer, ... Joseph T. Ferguson, ... a hard enough time ... a month state pe... small group of aged." ... of three move... ments i... set up headquarters in Cleveland.

The differences seem to involve mostly the day of the week the pensions would be paid.

Dr. Frank H. Fagan, a dentist identified formerly with the Townsend plan, heads the "Ohio Recovery Plan," promising to pay $30 every Wednesday to all non-working persons past 50. "We are getting thousands of letters from all over the state," Dr. Fagan said, describing the response to his plan.

Another Thursday Pay Day

The General Welfare League under Edward L. Lansing, of Cleveland, would pay off every Thursday.

The Ohio Welfare Council's "Ohio Plan," proposed to pay $30 a week to everyone past 50 with no means of support.

The fourth organization is known as "Thirty Every Thursday Inc.," and promises just that.

Ferguson, criticizing the plans as "impractical" and "not even good vote-getters," has proposed that the Ohio legislature place them all under the jurisdiction of the state securities division to investigate their feasibility.

"It would prevent the fleecing of old pensioners by get-rich-quick schemers, and the exploitation of the poor by either dreams or rogues," he declared.

The Federal social security board had told President Roosevelt that enactment of such "crackpot pension schemes" would throw the nation into an economic turmoil "comparable to the disastrous post-war inflation period in Germany."

Would Use Scrip

Dr. Fagan's "Ohio Recovery Plan, patterned after California's pension plan, is typical of the schemes in Ohio. Under the dentist's plan, every non-working Ohioan past 50 would receive $30 weekly in scrip from the state.

Everyone holding any scrip would be required on a designated day each week to affix a 2-cent stamp to each dollar. In a year, with 52 stamps representing $1.04 attached to every dollar, each batch of scrip would be retired. The stamps thus would have returned to the original dollar to the state, along with 4 cents for administrative costs.

Hence, someone has figured out, for the first week, and even the second and third, the state theoretically might be able to absorb the $9,000,000 in scrip which would be paid out to the 300,000 recipients estimated by Dr. Fagan.

But, the same mathematician calculated, in 52 weeks there would be $468,000,000 worth of scrip circulating, or $9,000,000 worth for each of the 52 weeks. Multiplying the $468,000,000 by two cents, the result is $9,360,000—the sum that would have to be paid out for stamps on the designated day each week.

That matches the weekly $9,000,000 payment to the pensioners, plus the weekly $360,000 in administrative expenditures. Additionally, state-wide expenditure for stamps would continue at that figure every week thereafter.

According to Dr. Fagan, it does not make much difference what the $9,360,000 every week for stamps. All who do so, he points out, would in effect be paying out the money received by the pensioners for work. They also would be paying the administrative costs.

Financial experts point to the assertion that $1 a week does not create new wealth. It taxes those who buy the stamps nearly $500,000,000 a year, they say.

They see this gloomy future:

The pensioners, experts figure, would spend the scrip immediately, thus precipitating a crisis, with merchants, individuals and banks trying to unload before the time for attaching the stamps. (Banks in California have been forbidden to accept scrip).

Merchants who were compelled to purchase stamps believe that they would have to hike prices to cover costs. The result would be inflation, because each week the scrip would buy less.

Thus, the pensioners spent the scrip as fast as they got it, as it is believed they would, the merchants would be left holding it and would have to use efforts to buy going bankrupt in the end. Federal and local governments, if forced to accept scrip for taxes, soon would get no other revenue.

'Sweet Tooth' Declared To Indicate Sobriety

A girl who wants a sober husband should marry a man with a "sweet tooth."

Sir Edward Mellanby, British nutrition authority, said in a lecture that the chances of a man who eats chocolates and sweet desserts with enthusiasm becoming a heavy drinker are remote.

"You usually find that those who drink alcohol leave chocolates and sweets alone, and vice-versa," he said.

Blond Beauty From Italy

Rare as the old coins of Caesar is blond beauty in Italy. Isa Miranda was a typist in Milan until a beauty contest started her to Hollywood. There for a year she has worked patiently perfecting her English. Now she is ready to star in "Hotel Imperial," in which she plays the part of a slavey. Honey-colored hair tops her luscious pink and white complexion.

WOMAN JUDGE PROVES THAT SUCCESSFUL CAREER AND A HAPPY MARRIAGE DO MIX

Proof that a successful career and a happy marriage do mix is found in the life of Judge Jeanette G. Brill, one of the two women judges in the Magistrates' Courts in the City of New York. Taking time off from both today to tell us discuss her thirty years in the profession of law, she said:

"A woman is of much greater interest to her family when she has a career than when she simply leads a cloistered existence in the home."

Judge for nine years, wife of a successful lawyer, and mother of two law school graduates, she is enthusiastic about the place of women on the bench.

"Women judges have a deeper understanding of domestic and adolescent problems especially if they are married. A woman sitting on the bench goes beyond the mere charge that is found in the complaint," she explained.

Judge Brill has instituted a bit of domestic problem during her sessions of court and often gives advice not found in the statutes.

A young woman described by Judge Brill as "beautiful" once emerged from a beauty parlor, her hair waved, nails manicured, powdered and painted . . . appeared in court on the charge of assaulting a relief investigator.

"I have three children and we were starving. I got so mad at her I just beat her up," the woman told Judge Brill.

"Now, madam, you weren't starving. You look as if you just came from a beauty parlor," Judge Brill admonished.

To the woman's reply that the make-up only cost ten cents, Judge Brill said, "But that ten cents would have bought food and gone a long way to keep you from starving."

This was an unusual case. Judge Brill says, as her general advice to women is to look as beautiful as they can, even though they must forego some little luxuries. "Beauty is a woman's greatest asset but she should use discretion in applying her make-up," Judge Brill added.

Problems of the "forgotten youth," those from 16 to 20 years of age, are Judge Brill's chief concern now.

"Their problem is the biggest one confronting the administration of justice today. Instead of trying to help them, they are arrested and sent to institutions to mingle with hardened criminals," she said.

In co-operation with Dean E. George Payne of the School of Education of New York University, Judge Brill has written a book, "The Adolescent Court and Crime Prevention," which deals with cases she has had during her years on the bench.

Judge Brill advocates the placing of first offenders under supervision rather than sending them to institutions. Out of 238 cases so treated, only 11 per cent of the offenders have been returned to the court for subsequent violations of the law.

She knows the problems of the delinquent youths as she was born on the lower East side of Polish immigrant parents and her first cases were defending those who were unable to pay for legal aid. It was on one of these cases that time off from both today to tell us Abraham Brill. They were married soon after the conclusion of the case.

Judge Brill collects Chinese furniture and art in her spare time and is an amateur designer. "Everyone should have a hobby. It will keep the mind occupied and out of mischief. I advocate the adoption of a hobby for all the delinquent adolescents who come before me. That will keep their time occupied and them out of mischief," she said.

She is active in the Child Guidance Clinic at Brooklyn, having been president for the last ten years, is a member of the Women's Athletic Club, the Brooklyn Community Service League, the Women's City Club, and is a past president of the Woman's Bar Association. But with all these outside interests, she always makes it a point to be home for dinner with the family.

"My family and the understanding of the problems of today they have given me are responsible for my success as a judge," she said today.

Just to keep up with her family, she went to night school at the New York University and was given a degree of Bachelor of Science in Sociology and Psychology in 1926.

She was Deputy Attorney General of New York from 1923 to 1925 but still believes that her work as a judge has been the most interesting part of her career.

"No two days are ever the same but I always try to 'temper justice with mercy,'" she said.

Scenic Beauty Once Ignored By Americans

Americans love nature more now, when there is less of it, than they did 100 years ago, National Park Service writers concluded after discovering the manuscript the Rev. R. Davidson wrote in 1836 after visiting Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

"The Americans are accused of being more indifferent to the cultivation of the lore of nature than Europeans," he said in a paper read before the Kentucky Historical Society of Louisville.

"They are less fond of exercise in the open air; they more seldom diversify the monotony of business . . . by rural excursions; . . . and as to the rude magnificence of nature's scenery, and the bold beautiful features, the picturesque or the stupendous, which her hand has flung over the western continent, the mass of our citizens are comparative strangers to marvels, the bare description of which captivates all Europe . . ."

BRITAIN AND FRANCE ACCELERATE REARMING AFTER 'MUNICH PEACE'; GERMANY AND ITALY FAR AHEAD

FRANCE TRAINS FIRE FIGHTERS AS ARMY MEN

Fire engines don't have sirens in France. But if you hear a queer loud donkey's hee-haw in Paris you'll know the brass hats are on the run.

Firemen wear natty uniforms, shining brass helmets like those of old-time cavalry Hussars in France. Tearing down the street on their engines an onlooker would imagine they were on military parade, for the French fireman is a soldier, included in a special corps of the French army.

There are 400,000 firemen in France, but only about a third are professionals and belong to the army, the remainder are irregulars or volunteers. Professional fireman's units exist in all large towns and cities, and participate in all military parades. But all firemen are organized on a centralized system and commanded in military fashion. They have military formations, the regular heirarchy of corporals, non-coms and officers. Each group composed of more than 25 is obliged by law to have a chief brass-hat with an officer's title.

President Names Officers

The president of the republic, besides his other tasks, is also required by the same law to name all the officers of the French fire corps. The secretaries who do this work for the president report endless litigation over the naming of officers in the villages where the units are composed of volunteers. There is no trouble with the cities, the men are paid and do as they are ordered without too much squabbling.

There are 14,249 voluntary fire corps in France, each corps representing the entire unit for a town or village. They are grouped by regions and centralized by a national fireman's organization which is directly under the control of the army. Insurance, old-age pensions, technical instruction are assured to all members through the national organization. The professional firemen belong to their local military units and receive the same salary, treatment and benefits as members of the paid regular army.

The present centralized, militarized structure of the French national fire-fighting organization was an outgrowth of the national crisis precipitated when universal conscription was declared in 1881.

Cannot Avoid Service

The Fireman's Association became the sole voluntary section of the army. Under this system no one can avoid service in the local fire department. As the professional military firemen's units exist in all cities and large towns only these remained in service during wartime, but the fire fighting apparatus called for no change because of wartime mobilization. Local units in villages and townships were brought up to strength by to standard size by the appointment by military commanders of men from the reserve classes who thus obtained military training.

Today, with the threat of planes and bombing in warfare, the danger of fire in regions to the rear during wartime has become grave. The French, in their preparations for any possible war are reorganizing their fire force. Professional units are being created in all strategic places whatever their size.

Mobilization Plan Considered

The government is considering a plan submitted by military engineers to provide each municipalities lacking proper equipment to meet large scale fires and are arranging for the placing of motorized equipment within reach of the smallest village, by regional subdivision. It is likely that this plan will remain in the files until the mobilization order is required, but it then would be executed rapidly as part of the giant scheme to put the entire nation on a defensive war footing to meet modern methods of attack.

Quote as the military structure of fire fighting appears today to the tourist it will mean a real benefit in event of war. And France hopes that it will reduce the risks which her citizens, particularly women, children and old people, would face should the experiences of Spain and China be repeated here.

DRAINAGE SURVEY MAPPED

According to Hon. Joe Folse, executive director of the Mississippi Planning Commission, the main engineering office of the drainage survey to be made in Mississippi has been established at Greenwood. This unit will deal with the problems in the Delta and all counties lying west of the main line of the Illinois Central railroad, states Mr. Folse, to establish an additional unit, probably at Tupelo, to cover the territory east of the Illinois Central railroad and north of the A. and V. Railroad. A detail unit of the survey, which will be confined to Junior drafting and the compilation of basic data, will be located in the Pythian Castle on President Street, Jackson, Mississippi.

Pershing Honored

Like many another city in France, the town of Saint-Die remembers with gratitude and affection the coming of the "Yanks" in the World War. So recently, Saint-Die honored General John J. Pershing and through him the American Expeditionary Force which he commanded, by making him an honorary citizen. Lieutenant Rogers, and militarily alert as ever, General Pershing is shown about to be armed at the Hotel de Ville by Emile Perrin, Mayor of Saint-Die, and Jules Fabel, Deputy of Saint-Die, during the ...

College States Faith Concepts

Century-old Beloit College, Wisconsin has plunged itself into a declaration of principles covering the tenets of its faith as it applies to college life, to academic research.

The declaration is an attempt to educe trustees "in an attempt to phrase the meaning and purpose of Beloit College in the terms of today" and to formulate the faith as professors or her early founders.

Dr. Irving Maurer, president of the college, declared that a beloved "teaching by strange terms," it is "most reassuring for an educational institution like century-old Beloit College than to attempt for the fundamental concepts of Christianity."

The tenets adopted by the trustees are:

1. A Christianity unconstrained by nationalism or sectarianism.

2. An integrity of purpose and performance steadfast against expediency or exploitation.

3. A tolerance of spirit that will perpetuate freedom in thought, work, worship, speech, press, or academic research.

4. A government by consent of the governed, constitutionally expressed.

Adoption of the declaration by Beloit, one of the oldest colleges in the Middle West, was believed to be the first action of its kind taken by any educational institution in the United States.

"Our college really stand for these principles and it is high time that they remind the world that they do," said Dr. Maurer, adding that the declaration of principles is "an expression of a fact not very well recognized." The fact, he said, is that colleges of Beloit's type truly strive to represent the democratic ideal.

"Disbelief of regimentation is in our blood," the president said. "We believe that a real government demands independent people thinking and acting in the light of their best knowledge. Like our New England forgders, we believe in that kind of independence based on spiritual ideals.

"It is time that people recognize the importance of keeping promises—it is time again that we get away from expediency—and do our duty whether it pays or not. We need to recognize the American device of constitutional development rather than violence."

Great Britain and France are entering the world's most furious armaments race under an unprecedented handicap.

Not only have the dictatorial partners—Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy—picked up a tremendous lead in aerial armaments but they have made striking improvements in anti-aircraft guns and have gained on the traditional naval superiority of the two great democratic powers.

The prospects are not at all pleasing from the viewpoint of Britain and France, regardless of the fact that their superior resources may win out in the long run. Rearmament on a vast scale will require terrific concentration of effort in both nations. It means great strain on national economic structures. It necessarily involves constant political dangers.

But the course has been chosen. After the "peace of Munich" Britain and France had no choice but to re-arm and the immediate cry for protection centered on aerial armament defense and counter-attack. Germany admittedly had a five-year start. Italy was powerfully armed in the air. Great Britain and France might catch up by a great effort in building, several years but by purchases in the United States

but that was only part of the ...

The British and French suddenly discovered that they were going to be much more naval power, too. From London came reports that the 1939 British naval expansion program would include at least one more battleship, several cruisers, two flotillas of destroyers and a new motor torpedo boats.

In Paris the naval expert of the Petit Parisien disclosed that the end of the year would find the naval advantage over the German and Italian fleets more would stop to 35 per cent unless the democratic powers should speed up the construction of their fleets. They pointed to the fact that Britain and France in the past have maintained combined fleets that were 50 per cent more than the total German and Italian naval forces.

The ... British French fleets ... ships ... Pat ... attempts at ... according to ... these ... are in the ... 484,142 ... 160,000 ... 90,000 ... 80,000 ... 70,000 ... 60,000 ... 50,000 ... 40,000 ... 30,000 ... 20,000 ... 10,000 ... 5,000 ... 2,000 ... 1,000 ... 500 ... 100 ... 50 ... 10 ... 5 ... 1 ...

... Britain and France ... the ... Navy ... Britain ... Britain ... Britain

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
Room 210
Pythian Building
Box 745

THANK YOU, HITLER

BRUCE BLIVEN

Practically speaking, European immigration to the United States stopped more than a decade ago, but of late we have been receiving a small number of extraordinary immigrants. They are refugees from a German homeland where life became unendurable because of conflict with the fanatics and gangsters who control the State. We Americans owe a profound debt of gratitude to Hitler for making possible this enrichment of our collective life.

There is, for example, Dr. Albert Einstein, now of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, whose theory of relativity has pushed back the frontiers of man's thought as no other contribution of this generation has done. Thank you, Hitler, for Dr. Einstein. And thank you for Thomas Mann, one of the few authentic intellectual giants of our day. Thank you for Ernst Toller, brilliant playwright; for Max Reinhardt, a great theatrical producer and director; for George Grosz, artist; for Vicki Baum, popular novelist and playwright; for Elisabeth Bergner, certainly one of the world's two or three greatest actresses today.

Among many other illustrious Germans driven from their fatherland by the Nazis and now permanently resident in America, we have Dr. Otto Klemperer, conductor of symphony orchestras; Julius Ehrlich, composer; and Bruno Eisner, pianist. We have Dr. Wilhelm Frei, famous dermatologist; Dr. Richard Goldschmidt, brilliant biologist and geneticist, known for his work in the field of sex determination; Dr. Carl Lange, bacteriologist; and Dr. Siegfried Loewe, pharmacologist, famous for his work on the male sex hormone.

Their cultural contribution is of course beyond any possible valuation in dollars and cents, but even if we look at the matter merely as capitalized earning power, the wealth they represent goes a long way toward paying Germany's defaulted post-war debt to us.

TROUBLES

A Meridianite speaks on troubles—"It looks like all the troubles I have come from some source outside myself and are not of my own making. A friend of mine rushed in to see me the other day—we have been neighbors for years. We belong to the same church and lodge. 'I loaned you ten dollars one time,' he said. 'I've got to take my boy to New Orleans for a medical examination. I need $25. The train leaves in 30 minutes.' Well, I had just paid my insurance premiums and had borrowed money against my next pay day. I didn't have it. My friend won't speak to me now and his wife is mad at my wife. I've lost a good friend. In his eyes I'm an ungrateful skunk and an unappreciative hypocrite.

"I gave my daughter $5 to pay the light and gas bill. On her way down town, she had one of the tires on the car pumped up. Blowout—new tire.

"A friend rushes up. 'You know you are a member of the so and so lodge. Bill Jones is going fishing and you will have to take His place. It's only 50 pages for you to memorize. You can do that tonight. Remember the degree goes on promptly at 8 tomorrow night. The grand exalted king of the universe will be there to criticize the work.' And I had made a date to take my wife to the movies and now she's mad. And the sad part of it all is there seems to be nothing you can do about it. I guess other people have the same experiences but it is disconcerting."

Yes, brother.

BIRDS RETURN

Elsewhere, not here, my feet shall go—
Tomorrow and tomorrow's morrow—
This amber, thrusting through blue snow
Once grew upon the edge of sorrow,
For here,
Last year,
I brought a whirring patridge down.
Something about this mottled brown
Of withered grass depresses me:
Here forever, I shall see
Life crumpling, slantwise to the ground:
Forever, I shall hear the rasping sound
Of gasping breath and see the dumb surprise
Escaping from a wild bird's eyes.
Here,
Last year,
This happened—then did I know
That amber thrusting through blue snow
Would fill my heart with sorrow,
So tomorrow, and tomorrow's morrow,
I shall avoid this snowy hill,
So strangely vocal, deathly still.

OUR AGE

This is an age of speed, but a hurry-up age doesn't require us to hurry-up people. I've seen motorcar drivers who insist upon being the car—on a long hill they lean forward, jaws set, muscles strained, and work hard. They think they're speeding things up; but we can speed things only with skill, and skill is acquired slowly and patiently. Racing motorcars and airplanes aren't driven by tense, hurried men, but by calm and skillful ones. Fast thinkers grow from painstaking students and careful observers.

Looking at life from a pitcher's box, I don't think we have to break our necks to keep up. If I should let the yells of the grandstand panic me into hasty action, I'd get tense and shoot wild. There's a great difference between handling a ball and being one. Baseball is a fast game, but you've got to slow down to play it. And life is that way, too, I think.—Carl Hubbell.

THANKS FRED

Boards of supervisors at their sessions on the first Monday in November will fix tax levies for the current year. If the levies are higher it will be in most instances due to the demands of citizens for more of the gim-cracks and furbelows of government. In this connection, keep uppermost in your mind this admonition: Never vote for a bond issue on the assurance of anybody that it will not cause an increase of the tax levy. It will.—Fred Sullens.

"NONE SO BLIND . . .!"

On file in Lauderdale County is a petition to the Board of Supervisors which reads in part as follows: "Respectfully petitions that this body set aside the above described tract of land as a bird sanctuary or game preserve for the preservation of the wild-life of every description of Lauderdale County and that your petitioner, be authorized to post signs on the said land as follows: 'Game preserve and Bird Sanctuary of Lauderdale County—Set aside by Board of Supervisors.' Respectfully submitted this 27th of October, 1938—R. L. Harvey."

The Courier-News feels that our Board of Supervisors will grant this petition to Mr. Harvey and feels also that they realize the importance of this unselfish gesture and its great import to this county. Various owners of land adjoining that of Mr. Harvey will file similar petitions and soon Lauderdale County will have one of the largest game preserves in the country. This movement, we believe, is destined to spread to other counties over the state and possibly to other states in the South. Who knows? "Great oaks from little acorns grow!"

Aside from all other considerations, little do we realize that the destruction of our birds alone is costing this country the appalling sum of eight hundred million annually. And cruelty, indifference to the claims of man and birds and beasts, strikes back upon the cruel and indifferent.

Someone might ask, "Why spend your time in protecting the lives of our wild things when there is no such unemployment and the world's mind is still filled with thoughts of war—why not concentrate all your efforts on helping humanity?" One would be tempted to answer that by saying, "humanity's sufferings are so essentially humanity's fault, the outcome of its weakness, shortsightedness, stupidity, injustice and endless human failings, while animals and birds have never done and can never do any real wrong, that therefore we feel more inclined to leave humanity to solve its own problems," that nevertheless is not the real answer. The real answer is this:

There will always be war, there will always be unemployment, until each and every one of us has learnt to appreciate the true value of life; until the strong are ready and willing to use their strength in helping the weak, instead of dominating them and suppressing them; until—most important of all—Power no longer stands for that which is grasping and greedy, but knows compassion for the powerless; and animals and birds being so entirely at our mercy, it is through them first that this harmonious state of affairs can be brought about. For he who has the care of the defenseless at heart is incapable of hurting any living thing. It is not fancy, but sound fact, that you can judge a person's character more accurately by his treatment of God's creatures than by any other means.

When the principles that motivated Mr. Harvey's petition are masters of the soul's of men, the day of violence, strife, class hatred, race prejudice, and war, is done, and governments and social institutions will have been established on foundations that will abide. No more sacred trust is committed to the parents of today and to the teachers of our public schools than this. When the fair fruitage of this work issues in that better day that is before us, to them, more than to any others, will be due the golden crown of praise.

YOUR PART

"In the increasingly critical matter of bringing the national budget into balance, after seven successive deficits which have more than doubled the public debt, there is too much willingness to expect a miracle in Washington. The president cannot bring the budget into balance, nor can the financially conservative members of congress, without the effective support of public opinion in all sections of the country. A very large part of the money which the treasury distributes goes straight into the hands of politically important groups of voters who have come to believe that they have a properly vested interest in the continuation of such spending. The influence of these groups can be checked only by a demonstration of the fact that the prevailing sentiment of the country is actually in favor of retrenchment.

"This situation was plainly in the mind of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor when he said recently that while there are signs that a large part of the American public realizes the necessity of a balanced budget, we can still 'be a little discouraged when, in the face of these urgent demands in the national interest, we observe the reluctance of special areas, industries and economic groups to remove as much as one foot from the trough.' In the scramble for federal funds the claims of one group are used to bolster the claims of every other group.

"The price of a balanced budget is a larger measure of self-reliance on the part of individual citizens and local communities in the solution of their problems. The Roosevelt administration can perform no miracles; but it can do much more to encourage the development of this individual and local self-reliance than it has done in recent years. It can halt the centralization of authority in Washington. It can move to restore power and responsibility to the states and municipalities. It can discourage the notion that wealth can be produced by making laws about it, and that we can all grow richer if we do less work. It can preach the sound, old-fashioned doctrine that it is the duty of citizens to support their government and not the duty of the government to support its citizens."

FIRE-PILLARS OF AMERICA

(BENJAMIN FRANKLIN—1706-1790)

What a rich contribution was Franklin's to the establishment of these United States! And not only the physical structure but the mental and spiritual as well. Long before the war for independence was begun, his life and works were examples of what a new world citizen should be and do. And through the medium of his writings (besides his other journals, pamphlets, etc., his Poor Richard's Almanac appeared for some twenty-five consecutive years), he implanted in those eager Colonial minds the principles of right citizenship which made his life sublime.

But his life followed naturally upon his philosophy. He believed in a Supreme Being, One that "governs in the affairs of man" and aids also in the rise of a nation. He believed, too, in a law of justice, and the perfectability of man through his own efforts to acquire added knowledge and virtue.

No other man of his age, or since, rose to eminence in so many diversified departments and without the aid of organized institutions of learning, like universities. He was author, printer, publisher, musician, linguist, Freemason of hgh influence, educator, statesman, inventor, empirical scientist, philanthropist, organizer, philosopher, diplomat.

He was the only man who signed-all four of the most important documents in American history: Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Treaty of Alliance with France, Treaty of Peace with England. No wonder his biographer Fay calls him "the father of his country," and many consider him the greatest American.

Viewing Franklin and his accomplishments even from the more advanced standards of today, he was a very great man: viewing him from the standards of his own day, when America was primitive and undeveloped, he was one of earth's mighty spiritual leaders, a fire-pillar to light the way for America to contribute nobly towards the Universal Brotherhood of men and nations.

FORGOTTEN THINGS

Suppose there should suddenly be dumped into man's conscious mind a small part of what he had forgotten: Out of all his past, ten million faces would surge up from darkness into a dreadful glare; a vast murmur of voices would gather out of silence and grow until it built pandemonium in his skull. In that sea of faces he would not find the few that had been dear to him; voices he had loved would be drowned in rapid chatter. The few good books he had read would be smothered under the ten thousand bad. Worst of all, he would search in vain among the trivialities, the broken purposes, and the weak surrenders of his own past for that ideal self of which his weak memory had allowed him complacently to dream.—Odell Shepard.

THE CHEMISTRY OF MAN

A man weighing 140 pounds contains enough fat for seven cakes of soap, carbon for 9000 pencils, phosphorous to make 2,200 match heads, magnesium for one dose of salts, iron to make one medium-sized nail, sufficient lime to whitewash a chicken coop, enough sulphur to rid one dog of fleas, and water to fill a 10-gallon barrel.—Dr. F. E. Lawson.

THE THINKER

Back of the beating hammer by which the steel is wrought,
Back of the workshop's clamor, the seeker may find a thought;
The thought that is ever master of iron and steam and steel;
That rises above disaster, and trumples it under heel.
Back of them stands the schemer—The Thinker—who drives things through,
Back of the job the Dreamer, who's making the dream come true. —Anon.

Any fool can stand upon a hill in the country and be aware that grass is up and trees have begun to bud; but in the city spring is served a la carte rather than in heaping portions. Back of my farm lie heavy woods, yet none of these trees appeals to me so deeply as a scrubby sapling which grew in the back yard of my house in New York—when a tree digs its roots down among water pipes and gas mains and thrusts its way up through dust and cinders, that's something. I sometimes think that never blooms a tulip quite so red as that which shows its head in a Park Avenue flower bed between the traffic. We Manhattan nature lovers love her best because we know so little about her.

If I were founding a university—and I say this in all seriousness—I would found first a smoking room; then a dormitory. Students must live together in a rational and comfortable way. They must eat in a big hall, with oak beams across the ceiling and stained glass in the windows and a shield or tablet here and there upon the wall, to remind them of the men who went before them. Then, after the dormitories, when I had a little money in hand, I would establish a descent reading room and a library. After that, if I still had some money I couldn't use, I would get some textbooks and hire a professor.—Stephen Leacock.

Do not be inaccessible. None is so perfect that he does not need at times the advice of others. He is an incorrigible ass who will never listen to any one. Even the most surpassing intellect should find a place for friendly counsel. Sovereignty itself must learn to lean. There are some that are incorrigible simply because they are inaccessible: They fall to ruin because none dares to extricate them. The highest should have the door open for friendship; it may prove the gate of help. A friend must be free to advise, and even to upbraid, without feeling embarrassed.—Gracian.

The experience of the ages that are past, the hopes of the ages that are yet to come, unite their voices in an appeal to us; they implore us to think more of the character of our people than of its numbers; to look upon our vast natural resources, not as tempters to ostentation and pride, but as means to be converted, by the refining alchemy of education, into mental and spiritual treasures—and thus give to the world the example of a nation whose wisdom increases with its prosperity, and whose virtues are equal to its power.—Horace Mann.

We can achieve the utmost in economies by engineering knowledge; we can conquer new fields by research; we can build plants and machines that shall stand among the wonders of the world but, unless we put the right man in the right place, unless we make it possible for our workers and executives alike to enjoy a sense of satisfaction in their jobs as well as that feeling of personally contributing to the well-being of society which springs from the knowledge of a good job well done, unless we do all these things, our efforts will have been in vain.—Edward R. Stattinius, Jr.

The social unit is the independent individual; the more individual and independent he is the more able is he to cooperate, and the stronger the society he creates. Cooperation is possible only amongst independent individuals; amongst others there may be regimentation but no creative cooperation. Society is a vast, natural, complex, intentional and yet largely unconscious cooperation amongst those able to stand on their own, and, in the exigencies of life, lend a hand.—W. J. Cameron.

The right mental attitude is better than "money in the bank." If you allow your mental wardrobe to become depleted with thoughts of futility, despair and defeat, you are much poorer than you would be with a hole in your coat. The hole in your coat easily can be repaired, but the damage to your mental attitude is not so easily mended. The only way to accomplish that end is to train and prepare yourself for the day when your chance to make good comes suddenly. You owe it to yourself to be ready. It is the American way. —M. K. T. Employees Magazine.

Courtesy is really nothing more than a form of friendliness. It is amazing what a warming influence it can have on an otherwise dreary world. It has been said that a rise of one degree Fahrenheit in the mean annual temperature of the globe would free both polar regions from their ice. It is thrilling to contemplate what frigidity might be dispelled in the world of human relations if people made just a little better effort to be friendly.—M. Bartos.

The all-round liberally educated man, from Palaeolithic times to the time when the earth shall become a cold cinder, will always be the same, namely, the man who follows his standards of truth and beauty, who employs his learning and observation, his reason, his expression, for purposes of production, that is, to add something of his own to the stock of the world's ideas.—H. F. Osborn.

A cheery friendliness will win many pleasant acquaintances. Such contacts may or may not ripen into a genuine friendship, but nevertheless they play a very real part in life. Paths may cross but once, but the happy give-and-take interest adds something very satisfying to the art of living.—Better Way.

THE WORLD AROUND
Surveyed By GAULT MacG

With the capture of Canton by the Japanese, events in China appear to be following the pattern forecast by Cheiro, the famous astrologer. "In the end," he wrote in 1928, "all the foreign powers will be cleared out of the East, and China and Japan as united nations will control that part of the globe."

"If the Sino-Japanese conflict ends as Japan wishes," writes in 1938 Yuhei Nashimoto, a Japanese war correspondent, "China will be freed from the shackles of Great Britain, America, France and Soviet Russia. The East will be given a golden opportunity of enjoying freedom and independence."

* * * *

Not before have I seen this statement emerge so plainly from a Japanese pen. There have been plenty of declarations against Soviet Russia but an all-embracing embargo on all foreign enterprise, as Cheiro predicted, and some of us feared, presages a new order in Oriental affairs.

Cheiro's predictions, like most prophecies, have not always worked out literally but he has had a lot of luck. His most notable success was the forecast of the abdication of the Duke of Windsor made at a time when the young man was foot loose and fancy free. The exact words of his prediction were: "It is well within the range of possibility owing to the peculiar planetary influences to which he is subjected, that he will fall a victim of a devastating love affair. If he does, I predict that the Prince will give up everything, even the chance of being crowned, rather than lose the object of his affection."

* * * *

BRITISH ROYAL VISIT

Ever since the announcement a few weeks ago that the new King and Queen of England would pay a visit to Canada next summer, rumors have been rife that this would be followed by a visit to the United States.

Desirable though this might be from many points of view, I understand that the method of approach devised by those interested in promoting the visit, has caused some diplomatic difficulties.

The idea was originally publicised by unofficial Americans connected with the New York World's Fair, and zealous courtiers may be driven if they saw in this an infringement of the unwritten law that a monorch cannot be borrowed for the publicising of commercial ventures.

* * * *

Another unfortunate controversy arose as to whether Mrs. Roosevelt should curtsey to the Queen. When Queen Elizabeth was told about this she smiled and said: "As the visiting lady, I might well have curtsied to her."

But I am able to state authoritatively that this disagreement rest entirely with the British government and that of the United States and so far no official overtures have been made on either side. When Parliament assembles some public statement will probably be made. Until then any talk with reference to the royal visit is premature and wholly speculative.

* * * *

The time is fast approaching when the people of the United States may have to make a far-reaching decision on foreign policy. The question is whether we intend to maintain our position of isolation or whether we will join forces with France and the British Empire for mutual protection and defense.

Though few of us care to face the fact, the Monroe Doctrine already takes care of segments of the British Empire, British Guiana and British Honduras, for example, and President Roosevelt has emphasized that the nation would not stand idly by were Canada attacked.

Indirectly this nation gives similar assurances to France. Quebec, so largely French settled and French speaking, is reassured by such statements, as are also the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, Guadaloupe, Martinique and the mainland of French Guiana in South America.

* * * *

Historically, France is a natural ally of this country. And historically, Great Britain was in large part responsible for the founding and development of the thirteen colonies. Yet there has come a new intense conviction, strengthened by experiences in the World War, that isolation from both nations is the best policy for us. And isolated we have pretended to be despite the French and British interests in the Americas.

But as with all fictions there comes a day when the dream must mate with reality or perish. Isolation for us means isolation from us. If we permanently reject an alliance with France and Great Britain these countries will look elsewhere for friends. Munich was the beginning of the inquest. Something has to be done quickly, or our isolation may be no asset to our national life.

* * * *

A NEW HOMELAND

A new and startling proposal for the settlement of refugees is being discussed in Jewish Nationalist circles in Washington and New York.

This is a plan to acquire three countries in South America to make a permanent colony to absorb the overflow from Palestine. The first to settle there would be the young men trained for an agricultural life who are denied access to the Promised Land be-

cause of quota and political difficulties.

The three countries under consideration are Honduras, Guiana and Dutch Guiana.

* * * *

If this plan is adopted, it is recognized in Washington States would have to be scheme because it would again by the other European nations. soil, and would be a naval base on each

Under United British Guiana and would be acquired by purchase by the themselves. The would be floated as Debt. Part of the be that the Jewish should fund the purchase of the colonists in the Guianas to move out of their own fund, paid for their and French bonds.

The scheme is me, it would be tion in barter.

The United naval base and a new country; France would be standing once country; French lose had many colonists would bonds, and the refugees of Europe at last have a one country.

Those who are interested in the scheme consider it feasible. The the Guianas is not The bush could be given and once the Dutch had left, form the bulk might welcome a plan tradition of descendants of the scheme would be long then it has appe best to reserve

DEFENSE FOR AUS

Australia's defe be strong enough fend the coast raids, keep sea in conjunction forces, will be a navy, submarines and bases zone, according to

By 1941 the navy five modern cruis cruisers, 16 sloops, auxiliary craft, and ward defense w submarine and n on principal ports defenses will be main coastal gu with the navy wi and batteries of and searchlights to protect cities

The army wil and tank corps in sonnel increased to 4000 as equipment is able, and the air prise 17 squadron line strength of serves in proportion nel of 3,000.

Huge stocks of equipment will be all states, and which by then ot ant defense ha squadrons, heavy stations, a motor and extensive mil will be an extr auxiliary base to at Singapore. Gu will be stored at Brisbane and points.

Preparations dromes, with com ing equipment ahead in all strate routes, also with and other beacons in use, which maximum amount ground organizat purposes in an e powerful striking with a wide rang eration in Canber

Annual defens will be $50,000,0 aviation expendi least $7,500,000 a

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Vincent's Bo 5th St.—

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5th St.—

Tom 20th St.—

J. A. Fr

ENT YANKEES GREATEST EVER

of 1928 are about ating as the best esented New York n League.
of 1938 are piling to support the they are a smooth- and more powerful an the last of the ommanded by the gents.

e this subject are There are many ho will never be the Yankees in the of Babe Ruth in Lou Gehrig coming ever be surpassed. but they said the greatest Yankee ever.

ole is Ed Barrow a hand in building and Joe McCarthy, aged three pennant world's champions in years.

ves the current or- the best ever.

ow so much about champions" says at this is the best er handled.

pendent has for ated that the pres- emble has more to an its predecessors. e Boston held out of ten years ago, nance of this sea- le its in June fur- ntrivers for him. Ruppert who rev- ball memories, is give it.

If his present Yankees should happen to lose two consecutive games—something which has not happened in more than two months—the Colonel might not weaken.

In this humble observer's opinion the Yankees this year top all predecessors and here are some of the reasons:

1—It is the best defensive Yankee team, both in pitching and fielding.

2—The flow of power is smoother. Ruth and Gehrig were home run menaces. Any man in the present lineup is likely to hit a homer and that includes a couple of the pitchers.

3—The home run power is greater because more evenly distributed. Five men between them have accounted for 150 homers so far.

4—No other Yankee team ever maintained over a long stretch so high an average of runs driven in.

5—No other Yankee team has ever maintained a batting part of .300 or thereabouts for a stretch of more than two months.

6—Double-play potentialities have increased with Gordon speeding up Crosetti.

7—With Hoag in the lineup the best throwing outfield is presented. Ruth was a good outfielder and a good thrower in his prime, but never as good on either count as Henrich.

8—Gordon improves with experience and even with Gehrig up the infield is as tight as any of its predecessors.

9—There are no cliques on this team; no players hard to handle; no prima donnas and very little of the playboy element. Gordon and Crosetti are the sparkplugs. Youthful talent is constantly freshening the team.

10—Dickey is the outstanding catcher of all Yankee teams. Handles pitchers smoothly and in a pinch is the most dangerous batter in the league.

11—Four starting pitchers who have lost but few games since the team started its rush late in June. And the best relief pitcher in baseball, Johnny Murphy.

12—Strongest in reserves with Glenn and Jorgens to aid Dickey behind the bat and Dahlgren and Knickerbocker as infield reserves. Knickerbocker can play second or short; Dahlgren first or third. Hoag and Powell can be swung into the outfield against left-handed pitching.

13—A pretty fair country manager, in Joseph Vincent McCarthy.

Veterans Keep Santa Clara's Power At Par

Buck Shaw, the silver-thatched football mentor of little University of Santa Clara in California's prune belt is going to find it hard this year to live up to the "miracle man" appellation they've tagged him with after two highly successful football seasons.

Shaw laughs off the "miracle man stuff" and says he's been lucky in the record of two seasons with only one defeat in 18 games, two Sugar Bowl championships — the holiday feature at New Orleans—and recognition as one of the smartest coaches exemplifying the Notre Dame system.

Santa Clara's schedule this year lists some of the toughest football opposition that can be found and Santa Clara's squad goes into action without several men who held first string berths during the 1937 season.

Max Have Three Teams

There are plenty of replacements available, however, and operation on the Bronco system having two or three elevens following them as units calling each into play.

But graduation and other causes have removed such stars as Phil Dougherty, who was a counterpart to Herring of California; Wright of Fordham, and the first-rank centers Dougherty and the Keynan of the Santa Clara defense for three seasons.

Others who have departed are Leo Faraone, Patrick Cipolla and Leslie Cook, regular backs; Ken King Fisher and Chuck Dawkins regular backs. Bernie Brosky, a first string end and Anthony Mazzina of Lou Hannen's scholastics.

Eight veteran linemen met and 17 men who saw service on the front line last year will be available for the season, which opens Oct. 1 against Stanford.

Roche Promising Back

Outstanding in the material reporting to Shaw when practice started was Jack Roche, a junior who may establish himself as one of the school's greatest backs. Bill Gunther and Jim Smith fullbacks, Ray McCarthy and George Hamilton, quarterbacks, and Tom Gilbert, Jim Barlow and Bruno Pellegrini are the ball-carrying blocking veterans. Then there are some outstanding first year men coming up.

A line with Coughlan, Locke Gurney, Schiechl, Clarke, Wolf and Amaho and a backfield of McCarthy, Gilbert, Roche and Gunther looms as the probable first string lineup. That line averages 204 and the backfield quartet 186, with the team average 198, somewhat heavier and therefore possibly slower, than the usual Santa Clara's team.

There isn't one soft spot in the schedule. Following Stanford, beaten twice in a row by Santa Clara, come Texas Aggies, University of San Francisco, St. Mary's of Moraga, and Detroit.

The teams travels to East Lansing for the Michigan State fracas and to Phoenix to play Arizona. Other games will be in the San Francisco area.

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Night Baseball In Philadelphia Still In Doubt

Connie Mack, veteran president-manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, has an "open mind" concerning night baseball and would sanction the idea if it was proposed at the December meetings of the American League at New York.

Mack, who now is 76 said that although he favored night baseball for the major leagues he would not "lobby" for it at the meeting.

"I am convinced that Philadelphia would welcome night baseball," Mack said. "It would give hundreds of thousands of fans who cannot take time off during the day, a chance to see baseball played."

He declared, however, that he was undecided whether night baseball would be inaugurated here, even if approved. "I haven't quite made up my mind yet," he said.

If the Athletics adopt night baseball it would permit the Phillies to play night games. Both teams use Shibe Park as a home grounds, since the Phils relinquished Baker Bowl, and a lighting system would have to be installed.

"The American League conceivably would profit through night ball," Mack continued. "It has been made very successful in the National League, by Brooklyn and Cincinnati, and would mean larger gates for several American League clubs."

Mack, who at the same time said his team again would train at Lake Charles, La., next spring, indicated he thought the American League would continue its opposition to the night game.

MOSBY'S
Milk Means Good Milk
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Southern California Too Hot for Ohio State Footballers

The old jinx that has prevented Ohio State from ever beating a Pacific Coast football team was working full blast when the Buckeyes met the Southern California Trojans at Columbus. Ohio won the statistics, outgaining their Western foes and making fourteen first downs to their five. But the final score read: Southern California 14, Ohio State 7. In the photo above, substitute quarterback Oliver Day tucks in the five dark-shirted Ohio tacklers converged on him.

Town To Build Monument To Casey Jones

A monument to Casey Jones of railroading fame will be erected [illegible] will be erected in memory of a small town at the edge of Southwestern Kentucky where the dead-legendary railroad figure started his career as a tracklayer's helper.

An initial fund of $250 was raised recently at a banquet in Casey Jones' home town, 700 persons paying $1 per plate to attend the affair. A Casey Jones memorial committee has been selected and an old railroad hobby of Casey's has come forward with a picture of the famous locomotive which will be engraved on the monument.

The railroad hero was born Cannonball on a foggy morning John Luther Jones, but his fellow workers dubbed him Casey from the name of the town where he got his start. Later it became Casey Jones.

Leaving the telegrapher's office Casey began to work up in the ranks of railroaders. An engineer at 30, he soon became known as the boy wonder of the railroads. In 1900 he was told to take over the controls of the "Cannonball," fastest train of the time, for the run from Memphis to New Orleans.

Casey's career was ended in April of 1900 when he drove the into the rear of a standing freight train.

According to Sim Webb, Casey's negro fireman on that fatal run, the engineer told Webb to jump when he saw the Cannonball would crash into the freight, while he stayed at the throttle in an effort to save the passengers in the 12 coaches behind. Webb jumped and landed in a clump of bushes only slightly hurt.

Casey himself stayed at his post while the Cannonball telescoped a caboose, two other cars and was halfway through a car of lumber when it stopped. Jones was scalded to death. His body was removed from the wreckage and buried several days later at Jackson, Tenn., in a cemetery near a point where two railroads cross. Through the years engineers have whistled a salute to courageous Jones whenever they pass his grave.

Although Eddie Newton, a song plugger, scored the ballad of Casey Jones and had it published under his name the song really had its beginning in the railroad yards at other section of Memphis, Tenn. A negro in the shops made up the verse other negroes hummed it. It was two years after Jones' death that Newton sealed the song.

Casey's widow lives at Jackson. Neither she nor Webb says they have much patience with inaccuracies of the ballad. Mrs. Jones said her husband did not "kiss his wife at the station door" on his last run as the ballad has it, because Casey started the run from Memphis. Mrs. Jones and her two sons were then living at Jackson.

Ohio State Professor Says Stop All-American Fad

ENDS, TACKLES KEY TO U. S. C.'S ROSE BOWL BID

If some benevolent magnate will endow them up a couple of rugged ends and tackles the University of Southern California football pennant may flutter over the Rose Bowl come New Year's Day.

It is not that those two positions the stuff is there and it is mellow. The backfield is gilt-edged. From guard to center and back to guard the line is first cousin to the immovable object. More important, after two years of research, headman Howard Jones has juiced up his system and applied a fresh coat of paint.

This is Jones' now-or-never year. Since 1925 has U. S. C. teams have lost only 30 games against 101 they have won, 15 of the 30 came in the last four years. The curly wolf known as the alumni already has crossed his threshold and will walk right in at the least provocation.

Only two things appear capable of stopping the war-horse from the gallop that has been evening for four years. One of the divisional weakness is the far ends of the forward wall. The other is the strongest set of opponents in the nation.

Tackles Needed

A Jones-coached team rises or falls on its tackles. Softness here cost the Trojans the Stanford and Notre Dame games last year, when they lost to both by seven points. Stanford is the fifth place in the Pacific Coast Conference. The weakness still is apparent with only Howard Stoecker returning to the left side and Ray George, Phil Gaspar and Bob Fisher to the right.

Flanks also are discouraging. Two three-year regulars have departed. Ray Wehba is the only good blocker, with Ralph Stanley, Bill Fish and Jim Slatter the other top candidates. A few men may be taken from the overstocked backfield and converted to bolster these wings, and, incidentally, revive the once deadly end around sweeps.

Three of the 25 lettermen are centers. They are topped by Capt. Don McNeil, 210 pounds of venom. Anthony Tonelli and Alex Atanasoff, the reserves, can play guard equally well. Harvey Smith was one of the most polished running guards on the coast in 1937. He will be backstopped by Ray Halvorsen while John Thomsen and Ben Sohn, a sophomore, alternate on the right side.

The backfield is the cause of most of the joy Grenville Lansdell at quarter, Andrew Schindler at full and Bob Hoffman and Boyd Morgan at left and right halfs is the present line-up. Lansdell can kick, run and pass. He will be spelled by Doyle Nave and Don Keller, also excellent passers, and Oliver Day, part-time full last year.

Heavy Schedule

Schindler and Angelo Pecciarli both are bothered with trick legs, but will carry most of the fullback duties, along with speedy Bill Sahgster. Other good backs are Rob Peoples, Jack Banta, Joe Sheli and Mickey Anderson, another speedster. There are 13 lettermen in the backfield.

In addition to the conference round-robin, Southern California will face three of the strongest available inter-sectional opponents in Alabama, which opens the season here, Ohio State and Notre Dame.

GOLF UPSETS OF MRS. HILL SPAN 15 YEARS

Friends laughed when Opal Hill said she was going to become a champion golfer, and told her to be her age, which was 30, and forget such ideas. That was 15 years ago, but when Mrs. Hill turned professional recently, she had rounded out a great record of competitive golf.

Mrs. Hill, old enough to be the mother of many of America's best young women stars, her son is older than Patty Berg—still can drive 200 yards, "thread a needle" with her irons and work magic with her putter.

When Mrs. Hill went to work for a sporting goods manufacturer she gave up the long fight to win the Women's National, the most coveted title of all and the only big one she missed. She played in the tournament 14 times and reached the quarter-finals 11 times. Once she was eliminated in the first round.

Shot 66 Once

With her chance for the National gone, Mrs. Hill's memories of long, hard golfing thrills probably will remain the 12-under-par 66 she shot in competition—the woman's world record—and the winning for the third time the Women's Western. The big cup offered for the Western had been in competition since 1903 but no star had been able to win the tournament three times and take permanent possession of the trophy until Mrs. Hill cracked the field wide open in 1929, '31 and '32.

The record 66 came in a match round in the Missouri state tournament at Indian Hills in Kansas City. Shooting from the back tees Mrs. Hill came within one stroke of the course record held by two pros and a crack amateur. The round included a hole-in-one, two other eagles and six birdies. The ace was the first in her career. It came on the third hole and inspired Mrs. Hill to try for a low record.

Mrs. Hill's trophy case contains enough silverware to stock a jewelry store venture and includes mementoes to recall that she won the Trans-Mississippi four or five times, a score of winter tournaments and played on every Curtis Cup team except that of 1938.

The rise of Mrs. Hill from the duh class was rapid. In the Spring of 1923, when she had been playing a few weeks, she entered a tournament to swell the entry list and accommodate the home chairman. She shot 142 for 18 holes, the worst divot digging of the tournament. It so embarrassed her she determined to take lessons. That was when her friends ridiculed the idea. But that Fall she qualified for another tournament with a 92 and won the match play.

Mrs. Hill won the Pinehurst Spring and South two years after she started playing and in doing so beat on successive days Helen Payson, Maureen Orcutt, Glenna Collett Vare and Virginia Van Wie—the big four of golf of that day.

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COLUMBIA VIRGINIA	RUTGERS PRINCETON
FORDHAM ST. MARY'S	S. CAROLINA DUQUESNE
GEORGIA TECH KENTUCKY	SOUTH DAKOTA N. DAKOTA STATE
GONZAGA MONTANA	SOU. CALIFORNIA CALIFORNIA
HARVARD CHICAGO	SOU. METHODIST TEXAS A. & M.
HOLY CROSS TEMPLE	STANFORD WASHINGTON
KANSAS NEBRASKA	SYRACUSE COLGATE
LOUISIANA STATE MISSISSIPPI STATE	TEXAS BAYLOR
MANHATTAN N. C. STATE	TEXAS TECH LOYOLA (N. O.)
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OUR OWN MAGAZINE PAGE

Lovely English Tennis Queen Belies the Theory That Beauty and Sports Are Incompa

Kay Stammers an All-Round Outdoor Girl, But None the Less Feminine and Charming

By JACQUELINE HUNT

LOVELY Kay Stammers, British tennis queen, who has been playing in our national tennis matches at Forest Hills, Long Island, deserves the popular idea that athletes are overly muscular and lend upon exercise all the sports bosses to put much attention to the[ir] face. Miss Stammers proves that [a] girl can be athletic and [a] feminine at the same time.

Kay Stammers, England's ace tennis player is the picture of charm off the courts as well as on. Much of her loveliness lies in the animation of her face and in her coloring—clear creamy skin, dark blue eyes and gold-flecked, light brown hair.

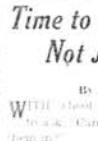
Time to Vaccinate Children Is Not Just Before School Opens

By CLAUD NORTH CHRISMAN, M.D.

WITH school opening, many parents have called my office to ask: "Can I have Johnny or Susy vaccinated if I bring them in?"

Some weeks ago I warned against putting off immunization against infantile with the common diseases of childhood. Children vaccinated now will be in the midst of the [illegible] when [illegible] vaccination when they are [illegible].

The will be easily feverish [illegible] and feel like doing [illegible] but they will be sore and every touch will bring a grimace. And why? Just because [illegible] put off the immunization during vacation, allowing everything to [illegible] till the last minute.



DR. CHRISMAN

We are all pretty much in that way, with babies born on [illegible] vaccinated against small-pox and receiving diphtheria and whooping cough immunization vaccine during the first year. Diphtheria and adenoid and [illegible] teeth should be taken care of. Yet just two weeks before our own children came, when the entire family planned a vacation together, two of my grandchildren were [illegible] with whooping cough! The family vacation had to be curtailed and much pleasure abandoned. All because granddad, who knew better and whose advice they respect, failed to follow postponed having them immunized against the malady.

Nevertheless, I do urge you to take care of the children, especially against smallpox. Don't show your ignorance by scoffing at vaccination.

As recently as four or five years ago more than 500 died of smallpox in a short epidemic in Quebec, and in an epidemic in Denver, a few years ago, almost half of those who contracted the disease died. Those who died had never been vaccinated.

Dr. Victor Heiser writes his book "An American Doctor's Odyssey," after working more than 40 years in the Philippines and in other Eastern lands, and observing thousands of vaccinations among these wild people. Although some of them make a practice of rubbing dirt into the vaccination wounds and repeatedly picking off the scabs to make a large scar, which they consider a mark of distinction, Dr. Heiser never saw a case of severe infection or the loss of an arm, leg or even a finger as the result of vaccination.

Moreover, these people after observing the benefits of vaccination come begging for the protection, because in regions where all have been vaccinated smallpox does not exist. Among neighboring tribes not so protected, smallpox is rampant. They believe what they see—vaccination does prevent smallpox.

Diphtheria, which only a few years ago resulted in the death or permanent invalidism of thousands, can now be prevented, if we only take proper precautions. In Just one section of my own city was attacked by diphtheria and more children died in a week or ten days from it than had died in several years in the same area.

To be continued.

Beauty Tips

QUESTION: "Please suggest a coiffure for me. I am medium height, slender, and have rather fine features. The only irregularity is a pug nose. Can I wear the new up hair-dos?—Rose Mac."

A carefully planned "up" hair arrangement should be youthful and piquant with your nice figure and nice features. Your only worry about your nose is that your hair arrangement should not accentuate the same uptilt in the back.

* * *

EVEN though you can afford the finest of permanent waves and reconditioning treatments before and after, it is not wise to have your hair waved oftener than three times a year. Many women prefer to let the old wave grow out completely before getting a new one and this generally takes from six to eight months.

The Original Americans Knew How to Prepare Good Meals

Corn, Which Was Maize to the Indians, Forms Basis of Many Wholesome Dishes

By JUDITH WILSON

INDIAN SUMMER is here and soon frosty mornings and restless winds will bring red and brown leaves tumbling down. Now is the time to go native and borrow a few cooking ideas from our early Americans, the Indians.

Corn—golden maize to the Indian—forms the basis of many of our dishes. We have the last of the roasting ears, succotash, corn pudding, hominy and hominy grits—the grits to be served with syrup made from the corn itself. There are other fall vegetables that were known to the Indians, too—onions, squash, beans and early pumpkins.

DINNER
Crown Roast of Pork with Stuffing
Seminole Pudding
Baked Onions with Nuts
Cabbage and Apple Slaw
Frosted Spice Cake Cake

SUPPER
Chilled Pineapple Juice
Hominy Grits Saute with Syrup
Country Sausage Cakes
Baked Apples with Cream
Coffee or Tea

The following recipes are strictly modern, but the Indian origin remains:

SEMINOLE PUDDING

1½ pounds sweet potatoes or yams
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon nutmeg
6 tablespoons cream
2 tablespoons butter
1 beaten egg
8 sections canned grapefruit
Sugar

Wash, if firm, smooth - skinned sweet potatoes or yams, cut off the ends and boil in salted water until tender. Peel the potatoes and mash with the seasonings, cream and butter. Fold in the well beaten egg and pour into a buttered casserole. Arrange the grapefruit sections, bite-sized, fashion, on top of the mixture. Dot with butter, sprinkle generously with sugar and bake in a moderate oven until thoroughly heated and the sugar is melted on top. This makes 6 servings.

BAKED ONIONS

24 small onions
2 tablespoons butter
½ cup sliced Brazil nuts
1 tablespoon sugar
½ teaspoon salt
Pepper

Wash and peel the onions. Melt the butter in a baking dish, add the Brazil nuts, sugar, salt and pepper. Add the onions and stir until the onions are coated with the seasonings. Cover tightly and bake in a moderate oven about 1 hour, or until the onions are tender and the nuts golden brown.

HOMINY GRITS SAUTE

Stir 1 cup flour into each cup of hominy grits to be cooked. Pour slowly into boiling, salted water in the top of a double boiler and stir until the mixture starts to thicken. Set over boiling water and cook until the grits is tender and the water absorbed, about 1 hour. Pour into a mold which has been rinsed with cold water. Chill until the mixture is firm. Cut in slices and saute in salad oil or bacon fat until crisp and golden brown. Serve with a pitcher of melted butter and another of dark corn syrup. Crisp bacon or cold cooked country sausage makes a delicious accompaniment.

BREAKFAST BREAD

1 egg
¼ cup sugar
½ cup all-bran
1 cup cornmeal
½ pound bacon, diced
1 cup milk
1 cup flour
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder

Beat the egg and sugar together, add the bran, cornmeal and milk and let stand while you sift together the flour, salt and baking powder. Add to the first mixture and combine well. Pour the batter into a well greased shallow baking pan and sprinkle the diced bacon over the top. Bake in a moderately hot oven about 20 minutes. If the bacon does not brown sufficiently, place the bread under the broiler for a few minutes. This makes 6 servings. Serve with eggs prepared in your favorite manner for a tempting breakfast. Fresh or canned grapefruit or juice might come before and cocoa topped with marshmallows might come after.

Takes Up Duties of Late Cardinal

By TALBOT LAKE

A BOARD of consultors which met after the death of Patrick Cardinal Hayes unanimously elected the Most Reverend Stephen J. Donahue, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, as administrator of the archdiocese. This automatically makes Bishop Donahue spiritual head over 1,000,000 Roman Catholics over an area of 4,717 square miles. At 44, very young for such a position, Bishop Donahue assumes direction of the most wealthy and influential See in the United States.

He is a well-built, striking looking man, with iron-gray hair, a clear eye, and a pleasing voice. Like Cardinal Hayes, he was born in New York City's slum district. He was one of six children.

He attended the Holy Name Parochial School in New York. It is said that the Christian Brothers, who conducted the school, inspired him with the ambition to become a priest. He attended Cathedral College while Archbishop Hayes was president, and was recognized by him as a brilliant student. He was graduated in 1912 and received the Cardinal Farley medal for general excellence.

After studying for the priesthood, he was ordained in 1916. In 1920, Archbishop Hayes appointed him his private secretary and, from them on, his rise in the Church was rapid. A year later, he became secretary and, when the Archbishop was made Cardinal, his secretary became an honorary papal chamberlain, with the title of Very Rev. Monsignor.

He was secretary to Cardinal Hayes for twelve years and traveled extensively with him. He made several trips to Rome. In 1932, Cardinal Hayes appointed him pastor of the Holy Name of Jesus Church and, in 1934, Pope Pius appointed him Auxiliary Bishop of the New York archdiocese, which made him second in command to Cardinal Hayes.

His new elevation makes Bishop Donahue president of hundreds of corporations which own millions of dollars worth of church property.

Short Cuts

Palm leaves should be sponged off with water once a week. The plant will look better and thrive better if this is done.

* * *

When shopping for sheets, be sure they are not weighted. Rub a corner over something dark. If weighted, the sheet will give off a powdery flake. In laundering, this substance will wash out and reveal a wide coarse weave.

* * *

Cold tea may be used for cleaning varnished floors or woodwork.

Melon Sleeves

Copyright, 1938, by Fairchild.

An afternoon coat of black caracul expresses the supple, bloused-back silhouette, with gently flaring skirt. The sleeves have melon-shaped tops of sable-dyed kolinsky, which is repeated in the small, convertible collar.

BACK FULLNESS

Copyright, 1938, by Fairchild.

A very full blouse in wine-colored foulard with paisley tie print in yellow and green. The back detail is interesting, with fullness released from a curved yoke. The blouse is shirred at the waist. The sleeves, also very full, are tight at the wrist.

Modes and Manners

QUESTION: "I am planning to take a vacation and should like to be enlightened as to the difference between a hotel run on the American plan and one run on the European plan.—Mrs. W. W."

ANSWER: The American plan includes bed and board. More familiarly, it is our boarding house plan. The European plan furnishes lodging without meals. In England, however, breakfast is generally included in this plan.

* * *

QUESTION: "What reasons should a girl give a boy for not wanting him to come to her house in this case it's that he'd stay too late without giving the boy in an embarrassing position?

"Troubled."

ANSWER: In such a case the truth would be the best answer. The girl should say, "My parents do not like boys to stay after nine-thirty. If you call on me, you must be sure to leave by then." The boy will admire her for it. It is no reflection on a girl if her parents are strict and treat her like a much younger child.

Do You Wish a Happy Mar... Respect Your Mate's Vie...

By MARIAN MAYS MARTIN

HOW glad are you that you are married? Not... Oxford University professor told a Britis... "You aren't grown up until you are married—... you are."

I'm afraid I don't agree altogether. It ... being sorry, not ... ried makes one ... Surely there can be ... process that to ... that one is unhappy ... only cheering ... thought is ... such a painful ... circumstance ... is that usually ... there is some... thing to be ... done about ... any situation, ... no matter how ... desperate.

The woman ... who thinks she ... is unhappily ... married has ... fortunately, ... one, or even ... more, alternatives. She may, ... religious scruples, ... out of her marriage ... to get at the ... trouble and extricate ... is eating at it.

Isolate the Child Who Picks on Playmates

By JANE HERBERT GOWARD

HE IS about two years old, a plump cherub of a boy with wide blue eyes. At home they call him Raymond, but among the neighbors he is known more pointedly as "The Menace," because of a habit he has of striking, biting and pinching. Mothers don't like their children to play with him.

MRS. GOWARD

Recently "The Menace" arrived unexpectedly and started mingling with other youngsters before anything could be done to prevent it. All the mothers had evil forebodings, soon realized when Raymond, picking up a shovel from a nearby sand-box, hit a little boy over the head with it. A wild scramble ensued with each mother rushing to withdraw her own precious baby from the scene of battle. The victim clung to his mother bawling.

Raymond was promptly taken aside by his own embarrassed, humiliated mother and spanked. Then she sat him down howling in his go-cart and wheeled him home. Discouraged, she later confessed, "I punish and correct him but it does no good. I guess he just has an ugly streak in his make-up."

When attempts to correct a youngster prove futile, parents should be willing to assume that the method may be at fault, rather than the child. Children are neither good nor bad, but only what we make them. Raymond may be so intensely affectionate that he resorts to violence because he does not know how to express so much friendliness at once.

Try temporary isolation for the child who cannot get along with other children. He may be libidinous, and should be separated by this method if necessary and at the least offense. Such punishment is related. The connection between cause and effect is clear. If practiced consistently, the child will learn.

New Evening Clothes Are Very Theatrical

By ELEANOR GUNN

NEW YORK — First impressions are important and certainly the first impressions of the new fall clothes are good. One must not take the extremes too literally, but remember that as each new season rolls around, fashion tries her best to give us something sensational, for conversational purposes if for nothing else.

As one importer, recently back from Paris put it, "evening clothes are very theatrical."

Just a new way of saying glamorous or dramatic. All of these adjectives are familiar enough to those who have been reading, or writing fashions, for lo! these many years.

"What makes you say so?" I asked.

He was quick with an answer. "The great open spaces of the décolletage emphasized at times by the puffed sleeve at a dropped shoulder line."

Full-skirted evening dresses always seem to make a romantic picture, no matter in what way their fullness is distributed. This year, it may be in several ways, but my guess is that it's the back fullness which will finally win over the perennial dirndl line.

An interesting addition to evening styles is plaid, as illustrated in the model pictured at right. This also features the above-mentioned back fullness in the trailing skirt.

There is a refreshing absence of argument, or discussion, on the subject of skirt lengths, the situation remaining about "as is," but there is fevered discussion about the coiffure. Whether it will be high or low is argued back and forth.

The highs will have it, say most, and if so, it's going to mean all sorts of changes in necklines and, above all, in hats. Both tend to soft and very feminine contours. One gathers that allure is the thing, and one sure way to achieve it is by wearing the most flattering of the many diversified styles.

The increasing development in hoods is regarded as another consequence of the high coiffure, since the hood is regarded as a good cold weather protection. Remembering how the college crowd has taken to evening wraps with hoods in the past it should be worth while considering the future of all hoods.

A striking plaid evening gown with narrow waist, high bodice, and full, trailing skirt. A long-sleeved velvet jacket accompanies it.

RUSHES PLANES MERICA

rearmament pro-shed the sales of aft manufacturers p. Today, with ma-tically adding to as an aftermath Four-Power agree-lane factories are 24-hour basis, and illed orders are at levels.

ary planes to the ry constitute the t of orders in the e governments of Holland, France, ll, Guatemala and and South Amer-are increasingly erican manufactur-mand that cannot own companies. aircraft produc-as valued at $56,- total, $37,071,160, represented planes Exports of planes, arts totaled $39,-

ear Assured

on and exports will records this year, in the industry dict further gains admit that arma-are primarily re-e boom, although e planes are also f less spectacular-

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U. S. Coal, Oil, Gas Will Last For 100 Years

Man need not worry about a coal shortage before the year 5638.

An International Labor Office report on the world coal industry, which is being prepared for the World Coal Conference at Geneva on May 2, says that if the future rate of extraction does not exceed the average of 1925-35, the world's supply of bituminous and anthracite coal will last at least another 37 centuries.

If, however, the extraction rate increases by 0.5 per cent annually, the report says, it will last only 6 centuries, while an annual increase of 2 per cent will exhaust it in 200 years. The proved, and probable, world reserves are estimated at 4,600,000 million metric tons.

The United States has the greatest reserves, estimated at 1,972,000 million metric tons (a metric ton is 2,204.6 pounds), with Soviet Russia second with 1,075,000 million metric tons, and Germany third with 289,000 million metric tons. Next in order comes Canada, 286,000 million; China, 220,000 millions; Great Britain, 200,000 millions; and Poland 138,000 millions.

Based on the extraction average of 1925-35, Soviet Russia will outlast all competitors. Producing 30.3 million metric tons annually, its supply is good for another 35,478 years; or 1,937 years with an annual increase in the rate of extraction of 0.5 per cent, and 330 years with an annual increase of 2 per cent.

On the same reckoning, the United States, extracting 535.8 million metric tons a year, has supplies for another 3,686 years, or 593 years with an increase of 0.5 per cent in the extraction rate, and 217 years with a similar increase of 2 per cent. Great Britain, however, extracting 230.3 metric tons a year, has reserves for only another 868 years. An annual increase in extraction of 0.5 per cent would exaust them in 329 years, and a 2 per cent increase would do it in 151 years.

Germany, producing 148.1 million metric tons a year from 1925-35, has supplies, at that rate, for another 1,951 years.

Japan, producing in the same 1925-35 basis, Poland, producing 37.8 million metric tons a year, has enough for 3,651 years; and China, extracting 26.5 metric million tons a year has enough for another 13,330 years.

EXAMINATIONS ANNOUNCED

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced open competitive examinations for the positions named below.

The closing dates for these examinations are November 28, 1938. If applications are received from States east of Colorado, and December 1, 1938, if received from Colorado and States westward.

Principal Industrial Toxicologist (Organic Compounds), $5,600 a year, U. S. Public Health Service, Treasury Department. An M. D. degree from a recognized medical school; and experience in scientific toxicological work (including industrial toxicology), except for the partial substitution of graduate study, are required. Applicants must not have passed their fifty-third birthday.

Airway Traffic Control Operator, $2,600 a year, Civil Aeronautics Authority. (For duty at airway traffic control stations in the field). Certain experience in connection with the regulation or control of air traffic is required. Applicants must not have passed their fiftieth birthday.

Full information may be obtained from E. H. Simmons, Secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board of Examiners, at the post office or customhouse in this city.

Dr. Allbritton
WE GRIND OUR LENSES IN MERIDIAN.
Walk up stairs and save five dollars on the best glasses.

NAVY REDUCES BUILDING TIME ON 2 WARSHIPS

Although their keels have only recently been laid, the United States' two greatest battleships, the Washington and North Carolina, are nearing the halfway construction mark as the nation celebrates Navy Day today.

Navy Day visitors to the New York navy yard, where the North Carolina is being built, and the Philadelphia navy yard, where the Washington is under construction, will see nothing of the 35,000 ton dreadnoughts but two steel blocks with ribs beginning to sprout room their sides.

They will look like the sleek sea fighters the public is accustomed to seeing in news reels and newspapers. The trained eye of the naval constructor, however, will be able to visualize two of the mightiest floating fortresses ever conceived.

To the navy man, construction of a warship begins the day the first preliminary design is drawn in the navy department's bureau of construction and repair here. More than two years elapsed from the time the first rough drawings of the Washington and North Carolina were submitted until the day when work actually began. More than 70 separate designs were drawn up for these vessels.

Then, when the keels of the North Carolina and Washington were laid Oct. 27, 1937, and June 14, 1938, respectively, the vessels were about half finished, in point of time. According to early estimates, the North Carolina will be completed Sept. 1, 1941, and the Washington will be finished three months later.

Under normal circumstances it requires from six to eight years to build a battleship. It is estimated that the North Carolina and Washington will cost at least $70,000,000 each.

It is estimated about 8,800 men will be employed on actual construction of both vessels—about 4,500 on the site and another 4,300 in outside industry.

Although other nations also are constructing battleships as large a tonnage as the North Carolina and Washington, naval officials here contend America's dreadnaughts will be the most formidable afloat for some time to come.

Cost $2,000 a Ton

No expense is being spared in their construction. It is estimated each ton of armor plate will cost a minimum of $2,000. The latest developments in naval construction are being incorporated into the dreadnaughts.

Navy men attach a certain sentimental value to the new ships inasmuch as they bear the names of two of the mightiest vessels ever conceived by the nation.

Construction on the ships was started shortly after the World War. They were two of 13 battleships and battlecruisers which this nation started building to give the United States the world's greatest navy.

The Washington was to have been 32,600 tons while the North Carolina and the other 11 were to have been 43,500 tons each.

The Washington was more than three-fourths completed and the North Carolina was more than a third finished when the United States entered into the Washington treaty with other sea powers in 1922.

In accordance with the agreement, the Washington was taken to sea and sunk. The North Carolina, along with nine of the other dreadnaughts, was scrapped. Only two were saved and converted into aircraft carriers. These were the Lexington and Saratoga.

Navy men have always been bitter over what they regard as their government's "idealism." The two new dreadnaughts, they feel, will, in a small way at least, partly compensate for the loss of the other ships.

In addition to the battleships, the United States has under construction more than 50 other vessels in government and private yards. These include an aircraft carrier, four cruisers, 10 submarines, 22 destroyers, a seaplane tender and a destroyer tender.

More than 30 additional vessels have been authorized by congress. Among them are four battleships, four cruisers, six submarines, minelayers, tenders of various kinds and auxiliary vessels.

Ticket Release To Sugar Bowl Game Tightened

A new system of ticket distribution to share more equally the preferred sections at the Sugar Bowl football game on Jan. 2 has been announced by Robert A. Benson, president of the New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association.

Tickets, in some instances, will be higher, Benson said, but he explained that the public would have a better chance to buy preferred seats.

Seats in the section between the 35-yard lines will sell for $4.50 this year as compared with $3.50 last winter. An individual purchaser will not be permitted to buy more than six seats in the section.

All other seats in the concrete stand will remain at the $3.50 price. Box seats will be $5.50. Last season they were $5.

Reserved seats in the north-end section were marked down from $3 to $2.75. There will be 15,000 seats available at this price.

Prices to other events in the mid-winder sports carnival also were increased generally. The combination ticket which covers all events will sell for $11.20 instead of $8.35.

Atmosphere Chill as Ruth Etting Testifies

Songstress Ruth Etting, left, and Mrs. Alma Alderman, right, who is suing Miss Etting for $150,000 charging alienation of her former husband's affections, are at great pains in this picture to avoid each other's eyes. They are shown with attorneys as Miss Etting refuted her former statement that she is married to Myrl Alderman. Alderman is recovering from a bullet wound inflicted by Martin (Moe) Snyder, former husband of Miss Etting. Mrs. Alderman now seeks a court order compelling Alderman to tell of his relations with Miss Etting, which the blues-singer described as "platonic." At the time of the shooting, she said they married last July.

Utah Farmers Are Criticized For Poor Diets

Utah farmers are in rebellion against being told how to feed themselves scientifically, Miss Elna Miller, nutritionist of the Utah State Agricultural College, told the Western States Agricultural Extension conference in Berkeley, Cal.

"Although the farmers are solely in the business of feeding the world," she stated, "many of them do not know how to feed themselves properly."

She quoted one successful live stock man as saying:

"I do not want my children fed scientifically."

It developed that he refuses to let his wife feed the family as she knows how it should be fed because his own food likes are few and his dislikes many.

Another group of Utah farm women, she said, decided some time ago that they had had enough "nutrition and nutrition teaching" and refused to have more. A medical survey of their county, however, showed later that 85 per cent of the children were suffering from malnutrition.

Miss Miller cited the case of other live stock men who refused to keep a cow and of farmers who could not be bothered with a garden so their families might have fresh vegetables.

Some live stock men, she said, also sold all of their animals and left their families without meat.

A survey showed that the percentage of malnourished children in one fruitful country having good soil, water and climate was just as great as in one mining county where very little food production was possible.

"BUY MISSISSIPPI PRODUCTS" PROGRAM BEGUN IN MERIDIAN

A "Buy Mississippi Products" program has begun in Meridian, according to a number of local merchants, who indicate the movement, although small at the present time, may be augmented in the future and result in statewide industrial expansion.

The J. J. Newberry company store of the local items participating in the program has already announced it is increasing its stock of products manufactured within the state and will feature them constantly. Many of these items may be seen on display in the Newberry store, all items bearing the sign, "Made in Mississippi."

Jack Painter, manager of the Newberry unit, in an informal interview stated it is his belief the movement has widespread possibilities for expansion in the state and "I will do all I can to boost such a program."

The Goodrich Tire store of Meridian, managed by Ben Nabors, recently announced his firm is participating through the purchase of $5,000,000 in better grade cotton.

DRIVERS LICENSES

On or after November 1 you will also have to have a driver's license to drive a car in Mississippi. Application for a drivers license must be filed with the Commissioner of Public Safety at Jackson, or his deputy in the county of the residence of the applicant. The sheriff is the deputy of the Safety Commissioner at the respective county seats, and the town clerk in cities and towns. The price of a license is 25c to be paid to the deputy issuing the license.

'RACKET BUSTERS' TO PLAY AT TEMPLE THEATRE SATURDAY

Like the same studio's "Public Enemy", "G-Men," "Black Legion," and a host of other notable pictures, "Racket Busters," the Warner Bros.-Cosmopolitan production which plays Saturday

at the Temple Theatre is an absorbing, gripping, upsetting but fashioned around a topic taken right from the front pages of today's newspapers.

The title is self-explanatory. The picture, made from an original screen play written by Robert Rossen and Leonardo Bercovici, is a thoroughgoing expose of the cancer of racketeering eating at the heart of almost every large American community today, and more important, it tells in detailed —and exciting fashion how this malignant growth can not only be halted but eradicated.

Lively Entertainment

Every motion picture is produced primarily for entertainment, and "Racket Busters" is no exception, but the Warner Studios has demonstrated again and again that it knows the trick of combining entertainment and vivid exposition of a live topic.

The most important of those tricks, of course, is providing a good cast and a good director. Heading the cast of "Racket Busters" are such players as Humphrey Bogart in the orle of a big-time racketeer, George Brent, as an independent truckman who helps stamp out the evils, Gloria Dickson, as his wife, Allen Jenkins, as Brent's pal, and Walter Abel, as the Special Prosecutor, while the production was directed by that sure-fire molder of successes, Lloyd Bacon.

C. F. Brush, of Cleveland, O., patented the old carbon-are street lamp in 1879.

FILIPINO LABOR TO FIGHT 'ISMS'

Fifty-nine Filipino labor organizations have joined in a resolution condemning any movement toward Fascism or Communism in the Philippines.

Nearly 1,000 labor delegates from points throughout the islands met in Manila to hold the "First Anti-Communist Labor Conference."

The delegates heard Secretary of Labor Ramon Torres warn against Communism and activity. A message was read from President Manuel L. Quezon, reiterating the administration's desire to establish better working conditions throughout the islands.

As the convention adjourned, all delegates signed the following pledge:

"As a laborer, I stand for an intelligent, sound and constructive labor movement which recognizes the constituted authorities and obeys the laws. I will join . . . the labor organizations with constructive and progressive principles, whose leaders are not afraid to fight for the laborers' rights and are brave enough to defend the laborers against abuses.

"I abhor Communism and Fascism, the first as the precursor of commotion, destruction and revolution, the dictator of class hatred, and the second as the forerunner of popular slavery and military tyranny."

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HORSES CARRY BRAIN DISEASE FATAL TO MAN

Scientific proof that the fatal horse encephalitis, or sleeping sickness, can be and is transmitted to human beings with the same fatal results as in animals, has been established by the Hooper Foundation of Medical Research of the University of California.

Furthermore, an official announcement said, the disease is now endemic in a large number of places throughout the United States, and with the discovery that it is communicable to human beings, it becomes an increasing menace to public health.

The discovery of the active agent of the equine sleeping sickness in the brain of a human being was made by Miss Beatrice Howitt, research associate for the foundation.

Endemic in 1937

"During the summer and autumn of 1937," said Dr. Karl F. Meyer, director of the foundation, "many people in the Central and Northern California Valley regions became ill with an acute encephalitis or brain disease resembling sleeping sickness.

"Many died within a few days after the first appearance of the symptoms. However, no etiological agent in any of those was recovered from any of them.

"But two months ago a child died at the Fresno County Hospital with acute encephalitic symptoms and from the brain of this victim, Miss Beatrice Howitt succeeded in recovering the active agent."

Experiments with this agent Dr. Meyer said, have demonstrated that it gives a similar type of brain disease to mice, rats, guinea pigs, rabbits and monkeys. It also proved to be identical in characteristics with the sleeping sickness virus previously discovered in 1933 at the University of California and which is the cause of the disease in horses.

Five Years of Disease

"The disease has become endemic in this region during the past five years," Dr. Meyer said "and now we are at last sure that it can be transmitted to human beings.

"While this is the first occurrence of the recovery of this western type of equine encephalitis virus from a human brain, yet with the use of both the eastern and equine form has been found available of infecting children in Massachusetts.

"The two distinctive correlates each other in establishing the menace of this infection to human beings. It has also been established that this infection is now on the increase throughout the country.

"The next step of science, of course, will be to find the means to combat it."

Fresno State Again Strong Among Minors

Te Fresno (Cal.) State College Bulldogs, 1937 Far Western Conference champions, are back in harness and impatiently waiting to be unleashed for their 1938 schedule.

The Bulldogs have high hopes of repeating their record of last year when they defeated Willamette University of Salem, Ore., Northwest conference champions, and Arkansas State Teachers College, of Conway, Ark., Intercollegiate Athletic Conference champions. The Bulldogs, in trampling these two top-notch conference teams, are undoubtedly the outstanding minor conference squad in the nation.

Coach James (Rabbit) Bradshaw has developed one of the trickiest and most deceptive offenses in the country for the coming season with a Warner wing-back as a basis, and has 17 lettermen, giving him a veteran team as compared to last year.

Capt. Kenny Gleason, stellar halfback, who gained all-coast honorable mention last year, will be missing from the lineup when his former teammates go into action. Paul (Toby) Heeb received honorable mention in the Little All-America pick last season and succeeds Gleason as captain of the Fresno State eleven.

The 1938 Bulldog schedule calls for ten games, of which three are intersectional.

The schedule:

Oct. 1 U. S. Marines, at Fresno.
Oct. 8 Cal Rangers at Fresno.
Oct. 15 Arkansas State, at Fresno.
Oct. 22 U. of Nevada, at Reno.
Oct. 29 Cal Aggies at Fresno.
Nov. 4 College of Pacific, at Stockton.
Nov. 11 U. S. F., at Fresno.
Nov. 17 University of Hawaii, at Fresno.
Nov. 24 Santa Barbara, at Fresno.
Dec. 3 College of Mines, El Paso, Tex.

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Cash and Carry - Delivery Daily

HALLOWE'EN PARTY
OR
SUNDAY DINNER
Celebrate in traditional American style by treating the family or your friends to the finest, tastiest foods you've ever had.
We know the foods we use are the finest on the market. We believe our expert cooking, efficient service and reasonable prices will please you.
CALL US ABOUT YOUR HALLOWE'EN PARTY
MERIDIAN'S NEWEST . . . MISSISSIPPI'S FINEST
Coffee Shop
HOTEL LAMAR

CAPITOL ACTIVITIES

by WALKER WOOD
SECRETARY OF STATE

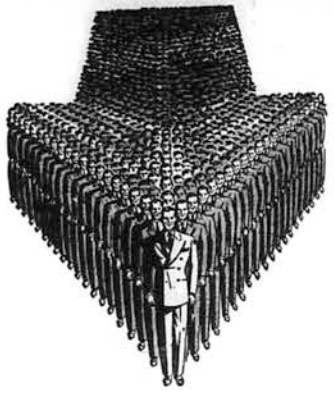
SAFETY ON THE HIGHWAYS

Safety on the highways, what does it mean? Are you one of those who are unsafe behind the wheel of a car on the highways of Mississippi? The National Association of Life Underwriters in a folder entitled "Save a Life" publish an article called "Dead Sleigh Death" by J. C. Furnas, in which he paints in all its horrors, stories of highway accidents. The gruesome pictures painted by Mr. Furnas are not fiction, but true stories of actual accidents. The stories are not painted to cause blood to run cold at the sickening facts, but to WAKE UP some motorist who knows only statistics on highway accidents. Listen Mr. Motorist, to what Mr. Furnas has to say of just one accident: "It is hard to find a surviving accident victim who can bear to talk. After you come to, the gnawing, searing pain throughout your body is accounted for by learning that you have both collar bones smashed, both shoulder blades splintered, your right arm broken in three places and three ribs cracked, with every chance of head internal ruptures. But the pain can not distract you from realizing that you are probably on your way out. You can not forget that, not even when they shift you from the ground to the stretcher and your broken ribs bite into your lungs and the sharp ends of your collar bones slide over to stab deep into each side of your screaming throat. When you stop screaming, it all comes back — you are dying and you hate yourself for it. That isn't fiction either. It is what it actually feels like to be one of that 36,000 accident victims claimed. Take a look at yourself as the man in the white jacket shakes his head over him and tells the boys with the stretcher not to bother and turns away to somebody else who isn't quite dead yet."

PIONEER DAYS

From pioneer days of yester-year until this contemporary time of 1938, all progress and all stability of our Meridian community has been based upon simple cooperation between all classes of individuals and between all official leadership.

Whatever good the future holds for this community must necessarily be predicted upon two elements—the foundation we constructed in past years and manifestation of positive cooperation.

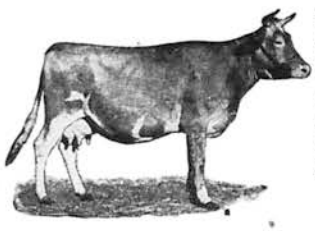


Each and every one of us — now — should dedicate himself and herself to the proposition of joining hands with each other in the formation of a progressive-minded unit—with the one purpose of giving cooperation to our official leadership.

In this way and in this way only may we push onward, upward, ahead to better days.

We should remember our official leaders of Meridian, [who] have been forced to operate with inadequate funds for the [last] nine years and whatever achievements have been obtained [in] these depression years is worthy of our daily commendation.

In this premise, they have proved the efficiency of [their] leadership—working for the benefit of Labor, Commerce, [In]dustry and Agriculture, for the good of the community as a [whole].



Three splendid stockyard facilities obtained in recent years by reason of an understanding public leadership is tangible evidence of progress in agricultural fields, in Meridian. Stockyard complements—cold storage and canning plants—are, even now, the goal of our leaders in Meridian.

TOMORROW'S NEED

We should keep in mind the fact they may not be obtained for future growth unless and until we realize this leadership needs and must have the collective support and cooperation of Mr. and Mrs. Meridian.

The key to it all is definite helpfulness and definite cooperation.

TOMORROW'S NEED

We should promise our support to the Chamber of Commerce, as well as to official Meridian leadership, in present efforts to obtain the completion of Key Field—cold storage—canning plants—paving of city streets and avenues—local and foreign marketing plants—paving of main state highways traversing this area—Chunky River project—syrup blending units—and all other worth while programs which may prove beneficial to those in need of employment.

Let us remember that in the uplift of those who till the soil is the hope of our community and our area. Let us promise ourselves to join hands, then, with all our leadership and work with them toward a common, positive goal.

Let us boost those who are our leaders today. Theirs has been a hard task—all the fine things they have won for us have been obtained under terrific handicaps.

Let us realize in the light of their past achievements, they have done a good job.

And they might have done better had we all realized the enormity of the tasks which confronted them.

Finally, let us all realize Meridian is a splendid community, deserving of our best efforts to make of it a greater, finer, nobler community.

Together we may obtain all things—good!

All of us—pioneers of a greater day.

And, as we near the New Year of 1939, we [should] give due thanks, in the premises, to those who [have] made possible the improvements which may spell [pros]perity for our future—Key Field expansion, [street] avenue paving, beautification of Highland Park, [the] Meridian Civic Center, Senior and Junior [swimming] pools, improvements at the Meridian Waterworks [sys]tem, new post office, cooperative contacts with [the] railroad officials, malarial control, better public [health] facilities, new industrial units, better relations with [our] neighbors within East Mississippi and West Alabama, [gen]eral publicity for Meridian and other outstanding [civic] achievements—even in the worst depression of all [his]tory.

TOMORROW'S NEED

TOMORROW'S NEED

TOMORROW'S NEED

Reece Harris
M. L. Segerson
J. F. Fulenweider
S. R. Nettles
G. W. Beeman
R. F. Shearin
D. C. Barton
E. F. Phillips

L. C. Hutchins
Handelman's
A. Gressett Music House
Melton Hardware Co.
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W. J. Davidson
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Casper C. Phillips

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THE COURIER-NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1938

PRICE 5 CENTS

FEED SUPPLIES TO INCREASE IN OCK POPULATION

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JOE NAYLOR SAYS

If I hadn't already sent in my piece I would have wrote last week about that big war we had with Mars. That was some sure enough scrap and it give us a pretty good leason. Up here at Marion they use to sing a church song, "Are You Ready? Are You Ready? Ready for the Judgment Day." And then the alto would come in, "I Am Ready. I Am Ready. Ready for the Judgment Day." The way all of 'em was runnin' out of churches and carryin' on, they wasn't as half as ready as they thought they war. It looked to me like them what was righteous and goin' to Heaven was a scarsier than them sinners what was headed for hell. Some boy come runnin' into a beer joint down there close to Britt's restaurant hollerin, "Get out! Get out! The world's come to an end." Ten thousand killed in New Jersey, four thousand in Virginia Headin' this way! And some fellow says, "Is it hit Kemper yet?" and he said, "No it ain't got as far as Kemper yet," and he said, "Well everything all right. They ain't gonna try to invade Kemper Gimme another bottle of beer, Joe." Some fellow said it didn't make much difference which way he went cause he had friends in both places and if the WPA's just wouldn't let the fire go out he would be all right.

One fellow been goin' around here for years hollerin' about "Goin' to Glory! Goin' to Glory!" Well Sir, when that fool found out he had a chance to go sure enough—he changed his tune. He forgot about them golden streets and lit a shuck up Fifth street—runnin' to beat hell. They say they was an old negro up here close to Lauderdale down on his knees a prayin' in his cabin, "Come and take old rastus home! Lord, come and take old rastus home." About that time, some village cutup come by and hearin old Rastus prayin' so loud—knocked on the door. Rastus said, "Who dat?" and this fellow answered, "This is de Lord come to take poor old Rastus home!" and Rastus said, "Lord, Rastus ain't here!" But that's the way it was all over Meridian. So far as I know there wasn't a dogone-one-of-us-ready. Some fellow was out there at Dr. Tom Scott's and heard it and when he know'd the jig was up, he run down the street hollerin, "Who wants to buy a fifty dollar watch for two-bits?"

You can take it from old Joe Naylor that every day is judgment day and you don't have to bank it over no radio to find out. The drunk driver hits a telegram pole, the fellow who loved some other woman better'n his own wife finds himself sittin' up there in front of Judge Amis. For myself I'm glad I didn't do a whole lot of things I thought I was about to have done if I hadn't been scared. If your conscience ain't hurtin you, you ain't got nothin' to worry about when "Gabriel blows his horn."

ILLNOIS BOOM IN OIL GROWS

Booming oil production in southern Illinois has sent the state's output from 400,000 barrels to nearly 2,500,000 a month over a 16-month period and has flooded the southern half of the state with a speculative fever.

Discovery of new fields early in 1937 disclosed great untapped reserves of oil in the state and the completion of many producing wells touched off the boom.

In the first nine months of the year, 1,264 wells were completed accoerding to data compiled by the state geological survey. Of that total, 967 produced oil.

First available production figures for the new fields were for June, 1937, when the output was 53,000 barrels compared with 865,000 barrels for the whole state. An increase in production was reported each succeeding month.

By September, production in the new fields was estimated at 2,055,000 barrels and for both new and old fields, the figures were fixed at 2,455,000 barrels.

Output for the first nine months of this year was approximately 14,015,000 barrels, enough to supply the nation's needs for four and four-tenths days. The figure was nearly twice the production for the year, 1937, when the 7,426 barrel total included 2,884 barrels from new fields.

The boom centers around Centralia in Marion county, about 80 miles east of St. Louis. Hundreds of producing wells have been completed in that area.

Skates, Stars, Celebrities Glitter at Ice Show

It was a big night in Hollywood when Sonja Henie premiered her new ice revue. Movie stars and national celebrities were on hand to watch the Norwegian darling's dashing skates. At left: Harry Hopkins, WPA administrator, escorts Mrs. Joan Hay (Joel) Whitney to the show. And at right: Sonja, in costume, chats with a member of the cast.

The Bates-Mitchell Decision

The liberties of the people are to be treasured above the fate of any case or individual. It is seldom that a judge can be found willing and fearless enough to render a decision, such as was rendered in the Bates-Mitchell case, in accordance with the law and evidence and in the face of an evidently adverse public opinion. Judge Byrd is to be commended for his fearlessness and his devotion to duty.

The opinions dictated into the record by Judge A. M. Byrd tell the story of the Bates-Mitchell case, which came before the County Court of Lauderdale County last week. The first opinion, on overruling demurrers, filed by the State of Mississippi, to motions to quash the indictments, filed by the defendants, was based upon facts alleged to the defendants in their motions to be true. The second opinion, on the merits of the motions to quash the indictments, was based upon facts found to be true after hearing the testimony of witnesses introduced by the defendants and the State of Mississippi. The opinions are as follows:

OPINION OF THE COURT ON DEMURRERS OF THE STATE TO THE MOTIONS OF THE DEFENDANTS TO QUASH THE INDICTMENTS

These defendants were indicted on the charges of putting up a lottery and operating a gaming table by the grand jury at the last term of the Circuit Court of Lauderdale County, Mississippi. The indictments were by the Circuit Court transfered to this court for trial. Pleas of not guilty were entered by both of the defendants in the Circuit Court. In this court pleas of immunity were filed by the defendants. Subsequently, on motion of the defendants, this court permitted the withdrawal of the pleas of not guilty and immunity and permitted the defendants to file joint motions to quash the indictments. The basis of the motions is that the defendants claim they are entitled to immunity by virtue of their records having been placed before the grand jury that returned the indictments against them.

It is fundamental under the common law of England, and it is fundamental under our laws, being part of the constitutions of the United States and most of the states of the Union, that there are certain things that the sovereign cannot do in enforcing the criminal law. Two of those things prohibited to the sovereign are involved in this case. They are embodied in Sections 23 and 26 of the Constitution of Mississippi of 1890, and are identical in substance with the fourth and part of the fifth amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Section 23 of the Constitution of Mississippi provides that the people shall be secure in their persons and possessions from unreasonable search and seizure. Section 26, among other things, provides that in criminal cases the people may not be, or cannot be, compelled to testify against themselves.

Regretably as it might seem, it is often the case that the good of society dictates that the prosecuting authorities, and the state does, compromise with some who are guilty of crime in order that crime itself might be coped with. Such compromises are sometimes carried out by trading of the prosecuting attorneys with some of those indicted jointly with others, those indicted jointly with others resulting in those traded with turning states evidence. Because of the need to bring about a successful enforcement of the criminal laws, the legislature of the state of Mississippi, in line with other legislative bodies in the nation, has passed certain statutes which we know as immunity statutes, which provide that where inquiries are being made into certain specific matters that witnesses who are summoned in those inquiries may not claim the benefit of the constitutional protection above set forth but shall be compelled to divulge all they know, even though it may incriminate them, and, in order to make such statutes legal and effective they further provide that where witnesses do divulge such matters to their own hurt that the sovereign cannot thereafter prosecute them on account of the matters divulged.

In these cases there have been demurrers filed to the motions to quash the indictment. Under the law, I am to take as true for the purpose of passing upon the demurrers, every allegation of fact made in the motions to quash. I think I am warranted in finding, and do find, for the purpose of passing upon these demurrers, that the facts before the court are substantially as follows: That the grand jury of the last session of the Circuit Court of Lauderdale County was investigating certain violations of the law covering gambling and lottery, that the grand jury issued, or caused to be issued, a subpoena duces tecum, directed to Miss Nicks, the secretary of Mr. Marvin Bates and W. H. Mitchell, commanding her to bring before the grand jury certain records of Mr. Marvin Bates in her possession and custody, that in company with the sheriff of Lauderdale County pursuant to the subpoena duces tecum, Miss Nicks went to the office of Bates and Mitchell and there took possession of certain records of the defendants and carried the same before the grand jury, who examined them, prior to the return of the indictments involved in these cases, and, in examining them considered certain matters therein contained which were material in inducing the criminal charges in these indictments.

There are several serious legal questions involved in this hearing.

The state of Mississippi challenges the right of the defendants to show any facts that occurred in the grand jury room that had to do with the returning of the indictments. It is the opinion of the court, under authority of the State vs. Bramlett, 47 so. 433, that the motions to quash were properly filed and are proper procedures to challenge the right of the state to proceed upon these indictments. In the opinion of the court, the inquiry made on the motions to quash does not have to do with the sufficiency of the indictments or the quality or quantity of evidence on which they are based; rather, it is an attack upon the right of the state to proceed with the prosecution, and the attack is based upon the fact that certain of the evidence that went before

(Continued On Pag. 2.)

Ship Venture On Shoestring Pays 3 Youths

Three youthful collegians have turned back the recession this year and have gone down to the sea in a ship.

Actually the trio was aided by four others, but the originators of a plan to revive an abandoned, 90-year-old coastwise shipping line were three New England boys, the eldest a 1936 graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Leader of the bold pioneers was John C. Stapler, a graduate of Tufts ship operation course and employe of a New York steamship line. With him were Alden H. Anderson, a classmate and employe of a Boston ship agency and Frederick E. Drake, Jr., who left Bowdoin College to ship around the world as an assistant purser.

Stapler is credited or blamed for the business venture.

Old Hulks Tied Up

Early in 1933 the Eastern Steamship Lines suspended operation of their Bangor-Boston line and, despite protests of a few shippers, tied up several old hulks that had served them for many years.

But Stapler had other ideas.

He called a score of meetings with Anderson and Drake where they pored over maps and charts. Figured was tonnage and discussed maritime labor problems.

The upshot was that all three threw up their jobs and gallantly dumped their savings into a common pile, but it was scarcely sufficient to meet their personal needs.

So with an inspired sales talk on their tongues and an armful of papers showing the advantage of a Diesel-powered ship for coastwise use, the frantic financiers set out to see their friends — business men or anyone who would buy.

Bought Diesel Ship

They sold stock and bought the 150-foot Diesel-powered ship Penobscot. They sold stock and bought paint. They sold more stock and hired a crew.

Last spring they announced a shipping schedule, loaded the vessel with 38 tons of cargo and nosed out of the island-dotted harbor for points "down East."

Off Rockland the engine broke down and the good ship Penobscot hobbled into port, unable to proceed for many days and with the cargo still undelivered.

By hiring trucks the young owners delivered the cargo on schedule and repaired the motors, but their bank account was woefully depleted.

Shippers Show Appreciation

However, at Bangor the shippers were delighted at the resourceful skippers who delivered the goods on time, and despite the accident were ready to ship again.

That was the beginning of success. Since then the ship has in creased tonnage on each trip. The engines have held together, and there has been no labor trouble.

"Perhaps we can help solve the merchant marine problem," Stapler said. "If we can show youth how to make good at it, that'll be something."

Incidentally, with less than a year's experience, the youths are planning an expansion program that will take their ship farther north along the coast to get cargo from the fish canneries.

"But," Stapler says, "that's another story."

London Talks Of Sir Neville, Garter Knight

The backwash from Europe's war crisis is still turning up odds and ends such as the history of the black patch over Czech Premier Jan Syrovy's right eye, the wailing of Paris taxi drivers whose cabs are damaged in government service and the dreadful fear of British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain for airplane travel.

Stories of the crisis will be popping up for many weeks and important phases of the war-or-peace negotiations probably will not be known for years, but there are two reports going around that time is sure to catch up with soon.

The first is that Chamberlain is going to be made a Knight of the Garter. There's a hitch to that, as only the prime minister can recommend candidates to the king. But that formality might be overcome if the recommendation were made by Sir John Simon, chancellor of the exchequer, on some occasion when he is acting prime minister.

The second concerns Georges Bonnet, the French foreign minister, who has taken most of the criticism for the collapse of France's Central European alliances, while Premier Edouard Daladier has won the cheers that France sent up when war was averted. There have been rumors that Bonnet, former ambassador to Washington, eventually would be a political sacrifice.

One of the better stories of the crisis that were crowded out by the march of great events concerns Chamberlain's visit to King George at Balmoral Castle. The king heard his prime minister's report and then expressed regret that Chamberlain should hurry back to London.

"Why not stay on for a morning's fishing?" the king asked. "I could then send you back to London in my airplane in time for the cabinet meeting."

Chamberlain shook his head in horror.

"The thought of flying terrifies me," he remarked. A few days later he was dashing back and forth across Europe by airplane often in rough weather in an historic attempt to prevent war.

The French mobilization was considered a highly successful test of general staff plans for quick rallying of defensive forces, but Frenchmen from industrialists to taxicab drivers paid a high price for it. The cost to the government alone was estimated at approximately $300,000,000.

For about two weeks, only war materials were at full production and virtually all activity in industry was paralyzed. Thousands of automobiles and horses were requisitioned, horses got bills of payment which they cashed at banks, but owners of automobiles got only a receipt. Numbers were stenciled on the cars and many who are getting their machines back complain that the paint or motor has been damaged. The Paris taxicab drivers are particularly vociferous in their complaints, but the government is the only one for cars that suffered extreme damages.

Gen. Syrovy, the new Czech premier, is famous as a man of few words who could cover his chest that doesn't with medals won on the battlefield. He is married to children, lives simply on the outskirts of Prague, enjoys

(Continued On Page 2.)

Friendly Germs Created By Man

Utilization of a newly discovered bacterial life in the blood stream as an aid in the fight against disease was described by Dr. William Crane Young, of Philadelphia, before the 54th annual meeting of the Pan-American Homeopathic congress and the Southern Homeopathic Medical association recently.

Dr. Young said he discovered the existence of new bacterial life in the blood stream several years ago with the aid of an ultra-microscope and colloidal chemistry. He said these micro-Organisms cannot be seen with the aid of an ordinary microscope. He has studied under the ultramicroscope with its 2,000-power multiplication.

Dr. Young explained that his tests revealed that the microbes disappeared in persons suffering from infectious diseases but were prevalent in healthy persons — about 1,000,000 of them to the cubic centimeter.

It was learned that these organizms which are always in motion form a protection against disease. Through the use of chemicals and pure animal fat, Dr. Young created these "bugs" artificially.

Experiments upon dogs proved successful and Dr. Young began using the organisms on human beings through injections into the veins, spinal cord or ventricles of the brain in an effort to control taxicidity. Dr. Young said cures obtained in cases of erysipelas were 100 per cent; childbed fever 90 per cent; pneumonia 85 to 90 per cent, with the same ratio in cases of blood poisoning.

Dr. Young pointed out that the discovery was not a method of immunizing from disease, but merely a means of combatting disease in its early stages.

IMPROVED DEMAND TO INCREASE FARMERS' INCOME NEXT YEAR

Mississippi farmers are expected to share in the improved demand for farm products and increased income in prospect for the coming year, E. H. White, director of the Mississippi Extension Service, said today.

Director White, in commenting upon the annual farm outlook reports released this week by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, also pointed to the prospect for a slight rise in prices of farm products as a whole and the possibility of a reduction in the disparity between prices received by farmers and the prices paid by them.

So far this year, cash farm income for the entire country is down about 13 per cent from that of 1937. In August the total income for the calendar year 1938 was estimated by the bureau at about $7,500,000. But it is believed that this figure may be raised somewhat because of the better demand for farm products in recent weeks and increased government purchases of surpuls farm products. A further increase in income is expected in 1939, mainly from products such as meat animals, dairy and poultry products, and fruits and vegetables, which respond rather rapidly to increases in consumer purchasing power. It is believed that increases in the marketings of these products will more than offset the effect of any price declines resulting from the larger supplies.

General economic conditions in the United States are mostly favorable to recovery, the report states, a material increase in industrial production in 1939 is, of course, expected to be reflected in larger consumer incomes, which in turn will mean a better demand for the products from Mississippi farms.

Looking across the waters, Director White said "things do not look so favorable." General economic conditions abroad may show some improvement during the year, but "competing foreign supplies will be much larger than in 1938."

The net cash income of farm operators also may be materially higher next year, for farm production expenses are expected to show little change, and may be somewhat lower.

The combined level of farm wage rates and prices of commodities used for production on the farm "probably will average a little lower than in 1938."

Farm wage rates, an important item in production costs, have weakened during the past year. And though they will probably increase, the average for 1939 may be about the same as in 1938, the economists say. Prices paid for farm machinery, automobiles, fertilizer, feed and seed probably will be lower. And little change is looked for in prices paid by farmers for equipment and supplies. Building materials, on the other hand, may be slightly higher.

Getting Glittery for Horse Show

That's a pretty snitzy uniform Sergt. F. A. Green of the Royal Canadian Dragoons wears—but the National Horse Show is a pretty snitzy event. Sergeant Green is pictured polishing up after arriving in New York. The famed Dragoons are competing in the show.

France Trains Customs Men To Be Tactful

French customs officials no longer will be the terror of visiting school teachers.

A school where customs inspectors will be taught the art of being polite as well as firm has been opened by the French ministry of finance at Montbeliard, near the Swiss frontier. There 162 future frontier officials are going through a strenuous four-month's curriculum, with the Swiss border serving for practical laboratory work. They are learning how to detect smugglers, evaluate merchandise, and charm tourists.

"The first duty of a customs inspector is to be polite," declared a finance ministry official. "Often he is the first Frenchman that the tourists encounter, and we want him to give a good impression and to create a friendly atmosphere.

"Of course, the customs rules must be enforced, the tariff duties must be collected, but all this can be done with courtesy and tact. The Montbeliard school will teach them how."

Each student must spend hours in familiarizing himself with the customs code and memorizing the principal items on the free list. Graduation exercises will consist of a complete recital of the customs regulations, delivered with the manners of a diplomat and the mellow tones of a radio announcer.

So unless a tourist wants a long discussion of French law recited by one of these experts, the old warning still holds: "Never, never argue with a customs official."

State Police Teletype Aids In 1,561 Cases

The New York state police teletype system has been instrumental in the capture and identification of 1,561 known criminals in less than a year, according to William E. Cashin, director of the state division of criminal identification.

"Out of 6,520 messages received from police departments of eight states, we have been able to identify 1,561 persons as criminals," Cashin explained.

He said the teletype has aided materially in locating hundreds of criminals who otherwise would have been freed by other police departments for lack of identification.

Story Spreads Of Hog Finding Buried Money

Elmer Morgan, filling station operator of Houston, Tex., refuses to deny or affirm the story going around town about his $5 Poland-China hog rooting up a pot of buried treasure, but he does admit that the sow will be taken care of well for the rest of her life.

"I'll admit I've got $600 I didn't have before," Elmer says to interviewers, as he pulls a coin from the snout of his George V of England, which he says is worth $17.50.

Neighbors say the sow was rooting in a field that Elmer found the animal uncovering a buried warning-flare pot containing a great many coins.

All Elmer will say is:

"I bought that hog to slaughter, but that's not going to happen. That hog's going to be well taken care of."

Elmer immediately was inspired to christen the sow Gold Digger.

REOPENS RADIO UNIT IN CITY

R. H. Woodruff, well known radio and electrical engineering authority, has reopened a radio repair and sales unit in Meridian.

The business is located immediately in the rear of the A. & F. Store on Twenty-third avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

In addition to a general radio service repair station, Mr. Woodruff has established a complete line of the latest model RCA-Victor radio sets. The agency is the only one in Meridian which carries a full line of RCA tubes, said by competent authorities to be the finest sold to the public today.

Mr. Woodruff will be remembered as the designer of the two-way radio sets used between the Ole Miss, famed endurance plane, and directors of the flight which ended with the establishment of a new world endurance flight record with refueling.

In the radio repair field here for a long number of years, Mr. Woodruff enjoys an enviable reputation for reliable, ethical service at all times.

CATTLE NUMBERS ARE PROBABLY STARTING UPWARD IN NEW CYCLE

The cattle industry has started upon a period of moderate expansion which may continue for some years, Paul Newell, extension animal husbandman of Mississippi State College, said this week in his report on beef cattle just reported by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Cattle production," Newell said, "operates in cycles. The high point in cattle numbers in the last cycle was reached in 1934, and declined to the low point by January 1, 1938. From January 1, 1938, to January 1, 1939, cattle numbers probably will increase about 1 per cent, which will be the initial increase in the new cycle upon which cattle production apparently has started."

Most of the increase in cattle numbers during 1938 is expected to occur in the area west of the Mississippi River. This is the area where nearly all of the reduction in cattle from the peak of 1934 has taken place.

"Barring the recurrence of a series of drought years such as prevailed from 1930 to 1936," Newell said, "it seems fairly certain that cattle numbers will continue to expand for some years." The rate and extent of this expansion cannot be predicted at this time, but it appears unlikely that cattle numbers will reach as high a peak in the present cycle as was reached early in 1934.

Newell further pointed out that increasing numbers of cattle during the next few years will result largely from withholding cattle from slaughter. Slaughter of cattle and calves will be at a lower level than that of the past years. Supplies of hogs and hog slaughter are expected to expand rather sharply. Total meat supplies doubtless will be considerably larger than the average of the past four years.

This expected increase in total meats is pointed to by the Bureau as indicating a downward trend of cattle prices during the next few years. The report says there appears little reason to expect that the cattle situation, over a period of years, will be improved by reducing slaughter for several years in order to build up numbers that will permit a yearly slaughter materially larger than at present.

During 1939 it is expected that fewer cattle and calves will be slaughtered than in the present year with the reduction chiefly in calves, sheep and heifers. With plentiful feed supplies however, the finish and weights of cattle slaughtered will continue relatively high.

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THE BATES CASE

(Continued From Page 1)

the grand jury gives immunity to these defendants. In other words, this court does not find that the defendants have a right to challenge the sufficiency of the indictments. The court does find that these defendants have a right to present their immunity, if they are entitled to immunity, by this procedure, and have a right to sustain their contentions by showing that facts that entitle them to immunity went before the grand jury. Of special significance in the mind of the court, is the language of the statute, Section 1286, Code of 1930, "but no person shall be prosecuted," the idea of the court being that a prosecution could not possibly be prohibited except by action being taken upon the indictment.

Another serious question presented in the argument of counsel is whether or not Section 1286 of the Mississippi Code of 1930, being the immunity statute on the gaming and gambling laws, has any application to one of the charges contained in the indictments in these cases, it being a charge of putting up a lottery. It has been called to the attention of the court that in the present code the gaming laws are grouped in a separate part of the code chapter on "Crime and Misdemeanors" from that part in which the lottery laws are grouped, and that there is an immunity statute under the chapter on "Criminal Procedure" which is peculiarly applicable to proceedings testifying in inquiries into the sale of lottery tickets. The court is of the opinion that the historical background of this legislation should be given much weight and in passing upon the scope and meaning of this statute, the court has observed that in the code of 1871 and in the code of 1880 the forerunners or our present gambling laws and the forerunners of our lottery laws and the forerunners of the immunity statute in question were all grouped together in one chapter and under one subdivision of that chapter titled "Gaming." The court has further observed that the separation of these code provisions did not occur until the code of 1892 and the court does not believe that the legislature had any motive in separating these sections other than to furnish a more convenient grouping to aid those seeking to locate specific statutory laws of the state of Mississippi. It follows that it is the opinion of the court that Section 1286 of the Code of 1930 is applicable to the lottery statute of this state under which the indictment in one of the cases was drawn. The court is of that opinion further, for the reason the court believes lottery is clearly gambling within the meaning and terms of the statute.

Another serious question presented is whether or not there was any compulsion against the defendants, under the facts set forth in the motions to quash. The court is of the opinion that the laws of the state of Mississippi are on all fours with the laws of the United States regarding the construction and effect of the two constitutional provisions referred to and set forth in the first part of this opinion. The court finds the law to be that there is no process that can lawfully issue to seize the private papers of any person in a criminal proceeding, where those papers are in the possession of their owner, without giving immunity under a pertinent immunity statute. Neither a search warrant nor a writ of subpoena duces tecum can lawfully effect their delivery in a criminal proceeding, so as to enable the sovereign to take advantage of their contents in a criminal proceeding, except it give immunity under a pertinent immunity statute. The court considers the law to be that the basic principal involved in this question is whether or not there was compulsion exercised by the sovereign against the defendants. If the records were in the possession of Miss Nicks, even though the defendants retained their ownership of the records, and that possession was an independent possession, separate and apart from the defendants, then the court considers that the defendants are not in a position to complain. On the other hand, if the actions of the grand jury were such as to compel the defendants to produce their records before the grand jury, then, in the opinion of the court, their constitutional rights were invaded, and by virtue thereof, they are entitled to immunity provided by Section 1286 of the Code of 1930. The writ of subpoena duces tecum commanded Miss Nicks to bring before the grand jury certain records of Marvin R. Bates in her custody and possession. It is my opinion that the records produced before the grand jury were produced as a direct result of the issuance and service upon Miss Nicks of that writ, coupled with the presence of the sheriff of Lauderdale County when she got the records and produced them before the grand jury. The court considers that there is a difference between custody and possession. The court finds that the defendants, Bates and Mitchell, had the records in their possession at the time of the issuance and service of the writ and at the time of the seizure of the books and the placing of them before the grand jury. The books were taken from the private premises of the defendants, Marvin Bates and W. H. Mitchell, by the sheriff of the court, Miss Nicks had a naked custody of the books for the purpose of making appropriate entries in them, and doing the things a secretary normally does with the books of her employer. Whatever possession Miss Nicks had of the books was the possession of the defendants, Bates and Mitchell. The court is of the opinion that when the sheriff went with Miss Nicks to the private premises of the defendants, Bates and Mitchell, having previously served her with a writ of subpoena duces tecum, commanding her to seize the books, that such action of the sheriff, coupled with the command of the writ, constituted compulsion on the part of the Circuit Court of Lauderdale County, and constituted a seizure of the books which violated Section 23 of the constitution of the state of Mississippi, and which, because of the intimate relation between Section 23 and Section 26 of that constitution constituted a forcing of these defendants to testify against themselves before the grand jury, by speaking through their books. The court is further of the opinion that since Miss Nicks had only a naked custody of the books, and since her possession to the grand jury, thus giving the defendants immunity.

Therefore, the court overrules the demurrers filed by the state of Mississippi and directs that the state of Mississippi plead further to the motions to quash the indictments if the state cares to plead further.

The above opinion applies to the cases numbered 4442 and 4443 on the docket of this court.

In case of appeal, the reporter is directed to copy this opinion in each record.

OPINION OF THE COURT ON MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT

There is nothing involved in this hearing but the application of the immunity statute regarding gaming and gambling. The guilt or innocence of the defendants is not the issue. The opinion of the court in overruling the demurrer to the motion to quash is still the opinion of the court, insofar as it discusses the law applicable to this case. The court is of the opinion that the books carried before the grand jury were the private books of the defendant Bates, and were not the private books of the defendant Mitchell. The court is of the opinion that those books were taken from the possession of the defendant Bates and produced before the grand jury by compulsion of the Circuit Court, and that the defendant Bates was thereby compelled to testify against himself through his private books as was the defendant Billups in the celebrated state case against him. The court is further of the opinion that the grand jury obtained from those books information material to and touching the charges made in the indictment.

Therefore, no matter how guilty of the charges against him the defendant Bates may be, it is the opinion of the court that the state of Mississippi, through its actions in compelling the surrender and production of his records before the grand jury, has brought him within the protection of the immunity statute, passed by our state legislature regarding gaming and gambling crimes, and has effected for him the legislative amnesty therein provided, and that such being the case, the defendant Bates cannot be prosecuted on the charges against him. The immunity statute so provides. The motion is sustained as to the defendant Bates. It is overruled as to the defendant Mitchell; the books were not his books, nor were they taken from his possession; he did not testify through them.

The court does not regard it as essential to the right of the state, but on request of the state, the court grants the state the right to appeal from this ruling.

The above opinion is applicable to cases No. 4442 and 4443, the former being a charge of operating a gaming table and the latter being a charge of putting up a lottery.

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LONDON TALKS

(Continued From Page 1.)

a glass or two of beer. At 53, he is still physically fit, although overweight.

He lost his right eye in 1917 while fighting the Germans on the Russian front. Three days later he was back at his post. The Czechs kept on fighting after the war and Syrovy, then a lieutenant, rose to command of an army of 70,000 Czechs in Russia. It was then he led his troops 5,000 miles through hostile, revolution-torn Russia and Siberia to Vladivostock. It was a military epic and gave the Czechs a reputation as great fighters.

The Czechs triumph ended with Syrovy a general and one of the outstanding military heroes of the post-war republic, but often it was said he might not have achieved such fame had it not been for the loss of his eye. The black patch he wore over his right eye during the fighting in Russia reminded the Czech soldiers of the Hussite hero of the Middle Ages, old Ziska, and was given credit for inspiring great deeds as well as strengthening Syrovy's leadership.

After two years of fighting, Syrovy's armies reached Vladivostock and the man whom fate was to make a premier at a time when Europe's four great powers were agreeing to dismemberment of his country received a telegram from the British war-time prime minister, David Lloyd George.

It said:

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Thousands of Clevelanders daily drive their automobiles over great salt lakes in subterranean caverns 2,000 feet below the surface, yet are unaware of their existence.

Virtually in the heart of the city, the beds are marked by towering rigging and smokestacks.

Experts say that the beds were formed 350,000,000 years ago when a salty sea covered northern Ohio. Their existence was discovered about 50 years ago. In 1890, a company was formed to extract the salt from the earth.

Now every day 5,000,000 gallons of lake water are pumped down into the ground—down 1,850 feet below the surface through four-inch pipes.

Saline Lakes Formed

The salt deposits hardened and untouched for millions of years, are dissolved by the stream, and salty lakes are formed.

Then compressed air is forced through pipes into the chamber and the pressure of this air upon the surface of the lake forces the brine to the surface through other pipes.

As it emerges from the caverns, the brine is piped to large settling tanks, where it remains for from 12 to 72 hours, permitting impurities such as iron and sand to fall to the bottom.

Next the brine is evaporated by steam and vacuum, and the product remaining is crude salt, used by meat packers, tanners, pickle-makers and others who do not require a highly-refined product.

Used For Glazing

It is this salt which is used to put the glaze on sewer pipes, tile and bricks. And, applied while the metal still is hot, it helps take the scale off steel plate.

Before it reaches the table, however, the product is washed and refined further and then boxed, ready to go on the storekeepers' shelves.

To make iodine salt, which has become popular in recent years, iodine is added to the original salt. It is mixed as potassium iodine—about two-hundredths per cent—just enough to get results without affecting the taste of the salt.

Games To Test Navy's Newest Cruiser Class

The United States answer to Japan's bid for supremacy in the light cruiser class will go on display en masse when the navy holds its 1939 maneuvers off the Atlantic coast.

Five of the 11 cruisers of the Brooklyn class will join the fleet for the first time in fleet problems to be held from January to sometime late in April. The other six vessels are still under construction.

According to reliable sources, the Brooklyn class possesses several unique features for ships of this category and was designated to rival the Mogami class of Japanese cruisers.

The Brooklyns are somewhat heavier than the Nipponese vessels, totaling 10,000 tons each to the Mogamis' 8,500 tons, but in virtually all other important respects the warships are similar.

Main Batteries Equal

The heavier ordnance is almost identical, both in caliber and number. Both have 15 guns for their main batteries. They are six-inch rifles on the Brooklyns, while the Mogamis have a fractionally heavier gun. Both are equipped with eight 5-inch rifles, and both carry four aircraft and two plane catapults.

The speed is practically identical, 33 knots for the Japanese cruisers and about half a knot less for the United States ships. The Mogamis have only 90,000 horsepower, compared with 100,000 horsepower for the Brooklyns, but this is counter-balanced by the Japanese vessels' smaller tonnage.

One unique feature of the Brooklyn is their aircraft arrangements. A hangar is built into the hull in the extreme rear of the vessel and a lift is provided to bring planes to the deck. On either side of the hangar are the catapults. Naval officials admit this is a revolutionary feature for cruisers. In all other vessels of this class the catapults were amidships.

Can Carry 8 Planes

Although the vessels' normal complement is four aircraft, provision is made for four additional planes on each ship. According to one authority on each ship. According to one authority, this places the Brooklyns, to some extent, in the category of aircraft carriers as well as cruisers.

Another striking feature of the Brooklyns is their extremely thick armor. It has been said in some quarters that the protection is sufficient to place these vessels in the armored cruiser class and it has even been asserted that, with larger guns, they might come under the battle cruiser category.

The Mogami class consists of six vessels. Two of these were completed a year before they joined the fleet. Certain changes that were deemed necessary after the vessels had completed their trials caused the delay.

The U. S. cruisers cost about $12,000,000 each and have a normal complement of 868 officers and men. The cost and manpower of the Nipponese vessels has not been revealed.

• BARBS

PEOPLE employed in the national capitol at Washington are not guilty of conduct frequently attributed to them, a spokesman has said. Taking a little guilt off the dome, eh?

• • •

That simulated news broadcast proved stimulating as well.

• • •

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yster Season Has Arrived Again—Serve Hot or Cold, in Stews, Pies, or on Half Shell

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CHRISMAN, M.D.

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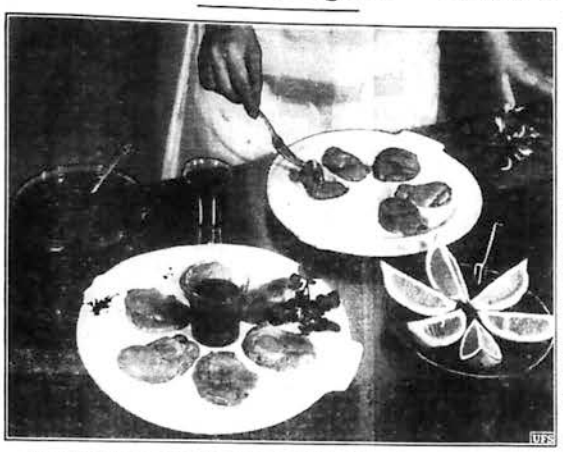


Good as oysters are in any guise, the oyster cocktail leads in popularity. Serve with either of the following sauces. Chili Cocktail Sauce: Combine 2/3 cup chili sauce, 1 tablespoon horseradish, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, ½ teaspoon grated lemon rind, ¼ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, 3 drops tabasco, and ½ teaspoon salt. Chill before using. Celery Cocktail Sauce: Combine ½ cup finely chopped celery, 3 tablespoons lemon juice, 1 tablespoon water, ½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, ½ teaspoon salt, 4 drops tabasco and ½ teaspoon grated onion.

Tempting Recipes for Oyster Devotees

By JUDITH WILSON

THESE are big days for oystermen, and profitable days for seafood restaurants, all across the country, for the oyster season has begun. Oysters are being served more and more by the home cook, too, to the delight of those who like this succulent bi-valve with its distinctive flavor and delicate texture.

Fresh oysters, in the shell or shucked, are on the market. In addition, you can obtain the quick-frozen variety, cleaned and ready for immediate use, or you can buy canned ones that are delicious in stews, fritters or scallops.

Probably the favorite way of serving oysters is on the half shell, with a poquant cocktail sauce, such as those described in the caption above. Stews, fragrant and hot, with golden streams of melted butter and paprika on top, are second in popularity. But there are many other delicious ways of introducing oysters into your menus.

If you do not have your own file of favorite oyster recipes, try some of the following suggestions:

MUSHROOM-OYSTER PIE

½ pound mushrooms, sliced
1 cup thick white sauce
2 dozen large oysters
2 tablespoons fine cracker crumbs
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
2 eggs, well-beaten
Salt, pepper, Worcestershire sauce

Peel and slice the mushrooms, and simmer in barely enough water to cover, for about 10 minutes. Drain and measure the liquid from the mushrooms. Make a white sauce from 3 tablespoons flour, and ½ cup each mushroom stock and milk. If there is less than ½ cup mushroom stock, simply use what you have, filling up the cup with milk. Combine this sauce with the oysters, and simmer until the oysters are plump and the edges curl. Add the cracker crumbs and seasoning. Pour slowly into the beaten eggs. Add the mushrooms and turn into a pan with rich pastry. Cover with pastry that has a large circle cut out of the center, and bake in a hot oven about 20 minutes or until the crust is golden brown.

OYSTER GUMBO

2 slices bacon
½ small onion, sliced
1 large tomato
1 cup diced okra
1 tablespoon minced green pepper
½ cup washed rice
1 cup chicken or veal stock
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of cayenne
12 large oysters

Cut the bacon into small pieces and fry in a skillet. Add the onion and cook 3 minutes without browning, and peel the tomato and cut into cubes, and add with the okra, green pepper and rice. Heat slowly, and cook 15 minutes, stirring frequently so the rice will not burn. Add the stock, salt and cayenne to taste, cover tightly, and simmer for 2 hours. When ready to serve, sizzle the oysters in butter until the edges curl and start to brown. Add to the gumbo, and serve at once. 2 large or 4 small servings.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS

1 quart shucked oysters
2 cups coarse soda-cracker crumbs
¼ cup butter
Salt, pepper, paprika, milk

Butter a shallow baking dish or pie plate, and sprinkle ⅓ cup cracker crumbs in the bottom. Drain the oysters, and pick over to remove any bits of shell. Arrange half of the oysters in a single layer over the cracker crumbs, and lightly with salt and pepper and a dash of nutmeg if you like it. Add another ⅓ cup cracker crumbs, and dot with butter. Add the remaining oysters, season, and sprinkle with remaining crumbs. Dot generously with butter, and sprinkle with paprika. Drizzle a little of the oyster liquid, mixed with a little milk, over the scallop. Bake in a hot oven until the oysters are puffy and the crumb topping golden brown — about 15 minutes. Serve at once. 4 servings.

DINNERS

Oyster Cocktails
Roast Capon with Chestnut Stuffing
Pineapple and Sweet Potatoes
Buttered Brussels Sprouts
Orange-Avocado Salad
Lemon Tarts Tea

Chilled Tomato Juice
Oyster-Mushroom Pie
Buttered Green Peas
Hot Rolls Jelly
Fresh Fruit Salad
Crackers Cheese Coffee

TUXEDO COAT

Copyright, 1933, by Fairchild.

A convertible tuxedo with notch collar gives the style highlight to a box coat of Hudson seal, which may be worn with fronts closed over.

If You Would Have Lovely Hands, Give Them Same Care As Your Face

By JACQUELINE HUNT

I CAN think of no situation in which beautiful hands are not a definite asset—and no situation in which unlovely ones do not put you at a disadvantage. Rough-skinned, clumsy hands make you apologetic, defensive, embarrassed. Why have them? Hands are lovely because of their lovely shape, their color, texture, expressiveness, poise, grace and good grooming. You may not be able to cultivate all of these good points, but you can acquire enough of them to make your hands attractive.

MISS HUNT

You protect, soften, bleach and stimulate the skin on your face to keep it lovely. You erase strained lines and ease taut muscles through warm and cold applications, exercise and massage. You decorate your face with the loveliest shades of make-up you can find. You "style" your features by shaping your eyebrows, tinting your lashes, applying eye shadow, and planning a hair-do that balances your irregular features.

Give equal attention to your hands. Protect them by avoiding harsh soaps, very hot or cold water. Wear gloves for your housework whenever possible. Before doing any grubby tasks, work a little pure white toilet soap under your nail tips and around your nails, or use a soapy cream that can be scrubbed off afterward, leaving your fingers completely free from stains.

Soften your hands by using a rich lubricating cream at night. You can get rich creams especially for the hands, or you can use the facial cream you use on your face. Use a good hand lotion during the day after each washing and before you go out of doors. A hand lotion is now being sold with a smaller size "pocket book" bottle. The small bottle can be tucked into your pocket book when you go shopping, or kept beside the kitchen sink to remind you to use it often. Give your hands a good cream mask or soak them in warm olive oil occasionally, and wear loose cotton gloves overnight.

You use the stimulating cream masks, double cleansing methods and lemon juice bleaches to remove the last remnants of your summer's tan from your face, to do the same for your hands. Get a good lemon cream and lotion, or apply plain lemon juice and peroxide, and leave it on overnight.

Use lubricating cream in the morning to offset any dryness. Bleach your nail tips with nail white and gentle scrubbings with powdered pumice and a stiff nail brush. For dress-up occasions, use one of the whitening creams or the vanishing type that leaves your hands clear and smooth in texture.

Are your hands the kind that are always puffy and red, damp with perspiration, or perhaps cold, dry and rough? Then they need to have the circulation speeded up, just as your facial skin needs stimulation when it is blemished or sallow. After a manicure, try using some of your milk cream mask or stimulating cream.

He Untangles Business Red Tape Abroad

By TALBOT LAKE

THESE are difficult days for the little country of Czechoslovakia and they aren't any too easy for George Boochever, chairman of the board of the American Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Boochever isn't a Czechoslovak. He's an American from Albany, N. Y.

The name Boochever actually is Dutch in its origin and he can't speak Czechoslovakian. When he and President Benes of Czechoslovakia spoke to each other, recently, they used English. Nevertheless, the Czechs must think a lot of him because they decorated him with their highest honor—the Order of the White Lion.

Nations Touchy

When he's in the United States Mr. Boochever has offices in New York City's financial district. But since he is an international lawyer, he jumps from one to the Continental country to the next.

Mr. Boochever's business sends him to straighten out international legal tangles of business concerns who do business abroad. "Today there are masses of red tape," he said, "and restrictions brought about by protective measures. One country puts up a barrier against another. That in turn erects another, and so it goes and the snarls become worse and worse. Today the economic situation and present uncertainty have greatly disturbed the normal ebb and flow of commerce between nations.

"I think that Secretary Hull's policy for lifting trade barriers has been a good one and it is one of the most constructive things of recent times. Not only for the United States, but for the world."

Plenty of tennis made Mr. Boochever, in his early 50s, a lusky, bronzed, well-built man. He is bald, has a fringe of gravish hair and sharp, brown, steady eyes. He studied law at the Yale Law School, Columbia and the University of Geneva in Switzerland. Comparative law studies or other courses in the State Law Library at Albany, when he was 18, led him into his unusual field. He is married and has three children, two of whom, Mrs. Robert Boochever, is secretary to the Commissioner of Correction of New York City.

Hitler Opposition

Most interesting are his evaluations of Hitler. Says Boochever: Hitler is strongly entrenched, but the country is in critical shape economically. There is much underground unrest and sub rosa, a strong party of opposition is growing. Ninety per cent of the people are openly acquiescent to Hitler, but are in secret opposed."

FUR TRIMMED

This black woolen suit designed by Creed of Paris is trimmed with astrakhan. The black hat, trimmed with grosgrain, was designed by Rose Valois.

Beauty Tips

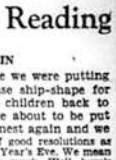
QUESTION: "I must sit at a desk all day and have little time or opportunity for exercise. I wonder if you could suggest a simple exercise that would improve my figure? My hips are only 34 inches, but it's that part behind them that seems to grow and grow."—Juliana.

I wonder if a nicely fitted girdle wouldn't solve your problem satisfactorily? Your hip measure is not too large for a girl of average size. Here is a simple exercise to be taken night and morning that will help shape up that flabby, needless flesh. Sit down on the floor, knees bent so your feet are resting firmly on the floor. Lean back with your hands about 20 inches away from supporting your weight on your hands and feet raise your musscelon and thumb first one hip and then the other firmly on the floor. Repeat 10 times at first increasing the number of times as the muscles become stronger.

Summer's Gone; Now Is Time to Catch Up Reading

By MARIAN MAYS MARTIN

DOESN'T seem more than a moment since we were putting up those screens and getting the house ship-shape for summer and here it is fall again — the children back to school and the screens and porch furniture about to be put into winter quarters. Life is real, life is earnest again and we are as full of good resolutions as we were New Year's Eve. We mean to accomplish much. Well, here's hoping we really do get half the things done we hope, for what with one consideration and another half is a good average.



MRS. MARTIN

Some of us have the grace to be ashamed of the way the summer took wings without a diary washed," as the old folks say. Others have reason to be set up because, despite the many distractions of summer there was time, some way, for at least some of the things we hoped to do.

It's only the very young and the very old who find time hanging heavily on their hands. For the rest of the world it seems to exceed all reasonable speed limits, with no policeman powerful enough to stop it even by the raising of an awesome hand. Everyone knows this knows, too, that time gone is time gone. Yet everyone, at least a vast majority, wastes times—the most precious of all our possessions.

How to Use Leisure

When the New Deal first handed out the five-day week to those whose work it regulated, a day was gained in which to play, rest or accomplish something out of the regular work. For a while the press was filled with suggestions, many of them good, of what to do with this leisure time. Meanwhile, as ever and always has been a vast army of idle women who have not one day, but the best part of seven days, in which to do pretty much as they please.

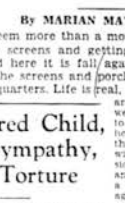
It's this class that accomplishes less than any other because, having all the time there is at their disposal, they never seem to have any time at all. Everyone knows that when there is something to be done it should be entrusted to some busy person. Then, and only then, is one really sure of having it attended to.

Women who have known outside activities find a steady diet of sleeping late, breakfasting leisurely women love the opportunity sundays bring, because on these off days they can pitch in and do all the little womanly things that have been neglected. But give these women all the time in the world in which to pick up the loose ends and every chance, and they never even think about them, except with a feeling of boredom at the thought of frittering away precious time in such trivial pursuits.

To Scared Child, Give Sympathy, Not Torture

By JANE HERBERT GOWARD

LITTLE ALICE received a bad fright recently. She stepped into the closet for a sweater when a gust of wind shut the door with a bang, locking her in. She was rescued promptly. But weeks have passed and she dread- going anywhere near the closet. In addition, she now insists upon the door of her room being left open at night, having also become afraid of the dark.



MRS. GOWARD

The child's parents are perplexed with these fear complexes, which they unintentionally encourage in her presence. They scold, chide, exasperate, that's one way, and possibly the best, but not such as sticks would indicate.

Fear is a devastating emotion. To deal with it in children, the parent must take time and show patience, sympathy and understanding.

Among young children associated fear is common. Bear of wind-kers, for example, may extend to fur and from fur to dogs and to all furry things. Where a child has received a bad fright in a darkened closet, it is altogether conceivable that a genuine dread of the dark may follow. Long, frightened steps are taken to correct it in the beginning, fear spreads like a disease and sometimes cannot be completely eradicated later.

Alice's parents, unfortunately, believe in forcing a child to face the thing feared. Against the little girl's pleadings, the bedroom door is shut every night, only to be opened when her parents no longer can stand her terrified shrieks. They argue therefore to relieve her nerves. But a child is helpless in the grip of terror. She needs to be comforted, not tortured.

The scene at the clothes closet could be reenacted as follows: You were standing in there. You said how in from the window and pushed the door shut like this. You let's do it again. You may be the wind this time."

If this were done every day for a while, fear of the closet would soon disappear.

Things You Should Know About Coats

By ELEANOR GUNN

NEW YORK — Authorities on the subject insist that it is the "something different" about coats that is important and appealing. For one thing, they are not all black. Coats are colorful—hot just browns and blues, but all colors, including the new rural autumn, teal and so on.

Then, too, they have varied and unusual trimmings. They do not depend on the comfortable but conservative fur collar—but have all manner of new tricks, many of these on as well as up their sleeves.

Sleeves, are, in fact, the big news. Fur sleeves are in evidence. Dolman and bishop sleeves are also important items in any story devoted to the whys and wherefores of sleeves.

Coat fabrics are smoother than those of last year. Silhouettes are softer. There is a leaning toward bloused effects, although in contradiction to this, straight coats are straighter than ever.

Some shoulder lines are narrower—up rather than out being the general direction taken—but don't discount the importance of the square shoulder line. The latter is very often accented by a yoke, yokes being a favorite treatment both in coats and dresses. Collars are smaller and often high, just to keep the back of your neck warm if your hair is piled high.

I might mention that wide fur revers and fur vestees, as well as fur sleeves, yokes and border treatments, are in good standing. Lapels are featured. In certain quarters, there is a flurry of interest in between coats. And why not? Among the many furs used to trim the smartest coats of the year is skunk.

Daytime dresses are short, and mostly flared; fitted bodices are predominant; waistlines are always marked for slenderness; longer sleeves are of first importance in variety of width and silhouette; necklines are high; there are more trimmings and color; woolens are on the increase; silks and rayons are classic.

Black Persian makes the collar and widely curled revers on this belted light blue woolen coat for fall wear.

Short Cuts

Spinach is made more tasty by the addition of bits of chopped fried ham or bacon.

A well insulated attic is a fuel saver. It keeps the cold out and the heat in.

• • •

Machine-oil stains may be removed by washing the article in cold water first. Then rub stain with turpentine.

• • •

Most grease stains may be removed if the material is placed right side down over a piece of brown wrapping paper, and a hot iron passed over the wrong side of the material.

Form Reading Habit

Women incapable of large interests may enjoy domestic detail but those who have outside interests are the women who stay young long past the span of youth, since nature seems to demand that the brain as well as the body should be fed and exercised. Such being the case, and "the world so filled with a number of things," why not take what spare time one has and use it in feeding and exercising the mind?

Like all habits, reading is one that has or has not formed. It's a good habit to cultivate in youth, but if for some reason or other it has been impossible to spend much time reading, then cultivate the practice without delay. As one grows older books become a great solace and a great release.

A reader is never lonely, never dull either to himself or to those with whom he comes in contact. There never was a time when newspapers were more filled with informative and interesting subjects.

No one can afford to let a day go by without reading at least one newspaper. Editorial comment offers a vast sum of knowledge whether one agrees or disagrees with the content.

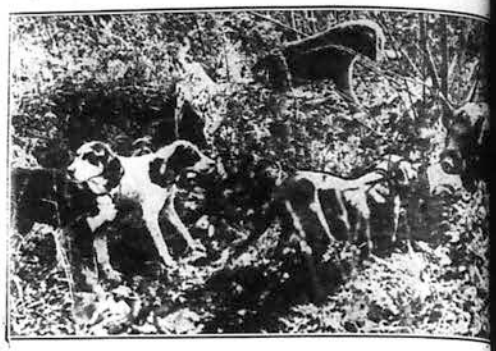
WORLD NEWS FEATURE PICTURES

Mayor Kisses Prettiest Teacher—Sky Wedding Ruled Illegal—Italians to Colonize L

KISS FOR PRETTIEST TEACHER—A hug and a kiss for the [illegible] Mayor [illegible] of New York [illegible] as [illegible] arrived from [illegible] which he was a [illegible] "phenomenal."

PEACE SYMBOL — Edward E. Spafford of New York, former National Commander of the American Legion, about to leave New York for Paris with the torch to be used at Armistice Day ceremonies at the Arc de Triomphe. The torch was lighted at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery. Other allied nations are sending similar symbols of peace and unity.

NO MORE CAVEMAN—Alfred Staples, 65, has lived in a cave on Blue Mountain, Ontario, and cavorted in snowdrifts, but Miss Anne Travis, 64, married him recently, and she says he'll put on clothes and live in a house from now on.



AT BAY — Wild boar hunting has become a new sport in the mountainous region of Eastern Tennessee and here is a boar at bay. Dogs of a breed called plotts are used to track the boars and keep the animals covered until the hunters arrive. However, the animals have long, sharp tusks and inflict vicious slashes if the dogs are not watchful. Note the dog facing the boar.

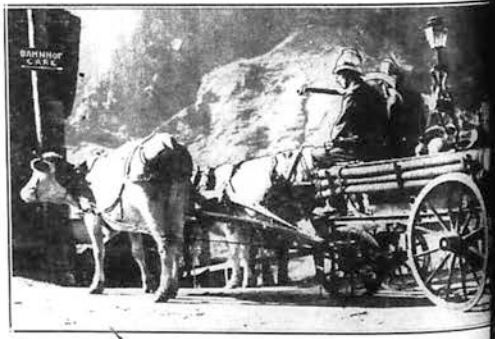
SWEDISH PRINCESS—Princess Margaretha of Sweden in this picture on her recent fourth birthday. She is the Prince Gustaf, heir presumptive, and Princess Sybilla granddaughter of King Gustaf.

KENNEDY GETS A LAUGH—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy fell chuckles as Lord Baldwin, Britain's former Prime Minister, tries to light his pipe, at the annual banquet of the Worcestershire Association, in London.

WINNER AT HORSE SHOW—Captain Royce A. Drake of the United States Army rode King Hi to victory in the $1,000 international military stake, at the National Horse Show, New York. Captain Drake took the horse through 14 jumps without a flaw.

SKY WEDDING ILLEGAL — [illegible] Bosman, United [illegible] States Senator, and [illegible] were married. But [illegible] ruled such [illegible] void.

EMBARK FOR AFRICA—Italian colonization plans envisage moving to Libya, North African territory, several hundred thousand more Italians above the 60,000 already there. About 1,000 families already have been selected and here are some of them embarking at Genoa for their new homes. Homes will be in agricultural communities with modern houses and equipment.



IN CASE OF FIRE!—Fortunately this ox-drawn fire apparatus of Loeche les Bains, Switzerland, does not have to make long journeys. The church chandelier in the cart is used when hose needs drying.

TO SHOW ART WORK—Honor Earl, daughter of Lord Frederick Herbert Maugham, Lord High Chancellor of the British Empire, as she arrived in New York with her husband, Sebastian Earl, Mrs. Earl, niece of Somerset Maugham, novelist, is in America to exhibit her studies in pastel and charcoal of British celebrities. Mr. Earl is an Old Blue crewman of Oxford.

FOR BEAUTY — Georgia Coleman, former Olympic diving champion, has recovered from an attack of infantile paralysis and is taking a beauty culture course in New York. She is shown practicing on Francis Novick. Miss Coleman, whose home is in Los Angeles, found she could not compete any more as diver or swimmer and has selected this new profession.

CHOOSING A TURKEY — Lasell College girls visited a turkey farm near Sudbury, Mass., to learn to choose a turkey for Thanksgiving. Susan Cunningham of Charleston, W. Va., chose two aristocrats, of the White Holland breed.

WARNING — Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, who served notice on the world, in a radio address, that the new American defense program was intended to preserve the New World from any threat of attack. Government now speeds rearmament plans.

GARBY'S STUFF IN MUSEUM — Manager Clark efforts in winning practically singlehanded the League baseball pennant for the Chicago Cubs were such heroic mien that the Chicago Historical Society equipment he used. So here he presents to Museum Hubbard Shattuck the glove, mask, chest protector and bat with which he hit the winning homer, to Alcove.

he Courier-News

d to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama

s second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
Room 210
Pythian Building
Box 745

A NEED!

as a day when Meridian was prosperous and there for all. Wholesale grocery stores stood on many d over 100 railroad trains traversed the city every now trains run through Meridian. In those days King and the farmer was prosperous and our basic as the result of his prosperity. Now King Cotton dethroned and the farmer must look to his vege-fruits and his meats to bring his economic security ooks to Meridian for leadership in the struggle. Be-lack of storage facilities in Meridian his vegetables e, his fruit rots under the trees and much of his e. As the result the farmer cannot buy the articles o sell in our stores and we—go on the WPA.

ight of these facts, we understand the relationship mmunity to agricultural fluctuations. We depend armer for existence. When the farmer is prosperous oney to spend, good times are enjoyed; when the s no money, then Meridian is not prosperous.

he farmer is prosperous we see the streets of rowded with persons on Saturday; we see them in and out of our shoe stores; we see them buying obiles and trucks and clothing and a thousand gs our merchants have to sell. We don't know the es but we dare say that 65 per cent of the money eridian is spent directly or indirectly by the farmer. the farmer is not prosperous on account of the low tton—his one money crop.

he story—simply told.

nd predicate takes us back just a few years ago federal government, in an effort to save the South-bankruptcy, offered to construct cold storage and ants—without charge. The only federal stipulation with the taking of a lien on the completed proper-nd issues were required.

the government of Mississippi made it possible es within the commonwealth to cooperate with fed-ies in the placing of these projects.

idian Star, as well as this publication, has begged, treated and besought—for cold storage, meat cur-anning plants—but to no avail.

urier-News simply wishes to remind its readers—orage, canning and meat curing plants might have tructed here without one dime's cost to a single

GUYTON

urier-News recently published a poem entitled louse" by Professor David E. Guyton. It was quite to the Courier-News in that this was the first time had ever appeared in print. Its author is one of 's great. Few men can lay claim to such heroism n manifested in the life of Professor Guyton; and —to his accomplishments. From Holland's Magazine ce a small part of the historical review of his life:

Blue Mountain, Mississippi, there's a blind man. That's not for a blind man to be a bank president, college professor, dent and feature writer for metropolitan newspapers, and resentative on the National Poetry Council of the Con-American Poets—that is news. Though totally blind since hood, Professor David E. Guyton has achieved this novel

February 21, 1880, on his father's plantation near Blue son of Captain Joseph Judson and Callie Hoyle Guyton, Guyton enjoyed a normal childhood, dreaming of the he might thrill as a locomotive engineer, a passion that still.

inflicted pocketknife wound in his left eye at the age shattered this hope forever, breaking the heart of the who, a few months later, was totally blind for life. advanced in his studies and ambitions to call the bluff s, the lad studied two years in the State School for the Jackson, Mississippi; then, refusing to be institutionalized continued to study at home under a private tutor.

Dr. B. G. Lowery, then professor of English in Blue College, a lifelong friend of the family, invited the blind in his classes, along with the girls, and to get what he ntaning. Jumping at the chance, the youth bought text-nt to work, and by special permission of the authorities with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the first man to from this college for women.

Young Guyton became the first blind person to graduate University of Mississippi, where he received the B. S. a single session and had the junior law class with a average of ninety-seven. Professor Guyton was also the student to receive the M. A. degree from Columbia Uni-ew York; and he has done graduate work in the Uni-Chicago.

week of his graduation from Blue Mountain College, he d an instructorship in his Alma Mater, possibly because friend of the Lowery family, and maybe, too, because his average for his last two years in Blue Mountain College a little better than ninety-nine.

st blind person in the United States to be promoted to a orship in a standard four-year college, Professor Guyton has been head of the Department of History and Social Blue Mountain College, enjoying exactly the same d professional rating as the other department heads; and ver he began his thirty-second session as a member of ty.

ER LIVES

ce companies in England are now selling policies nates to those who abstain from alcohol, because statistics prove that abstainers live longer.

nes Professor Irving Fisher, well-known economist ician, and founder of the Life Extension Institute, iscovered that the Latter Day Saints have a mor-n cancer and from diseases of the kidney and the ystem incredibly lower than that of certain other d that the Mormons of Utah have a death rate r than that of the other inhabitants of the same eems that the reason is to be found in Joseph monition to his followers to avoid alcohol and other and tobacco, and to live almost exclusively on and fruits. As Professor Fisher says, there you as of demonstration of the effect of simple living. eridian's wealthiest, oldest, and healthiest citizens, he secret of his longevity is that all his life he has poor man. He believes that mother nature knows as always listened to her voice. For breakfast he orange juice, one cup of coffee, whole wheat lunch he enjoys nothing better than a "mess of ns." For dinner, two soft boiled eggs, a pint of bunch of grapes—an apple before retiring.

ld have learned long since, at least intellectually, in consonance with the Great Law brings its own ard.

SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION

In a recent book by Manly P. Hall is set forth one of the strangest episodes in American history. It concerned the mysterious events of July 4th, 1776. Simply and without rhetoric embellishment, he relates this thrilling event.

"In the old State House in Philadelphia a group of men were gathered for the momentous task of severing the last tie between the old country and the new. It was a grave moment, and not a few of those present feared that their lives would be the forfeit for their audacity. In the midst of the debate a fierce voice rang out. The debators stopped and turned to look upon the stranger. Who was this man who had suddenly appeared in their midst and transfixed them with his oratory? They had never seen him before; none knew when he had entered. But his tall form and pale face filled them with awe. His voice ringing with a holy zeal, the stranger stirred them to their very souls. His closing words rang through the building: "GOD HAS GIVEN AMERICA TO BE FREE!"

"As the stranger sank into a chair exhausted, a wild enthusiasm burst forth. Name after name was placed upon the parchment: The Declaration of Independence was signed. But where was the man who had precipitated the accomplishment of this immortal task—who had lifted for a moment the veil from the eyes of the assemblage and revealed to them a part, at least, of the great purpose for which the new nation was conceived? He had disappeared, nor was he ever seen again or his identity established."

"This episode parallels others of a similar kind recorded by historians. Are they coincidences, or do they demonstrate that the divine wisdom of the ancient mysteries still is present in the world, serving mankind as it did—of old"?

INTERDEPENDENCE

From the days of The Declaration of Independence and Adam Smith, we have been taught that the welfare of a nation depends upon each individual pursuing his own best interest. We are now at that stage of economic interdependence where the welfare of the individual depends upon the contribution to the general welfare. The Adam Smith doctrine was of great service in our pioneering days. It helped us to conquer the wilderness, to exploit our resources, to cross the plains and mountains, to build roads and cities, and to spread our population from coast to coast. Though hard times came periodically, there were always new opportunities, in new frontiers, for the venturesome. With plenty of economic elbow room, the welfare of the individual was largely of his own making, and the nation grew in material wellbeing.

Now we are an industrially mature nation, we find ourselves confronted by the complexities of economic interdependence. The man on the land, the factory worker, the business man—all now ride the same waves of prosperity and depression. The selfish interests of one group press immediately upon the just share of the others. Ten million city people in need of jobs and, in addition, two million farm people in need of non-farm opportunities, are grim witnesses of the fact that the sum of our individualities, very often selfish, interests no longer adds up to a full total of general welfare. Clearly the task of this and the next generation, including our own leaders in Meridian and Lauderdale County, is to discover the best ways by which our political democracy and economic individualism may be made to grow into both a political and economic democracy, so that no disadvantaged groups of our population be left behind as the nation as a whole moves toward greater material, cultural, and spiritual attainments.

FROM "A PRAYER"

"I'm glad I didn't do a whole lots of things I thought about and would have done if I hadn't been scared."—Joe Naylor.

"I KNEEL not now to pray that Thou
Make white one single sin,
I only kneel to thank Thee, Lord,
For what I have not been—

"For deeds which sprouted in my hea
But ne'er to bloom were brought,
For monstrous vices which I slew
In the shambles of my thought—

"Dark deeds the world has never guessed,
By hell and passion bred,
Which never grew beyond the bud
That cankered in my head.

"Some said I was a righteous man—
Poor fools! The gallows tree
(If thou hadst let one foot to slip)
Had grown a limb for me."

HAIL CZECH--SLOVAKIA!

A brave nation has been crucified that the rest of the world might live. Its heart's blood has been transfused into the veins of the monster that the monster might grow bigger and stronger, uglier and more menacing. The monster has been temporarily appeased. It has sat down to lick its chops and to mediate, perhaps, on the Biblical text, "The lion shall lie down with the lamb." How unfortunate for the lamb!

Peace reigns. Germany and England shall never fight again. Hitler desires nothing more in Europe. That splashing sound from the East is Russia sneering into [illegible]

The Sudetans, who have been properly equipped for the occasion with chains and manacles now enter, and, to the strains of martial music, these stage properties are ceremoniously struck off.

Herr Hitler congratulates Mr. Chamberlain, M. Deladier shakes the hand of Signor Mussolini. Everybody is very happy. And Czecho—Slovakia hangs on the cross . . . with wide-spread hands."—Ancient Wisdom.

Speech is free. That means all speech, foolish as well as wise.

In the French Parliament, one of the Deputies, making a speech urging the improvement of the legal status of women, cried: "After all, there is very little difference between men and women!" With one accord, the entire Chamber of Deputies rose and shouted as one man: "Vive la difference!"

The ultimate result of shielding men from the effects of folly is to fill the world with fools.—Spencer.

In theory it is easy to convince an ignorant person; in actual life, men not only object to offer themselves to be convinced, but hate the man who has convinced them.—Epictetus.

No great thing is created suddenly, any more than a bunch of grapes or a fig. If you tell me that you desire a fig, I answer you that there must be time. Let it first blossom, then bear fruit, then ripen.—Epictetus.

I like sharp criticism, even when it is flavored with indignation. It burns the dross out of a man.—William Feather.

Men's thoughts are much according to their inclination, their discourse and speeches according to their learning and infused opinions.—Francis Bacon.

THE WORLD AROUND Surveyed By GAULT MacGOWAN

The World has about eighteen months in which to avert or to prepare for Armageddon. What is the reason why statesmen are talking peace on the one hand and arming as fast as they can on the other?

In Great Britain, 1940 is the date when peak efficiency of military and naval power is expected to be restored. France, by then, will also to have her house in order.

Hitler cannot make new demands that will lead to ructions much before then. He has to consolidate his present gains. Meanwhile there are the questions of the Polish corridor and the German minorities in Poland to be settled.

• • •

What may lead to the conflict of 1940 is the secret growth of the Nazi philosophy among millions of Ukrainians of German descent. The Ukraine and autonomy for a time after the World War until Bolshevik Russia compulsorily united it with the other Socialist Soviet Republics. Civil war in the Ukraine would be Hitler's chance to intervene.

The spring of 1940 would be the season for offensive action against Russia. By that time Hitler's own army will be at maximum efficiency in the East and his Siegfried line in the West will be invulnerable. When Hitler took over the so-called Czech Maginot line, which had been built by French engineers, he discovered all the French secrets of construction of a virtually impregnable line of fortifications. With this information added to German knowledge and efficiency, the Siegfried line by 1940 will be far beyond the most advanced type of fortification ever dreamed of by Hindenburg, the father of "Stonewall" entrenchments.

COUNTER-ATTACK FOR PEACE

With this fear of 1940 firmly implanted in the minds of men, statesmen are battling frantically behind the scenes for war—not in words instead of with guns. And behind them, stand firmly rank after rank of war veterans, wives and mothers, and the growing army of men and women of goodwill who are fervently praying that the forces of light may be spread abroad to bring illumination to mankind. Statesmen of Europe, and that includes Hitler and Mussolini, believe there is a way out of the Valley of the Shadow of Death if we will follow it. And that policy is summed up in the phrase a "general settlement."

• • •

A general settlement could be a settlement of everybody's grievances. It would include considerations inhabitants wished it. A Bill of Rights for the refugee, reestablishment of the war debts and rivalries among such peoples as the Ukrainians, recognition of Gen. Franco in Spain on equality with the other side, and the surrender to Japan of the control of the Orient.

The solution of all these points would undoubtedly work hardships on new minorities, but in the first instance the will of the majority must prevail. It is the basic canon of democratic rule. The safeguards for the new minorities would come after the majority rights had been conceded.

The Wilsonian doctrine of the rights of small nations has come home to roost. Conceived by the victors in the World War, the vanquished have adopted it twenty years after. The doctrine of imperialism has been swallowed by the doctrine of small nationalisms. Germany, Italy, Japan claim they belong in the group.

DIAGNOSING TROUBLE

Diagnosing international problems and their successful treatment requires as much if not more service than is bestowed by the physician and the surgeon in the diagnosis and treatment of the average individual patient.

Dr. Richard C. Cabot, professor emeritus of Harvard Medical school, explained the other day that the reason the practice of group medicine saves so many lives and prevents so much suffering is that it makes in a much larger percentage of cases the right instead of the wrong diagnosis.

"The work of the private physician" he said "unaided by consultants, laboratories and machines, means that mistakes in diagnosis must necessarily be more frequent, although as he seldom sees how often he goes wrong. On the other hand I know often when he goes wrong because I have had the opportunity very often to compare the diagnosis made by doctors who send patients to hospital, with the results of autopsies."

• • •

Hendrik Van Loon once wrote that had it not been for the telegraph the last world war might never have happened. The telegraphic wires of Europe were so charged with bristling messages in half a dozen languages and half a dozen codes that the recipients were free to accept any interpretation they wished.

A stiff note in one language to an ambassador was translated into a caustic cable and was read with wrath by hastily summoned and worried cabinet in a far off capital. Obviously not the best circumstances for diagnosis and treatment of an international complaint.

Contrast this with what happened in the last crisis. Chamberlain did not trust to a coded cable from an envoy; he went himself to the bedside and then called his cabinet in consultation. Later, he called in the French specialists. Then he went back to Germany and found the patient able to walk! One more conference and it was settled. The method was completely scientific. Inspection, diagnosis and treatment.

TRANSIENT OF PILOTS

Professional diplomats resent this new method of international diplomacy. But this was only to be expected in the first instance. For it reduces to more lieutenants of the head of the state.

In the transition from the old fashioned stage of complete reliance on the ambassador there was a transition period when statesmen like Lloyd George and Ramsay MacDonald in England and Woodrow Wilson in the United States came to grief by direct negotiations.

These three did not see that not only was inspection and diagnosis required but consultation. Lloyd George, MacDonald and Wilson all failed to carry conviction home with them. The diplomats had their moment of triumph. They were justified in a chuckle.

Today they have to be on their toes. They are no longer dealing with ill-informed politicians at home but with politicians who, when not sure of themselves, will go and find out . . . and then confer with others who know.

Geneva was unreal. Delegates said their honeyed words while at home politicians were plotting dreams. Today Europe is steering on a chart of realities, personal contact at the helm—and a general settlement the harbor.

GAULT MACGOWAN.

Care Of Furs And Similar Garments

The greatest detriments to fur garments or fur trimming are friction, moths, heat, and light according to Miss Ouida Midkiff, extension clothing specialist.

The wear and continued good appearance of fur on a coat or of a fur coat she says "depend on the care that it gets. Any heat, including sunshine, drawn the oils out of the leather pelt of the fur and makes it hard and dry. Light actually fades and bleaches and makes white furs yellow. A fur garment should be cleaned by an expert with equipment for tumbling it in a drum with specially treated sawdust until it is clean. If the lining is very soiled he takes it out and dry-cleans it separately.

"Moths fly the year round in our modern heated houses. As they seem particularly fond of fur garments made of it or trimmed with it, require constant watching, even in winter when there are no daily use occasional brushing and airing will help to dislodge any moth eggs that might be laid in the fur.

"If a fur coat or the fur on a coat gets wet, it should be gently wiped with a Turkish towel along the lines of the fur. Hold it by the arm and shake it well. Hang on a padded hanger in a doorway or somewhere else that has a good circulation of air. Never hang a fur coat or other heat or in a very hot room.

"Fur coats sometimes show worn bare spots on side where the wearer has always carried a purse. The silver may have on such a spot if the wearer drives a car and rests the left arm on the car door. Rubbing on the steering wheel may wear the fur suffer badly, just as a hat soon that is too long in the back will wear off the fur of a beautiful coat. One should never put on shoes in a fur coat without unbuttoning it to ease the strain on buttons and seams and shrugging the shoulders slightly to fit it without pulling. This prevents development of baggy places.

"Fur coats, scarfs and trimmings may be combed very gently with a fine comb to keep the fur from matting. This moves it the direction the hairs point.

"When a fur coat is ripped as sharply as possible, often from the breaks of fur, it may not be properly reinforced with thin cloth tacked or cemented on the back to relieve strain of the weather. This is always done with the more expensive furs. So we should give extra care to a low-priced coat that is made of any of the less durable furs."

The millions of rabbits now inhabiting three-fourths of Australia are descendants of two dozen wild rabbits brought in about 100 years ago.

"FOUR DAUGHTERS" COMING TO TEMPLE MONDAY-TUESDAY

Lane Sisters—Lola, Rosemary and Priscilla starred—Cast includes Claude Rains, Jeffery Lynn.

A charming, heartbreaking human comedy drama about life in a musical family of lovely daughters, occasionally ruffled by the masculine world outside. "Four Daughters," which plays Monday and Tuesday at the Temple Theatre, is one of the finest pictures ever made, and one of which the entire motion picture industry must be justifiably proud. Based on a story by Fannie Hurst from which Julius J. Epstein and Lenore Coffee wrote the screen play, the picture has all the ingredients that make for grand cinema superb acting, the inspired direction of Michael Curtiz and exquisite photography.

A marvelously meaningful characterization played by John Garfield, recently of the Broadway stage is one of the greatest contributions the film offers to screen history. He is a fine-looking fellow, with less poise and ambition, who is insufferably rude to everybody, where he loves, and who assumes an air of conceit now that all of Fate's cards are stacked against him. The picture is also a triumph for Priscilla Lane, who is animated, attractive and intelligent and infuses her role of the youngest daughter with a deep and human warmth; for Jeffrey Lynn, another screen newcomer, destined to set feminine hearts a-flutter, and who knows how to be handsome without being offensive; for Claude Rains, as the musical father; for Rosemary Lane as the singer of the family; for Lola Lane as the ambitious daughter; for Gale Page as the quiet homebody; and for May Robson as the old aunt.

Into the Garden of Eden household of Rains and his four daughters, which is presided over by May Robson, come four suitors for his four girls. First to come is Lynn, a young musician with whom they all fall in love. Then comes John Garfield as the actor played by John Garfield recently of the Broadway stage as McHugh, a stuffy business man and Dick Foran, a florist. And the story tells of the romances, the joys and sorrows of the four girls, who are intensely devoted to each other and willing to make any sacrifices to insure each other's happiness.

And when the storm and strife of their tangled romances are over, the family, a little wiser, a little older, a little sadder, settle back into the normal even tenor of their lives.

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6th St.—19th Ave.
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Fleming's Service Station
B St.—24th Ave.
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9th St.—23rd Ave.
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5th St.—29th Ave.
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Games of Saturday, November 12th

CALIFORNIA OREGON	MARQUETTE MICHIGAN STATE
CARNEGIE TECH DUQUESNE	MICHIGAN NORTHWESTERN
CHICAGO COL. OF PACIFIC	NEBRASKA PITTSBURGH
COLUMBIA NAVY	NOTRE DAME MINNESOTA
CORNELL DARTMOUTH	OKLAHOMA MISSOURI
DENVER HAWAII	OREGON STATE STANFORD
DETROIT N. C. STATE	PENNSYLVANIA PENN. STATE
FLORIDA MARYLAND	PRINCETON YALE
FORDHAM N. CAROLINA	RUTGERS LAFAYETTE
G. WASH. (D.C.) KANSAS	SOU. METHODIST ARKANSAS
GEORGIA TECH ALABAMA	SYRACUSE DUKE
HARVARD VIRGINIA	TEMPLE VILLANOVA
IDAHO WASHINGTON STATE	TEXAS A. & M. RICE
ILLINOIS OHIO STATE	TEXAS CHRISTIAN TEXAS
INDIANA IOWA	TULANE GEORGIA
KANSAS STATE IOWA STATE	U. C. L. A. WISCONSIN
KENTUCKY CLEMSON	VANDERBILT TENNESSEE
LOUISIANA STATE AUBURN	WASHINGTON SOU. CALIFORNIA

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MISS. STATE vs. CENTENARY
SATURDAY—NOV. 12

Sponsored By The Griffin Radio Service

ATHLETIC DIRECTOR C. R. NOSLE

CAPT. BUD CRAY - TACKLE

DR. H. W. WENDLER, TRAINER

JIMMY GOOLSBY - CENTER

OSCAR WEED - GUARD

THE LINEUPS

Miss. State	Position	Centenary
Elrod	L E	Ouzts
Gray	L T	Partin
Weed	L G	Bradley
Goolsby	C	Holloway
Cohern	R G	Zimmerman
Alford	R T	Jones
Moore	R E	Looney
Turner	Q B	Aills
Bruce	L H	Bynum
Nix	R H	Bowerman
Ellis	F B	Whitehurst

FRANK CARIDEO - ASSISTANT COACH

JACK NIX - BACK

CHARLES ARMSTRONG
Assistant Coach

SHELBY CALHOON
ASSISTANT COACH

SONNY BRUCE - BACK

Get Your Tickets

State vs. Centenary

Saturday, Nov. 12

Every member of this organization takes pleasure in inviting all the residents of Meridian to attend the Mississippi State-Centenary football game on this coming Saturday, Nov. 12.

As we plan to attend and do our parts toward making the game an outstanding success and giving Meridian a further opportunity to become the center of major football games within Mississippi, so do we ask each and all to do his or her part---by attending the contest.

And as we believe the game will be one of the most outstanding in the state's history---

We, with other firms of the community, believe now is the time to line up more such football contests for the year 1939.

We promise to do our part in every way sensible, reasonable way to make this and all other contests a success---even as we, at all times, do our bit to make of this community a better, happier, finer place in which to reside.

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We sincerely and earnestly make this invitation---

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LY ATLANTIC 32 TIMES DULE WITH NO MISHAPS OF COMMERCIAL TESTS

hree European nations crossed the Atlantic 1938 to test the commercial possibilities of nsport flights on regular schedules.

ening aviation many. Great flew a total of ed over water e feasibility of g. There were every case the osely to sche-

from the Atlan- the United ant for trans- an American leted its tests a three round re made improving rec- ed by Germany, and one land the Lufthansa 14 round trip Atlantic. Imperial Britain sent its Mercury, on a to the United France's Lieut Pans, a 40-ton of the east and an 4,000 mile

260 Miles

ips, grossing an of 94,250 air- ed catapult for Britain's Mercury its mother car- took off from ingly with the atrix its kings, the Mercury de- the mother ship westward flight to return the act of the y was forced to p relays because ot supply

part of the year, of the eight year ans, one of the ever construct- engines develop- an horsepower, boat cruised at had a top speed our more. The flight was re- le its only stop- ation," but it ility of trans- heavy craft.

Planes Crossed

ed three years flights with the graceful and Nord- flight of the pace, the Bran-

21, the Nord- inland began an ttle service be- nes and New rmal use of sche- Monday afternoon every Monday of the Brandem- Wulf with four ense as a mail On the 10th of Brandenburg to Floyd Ben- ours 56 minutes. ed crossing of land craft set a New York to s in 19 hours 55

an seaplane sche- Atlantic survey ller, a Dornier y was not ready the summer. It planned in service

rvice Is Goal

s represented as the results of While they have ecting passenger ans-oceanic pic- ne supplies be- they would like to service to the 1938 with their Catapult launch- ed to include this the motorship and Schwabenland ained at the Atlantic coast. ther during the summer Empire flying ch is similar in and Cam- surveyed the At- 1937. The flight elled eventually y's crossing. ship, the and pinafore com- ne, broke in two tests in Britain ected crossing of

ns Uncertain

for 1939 remain derstood, how- rtisement will use ed during the nent in the Vale- ntinuing experi- ll. It likewise will findings of the id-ocean to gath- data. Airways plans to bined service early on the Pacific oing 314 flying exhaustive tests e start of this ng 314 Super- ten giant pow- 1,500 horsepower said to be able ge on either the ny routes with commercial load and one ton of

e type now un-

dergoing final tests at Seattle are on order. Pan American plans to use four on its Pacific runs and the others for the Atlantic service.

As soon as the Atlantic ships have been given final approval, Pan American is ready to begin commercial flying. They will travel either the northern route, from Newfoundland to Ireland, or the southern route to Bermuda and the Azores.

While no date for inauguration of this service has been set, Pan American has announced that 1939 service definitely will be inaugurated.

GEAR DESIGNED TO HUNT GOLD ON OCEAN BED

With gold deposits known to exist under the sea in Stevens' Passage, 18 miles from Juneau, Alaska, John C. Williams, engineer of Oakland, Calif., is completing an under-sea dredge that will make exploration of undersea gold ore possible.

The existence of the Stevens' Passage gold deposit has been known and charted by the U. S. Geodetic Survey for years, but Williams is confident that still other similar deposits can be found in Alaskan waters and elsewhere.

As a consequence, he predicts that the next big gold rush will be for undersea gold, and he expects to be a pioneer in such prospecting.

Williams' invention for undersea gold mining includes a 50-ton steel dredge with two buckets and an attachment that converts the ocean currents into power. He says that at 1,000 feet the ocean can provide 250 horsepower.

The dredge now being built can operate at a depth of 3,000 feet, although the depth at which the gold deposits of Stevens' Passage lie is only 600 feet. He is building, however, on a scale large enough for him to work in other waters where gold deposits may lie.

The only outside power necessary for the dredge, according to Williams, is merely the electric winch which lowers it into the water and hauls it to the surface again. Power to operate the dredge can make nine hauls an hour.

As soon as an adequate number of the dredges are completed, Williams plans a mining condition to Alaskan waters. He will take a 9,000-ton freighter carrying 10 of the dredges.

The electric lowering devices will be controlled by a master clock, which in turn will be governed by the tide. The only assistants he will need in his venture will be the crew of men and mechanics necessary to keep the machines in conditoin.

He estimates he will be able to bring up 10,000 cubic yards of rich ore daily.

Additions to the present series of dredges under construction for deep-sea gold mining, Williams is building an even larger one for the Scripps Institute of Oceanography, La Jolla. This one will be able to delve to a depth of 30,000 feet and is expected to open up new fields of study in sea plant life. It also may open a way to determine geological strata under the ocean.

OHIOAN AT 80 BEGINNING LIFE

David T. Evans, 80-year-old school custodian of Ohio, who keeps house, cooks and himself does the washing for his disabled sons, and sings in the choir, believes that life begins at 80.

"I feel a slight liveliier than I did back in 1913, when I quit coalmining because I couldn't digest the dust," he said, chuckling, as he dried the dinner dishes. "I guess the reason I feel so good is because I live right."

Evans, lean and leathery, has been working hard for 70 years—having started at 10 in the coal mines of South Wales.

Now, along with all the maintenance work in Justus grade school, he finds time to tend his own vegetable garden, keep house, and sing in the Justus-Pigeon Run Glee club.

"In the, wintertime I'm busy from 6 in the morning to 10 at night," he said. "And I don't waste any of my time drinking or smoking. There's no sense in burning your money and then blowing the smoke through your nose."

Evans has been singing with musical organizations since he came here from Wales 52 years ago, and is the oldest member of the choir.

He attends all the local baseball games and some of the football games.

"When Brewster played Navarre, I just about cheered myself hoarse," the old man said. "Did you see that game? My great grandson, Billy Niedenthal, threw that 62-yard pass that won the game."

Evans has six sons, two daughters, 19 grandchildren, and 27 great-grandchildren.

Sudetenland Jews Condemned to Tent Ghetto in German-Czech No-Man's-Land

Innocent victims of the diplomatic chess game that changed their nationality without consulting them, hundreds of Jews huddle, homeless, penniless and hungry, in the neutral strip of no-man's-land between the new German Sudetenland and Czechoslovakia. Expelled from their homes by Nazi Storm Troopers who followed the German army of occupation, they were refused admittance to Czechoslovakia because they are technically German citizens. The photo above was taken south of Brno, where 150 Jewish refugees, many stricken with influenza, made a roadside camp. Some slept under hedges or ditches. Luckier ones, like those pictured, found shelter under makeshift tents.

Navy Prepares Two Air Bases On Strategic Alaskan Islands For 200 Wide Cruising Bombers

The navy is quietly preparing two air bases on Kodiak and Papoaski islands to accommodate at least 200 long-range patrol bombers to defend America's far northern frontier.

The navy has kept details of the work secret, but sources have disclosed some information regarding the bases. The base on Kodiak island is being constructed at Women's Bay, five miles from the town of Kodiak. The site of the other base, on Japonski island, is near Sitka.

Less than a year ago President Roosevelt set aside 15 square miles for the Kodiak base. He act was described at the time as the most important step toward protection of Alaska from a possible attack from the Far East or Northwest.

Women's Bay was chosen as the site for the principal base after years of study by the navy. The bay is situated in a strategic position from the standpoint of the great circle sea routes. Rugged mountains preclude the possibility of the base's capture by a land force.

Small islands and reefs protect the seaward entrance to the island harbor considerably. A further improvement may be made by building up the sunken reefs with sea walls, thus creating virtually a land-locked anchorage for fleet units.

Survey Made Last Summer

Navy engineers completed a survey of the base last summer. It is understood the physical conditions disclosed in the survey proved quite well-chosen. No obstacles were found, it is said, that might interfere with the developments planned.

Concrete ramps, hangars, shops and other facilities will be built for the 100 or more planes that could operate from the base. An area in Women's Bay will be dredged so that aircraft tenders can enter with ease. A field for land planes also will be leveled.

High land surrounding the base is suitable for anti-aircraft fortifications.

The island is situated in a central geographical position from the tip of the Aleutian islands to the Canadian border. It has a mild climate that results from the farm Japanese current. The harbors are free of ice virtually the year around.

Forty-eight huge bombers were based at Kodiak temporarily last summer for the most extensive maneuvers ever undertaken in the Far North. In July, Rear Admiral Charles M. Blakely, commander of the aircraft scouting force, spent 10 days inspecting the sites.

To Accommodate 1,200

Accommodations for 1,200 officers and men will be provided.

The Japonski island base, directly across Sitka sound from the town of Sitka, will have the responsibility of defending southeastern Alaska. It is considered essential yet subordinate to the Kodiak island base, and as a result probably will have a smaller force of planes.

Japonski island formerly was used for a naval radio station. It was commissioned as a permanent air base June 1, 1938, with a permanent personnel of five officers and 110 enlisted men. Six bombers have operated from the base the last year.

So far approximately $200,000 has been spent for improvement of the base, which will be enlarged so that at least 100 planes can be handled without congestion, it is understood. There is a great protected area available for anchoring the navy's biggest bombers.

Another base for use of destroyers and submarines also reportedly is being built at Dutch Harbor. Little is known about it.

National Capital Looks Forward To More Exciting Social Season, Expects British Royalty's Visit

Washington's hostesses breathed a sigh of relief when threats of a general European war receded and permitted them to go ahead with plans for what is expected to be the most brilliant social season since the World War, and which it is hoped will be climaxed by the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth next year.

Already the White House has announced dates for the most important social functions, among them the diplomatic reception which will be held Thursday, Dec. 15.

Four new ambassadors will make their bow in Washington society at the diplomatic reception. They are Senhor Mario de Pimentel Brandao of Brazil, Dr. Hu Shih of China, Count de Saint-Quentin of France, and Senor Don Miguel Lopez Pumarejo of Columbia.

New ministers from three nations will attend the White House teas. They are M. Radu Irimescu of Rumania, Robert Brennan of Eire and Mahmoud Hassan Bey of Egypt.

Hiroshi Saito, Japanese ambassador, has been recalled by his government, but has been detained by illness. He expects to attain a full recovery from a slight operation and attend the reception. His successor will be M. Kensuke Horinouchi, who has not yet completed his plans to come to Washington.

The diplomatic reception will be the second major social event at the White House, and is always attended by large delegations of more than half a hundred nations present. Many languages are heard as the guests from every section of the world, many attired in native costumes, wait in line to pay their respects to President Roosevelt.

Other major social events of the year will be as follows: Dinner to the President's cabinet, Dec. 12; diplomatic dinner, Jan. 5; reception for members of the Supreme Court, Jan. 9; dinner for Vice-President John N. Garner, Jan. 10; dinner for members of the Supreme Court, Jan. 19; reception to officials of the Treasury, Post Office, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and State Departments, Jan. 24; dinner to Speaker of the House William H. Bankhead, Jan. 31; reception for officers of the army and navy, Feb. 2.

A few months ago, it was rumored that the dean of the Washington diplomatic corps, Sir Ronald Lindsay, representative of Great Britain, would retire, but the fact that the British royal family seems to have dispelled the reports. Peruvian Ambassador Senor Don Manuel de Freyre Santander ranks next after Sir Ronald, and is dean of the Latin American corps.

The White House social season this year, while expected to be gayer than last year, will be curtailed by 10 state dinners off the calendar, compared with 14 last year.

President Roosevelt abolished the historical New Year's Day reception at which the president greeted every citizen who wanted to shake hands with him. Several presidents had caught colds or became ill through the seven-hour festival, and Roosevelt himself had to have his hand bandaged. Mr. Roosevelt termed the custom "barbarous" and refused to comply with it.

Five Years With The AAA

With the southwide referendum on cotton marketing quotas scheduled for December 10 and the statewide informational campaign on the 1939 farm program slated to get underway Monday, a five-year review of farm progress should be interesting.

Cold facts show that Mississippi farmers during the past five years under the AAA have made remarkable progress in increasing farm income, in improving soil fertility, in growing more of the food and feed needed for home and farm requirements, in developing a more profitable livestock industry, and in improving rural living.

Following the adjustment in production and the improvement in prices of cotton, the provision of government payments to producers who cooperated in the program and devaluation of the dollar, Mississippi farm cash income was increased from $68,341,000 in 1932 to $103,073,000 in 1933, $123,619,000 in 1934, $140,250,000 in 1935, $189,015,000 in 1936, and $177,810,000 in 1937.

Government payments from August, 1933, through 1937 totaled $89,000,000. Payments to Mississippi producers for cooperating in the 1938 program will total over $30,000,000.

Farmers have made better use of their land and improved the fertility of their soil. More than a million acres have been diverted annually from the production of soil-depleting crops to the growing of soil-improving crops. Carrying out soil-building practices in 1937 for payment Mississippi farmers:

Seeded 16,500 acres to alfalfa.

Planted 718,000 acres to legumes.

Plowed under, exclusive of lespedeza, 242,000 acres of summer legumes.

Plowed under 432,000 acres of winter legumes.

Plowed under 2,000 acres of green-manure crops, such as rye and oats, and 1,300 acres of mixed grasses and legumes.

Established 30,000 acres of permanent pasture in adapted grasses and clovers.

Set 900 acres to trees.

Applied 828,000 pounds of ground limestone, 250,000 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate, 5,712,000 pounds of basic slag, and 44,000 pounds of manganese sulphate on soil-conserving crops.

Built 44,181,000 feet of terraces.

Established 2,000 feet of contours and 159,000 feet of contour ridges on pastures.

Earned $1,705,645 in carrying out the above listed soil-building practices.

Farmers have largely increased the acreage planted to summer legumes. The increased acreage in summer legumes planted by Mississippi farmers in 1937 over the 1928-32 five-year average included 94,000 acres of soybeans, 242,000 acres of cowpeas for hay, 3,000 acres of peanuts for hay, 113,000 acres of soybeans for hay, 42,000 acres of lespedeza for hay, 1,000 acres of soybeans interplanted in corn, 123,000 acres of soybeans for grazing or plowing under, 241,000 acres of cowpeas interplanted in corn, 104,000 acres of cowpeas for grazing or plowing under, 31,000 acres of soybeans for seed, and 83,000 acres of cowpeas for seed.

The result of this extensive soil-building program along with the selection of the best land, the use of good seed of adapted varieties, and proper cultivation has been to largely increase the per acre yield of cotton. The yield of lint cotton in Mississippi has been increased from 195.6 pounds as an average for the 1928-32 five-year period to 194 pounds in 1933, 214 pounds in 1934, 218 pounds in 1935, 304 pounds in 1936, 372 pounds in 1937, and an estimated 295 pounds in 1938, despite unfavorable weather, boll weevils, cotton hoppers, and armyworms.

The significance of this increase in per acre yields of cotton is the remarkable fact that despite the cut in cotton acreage Mississippi farmers have increased cotton production from an average of 1,559,000 bales for the 1928-32 period to 1,729,000 bales during the past five years, a gain of 170,000 bales a year.

Farmers have produced more food and feed for the family and the livestock on farms. Gains in crop production in 1937 over the 1928-32 five-year average included 14,000,000 bushels of corn, 591,000 bushels of oats, 428,000 tons of hay, 600,000 bushels of Irish potatoes, 746,000 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 1,531,000 gallons of sugarcane syrup. The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics' latest crop report carries estimates of still further increases in crop production in 1938 for corn, oats, hay, sweet potatoes and peanuts.

Farmers have improved the quality and increased the income from livestock. Cash income from the sale of livestock and livestock products jumped to $26,275,000 in 1937 and registered another gain of $3,139,000 during the first eight months of 1938. Workstock production programs have been inaugurated throughout the state and thousands of farmers are now raising their own mules.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE SET AIR FLEET GOAL FOUR TIMES THAT OF REICH AND ITALY COMBINED

A combined air fleet, four times as large as the two forces of Italy and Germany, has become the immediate objective of Britain and France today, with ten thousand planes set as a minimum goal.

Working side-by-side in this manner, the two democratic powers will construct the largest air force the world has ever seen—but size will be secondary compared to the qualities of the materials in the craft.

The aim is to build in each country an air fleet that can withstand alone the attacks of the combined forces of Mussolini and Hitler, thereby leaving the other country's fleet at freedom to attack the fascist powers if need be.

Division Of Air Force

Since under military agreements France would control land forces and Britain the seas, the British Air Force would be placed, it is understood, under French command in the event of any conflict. Most of this British force would be detailed to guard England and leading French centers, while the combat squadrons would go to the fighting fronts with the French fliers.

Naval aviation would work in a similar fashion under British leadership.

Britain's chief handicap is her adherence to the old-fashioned biplanes, which are always heavier and slower than their monoplane counterparts and the continued use of wooden, or uncontrollable, "rib" propellers. She has already, however, gone to the United States and expended $25,000,000 for American military equipment with which to bolster her air force.

But this is not enough. The British method of manufacturing and delivering fighting planes to her squadrons is extremely slow. Her "shadow factory" system, whereby any one particular plane is constructed in many pieces at separate factories, and then assembled at an airport, is a detriment to the plan.

British Revision Of Methods

Gradually, the British are coming to realize that the American manufacturing methods adopted by the Short Brothers Ltd. makers of England's trans-Atlantic seaplanes are the best system. In the Short plant, ships are built completely and speedily.

Another factor in the "shadow factory" system calls for more defense units of smaller size for each separate factory must have its defense. The more factories, the smaller the defense of each. And, the greater the difficulty ties up the entire production line.

In France, American manufacturing methods are being followed but in many cases, American equipment is manufactured in France under license, is used. The biplane is outmoded by the new monoplane types and propellers are the "controllable or two shift" metal props common on American planes. But France, too, has spent $3,000,000 in the United States for pursuit planes.

Nazi-Italian Planes

Both Italy and Germany are reported as having approximately 2,500 military airplanes. In Germany, the figure is reported to be very much larger and there is every reason to believe that a larger figure would be more accurate, due to the tremendous manufacturing facilities of German aircraft factories.

France has approximately 2,500 first-line planes and Britain slightly more. But most of these ships are five to ten years behind the German and Italian models despite their apparent newness.

Grazing Lands May Be Aided By Experiment

Interior Department officials see in a conservative experiment in an isolated Utah grazing district a possible means of rehabilitating 120,000,000 acres of Federal range land in 10 western states.

A three-year plan is under way 100 miles from the nearest railroad in the Utah Grazing District No. 8, near the Uintah Mountains, with headquarters at Vernal.

The district is the first of 50 to undertake the comprehensive program, which requires the cooperation of county officials, government experts and livestock raisers. A CCC camp is providing new watering places, corrals and trails.

A feature of the plan is corn produced on surrounding farms and ranches for stock feeding. Lands badly depleted by years of hard use are being reseeded, and at least a ton of sweet clover will be planted at selected spots. Plots have been set aside to ascertain the effect of controlled management on the forage crop.

The smaller the unit, the better feeding and handling facilities for 7,000 cattle and 200,000 sheep in the area. Pens have been constructed so that herders may easily select their own animals when large bands of sheep move down from the summer grazing lands to winter feeding areas in the valleys.

Idea Man Turns To Air Combat

Harry Rubin, 25, idea man, is at it again with an invention which he thinks will revolutionize air combat.

Rubin, whose ideas have been astonishing Americans for nine years, thinks his latest to be a "natural."

"It's simple," said Rubin, who once was an amateur pilot, "when an enemy plane is behind you on your tail, the pilots call it 'zoom' by it is just too bad. But with my idea you have him where you want him, because all you need to do is turn a valve, spray the enemy with acid, and he's down."

The invention, he explained merely is a glass acid tank, from which the acid is forced by the air pressure. Caught in the propeller blast, the acid is thrown over the enemy plane, destroying the wings, wires and possibly the pilot.

Hoped to Interest Army

Harry said that J. J. Matwig, of the department of commerce, was to have recommended the idea to the secretary of war.

"Meanwhile, I'm working on my powder ice, getting ready to market it," Rubin said.

Explaining that the inventor who in 1933 won first prize at the Inventors' Congress with a refrigerant he called "canned ice," his powder ice is a mixture of three powders which is not cold, but when added to a liquid, chills it.

One spoonful to a glass of water at faucet temperature cools it to freezing. Add more powder and a cold slush is formed, although it never freezes solid.

"Funny thing about it," Harry said. "If I add a fourth chemical to the mixture, it generates heat when added to a liquid."

Rubin quit school at 16—at his teacher's suggestion after a burglar alarm he was inventing went off, by mistake, in history class.

Can He Quit School

"They were talking about the rise and fall of the Roman Empire when it happened," he said. "I thought I could do a little work on the alarm behind my history book. When it went off, the teacher said I'd probably be better off either to quit inventing or quit school."

Since then Rubin hasn't been idle a minute. He has turned out in rapid succession a gasoline saver, an oil purifier, a non-glare windshield screen, a double-gap sparkplug, the garbage deodorizer, a can of chemicals which keeps an iceless refrigerator cold during the night, (to save current) and metal ice cubes, which can be used over and over.

Between inventions, Rubin has had his share of adventure. In 1934 while trying with another man to set a new outboard motor boat record, he was caught in a storm and cast upon a breakwall. When the craft caught fire the two had to swim a quarter-mile to shore through mountainous waves.

KANSAS LEADER AS FLOUR STATE

Kansas has the largest flour milling industry of the United States with an annual output of more than 13,000,000 barrels in addition to other mill products, but the number of mills in the state has decreased 50 per cent in the last 20 years, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture.

Mohler said the total number of mills had dropped from 205 to 102.

"The explanation of this seeming anomaly," the secretary pointed out, "is to be found in a number of facts. Some mills were destroyed by fire and were not rebuilt. Some were dismantled because they were obsolete or of too small capacity to be profitable. Others disappeared from the active list through consolidations, resulting in new and modernized mills of high power and large capacity.

"From time to time the Northwestern Miller publishes a roster of mills in each state, which is regarded as official by the trade. The Kansas list for 1917 showed 28 flour mills that were operated by water power in whole or in part. In the 1937 list there remain 15 mills.

"Other interesting facts are noted: Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and the state of Columbia have only one flour mill each, and Maine has only four, while Pennsylvania with 45 has the largest number, followed by Virginia with 364, Ohio 312, Michigan, 240, and Indiana 222, none of which is reckoned as distinctively a wheat state."

KITCHEN WORK INSPIRES VERSE

Pots, pans and poetry all are mingled together in the life of Mrs. Ellenore Pfaller, 23, verse writing housewife, who gets her best ideas while washing the dishes.

Leafy dells and babbling brooks are not needed to inspire the young woman, who has been writing verse between meals and mopping for 12 years.

"I don't have to make it up," she said, emptying a dustpan. "I just write it down as the words come to me."

Her subjects range from a trip to the hospital to the recent European crisis, with prize fights, air disasters and odes on love sandwiched between.

While mopping the kitchen floor, Mrs. Pfaller began thinking about all the troubles in Europe, and wrote:

"White crosses of the great war
Are trampled by marching men.
Soldiers of yesterday rest no more;
Drums are beating above them again."

Most ardent admirer of her rimes is her husband, a machinist who is saving money for a typewriter for her.

Home Storage Of Vegetables

Temperature is the important consideration in storing any vegetable through the winter. Pumpkins, squashes, and sweet potatoes keep best where the air is warm and dry. Keep them in a closet, kitchen cupboard or attic. White potatoes and most of the root vegetables need a storage place of their own, partitioned off from the warmer part of the cellar and provided with at least two openings to the outer air for ventilation. The partition need not be elaborate. It may be one board thick and covered with building paper to stop the passage of warm air, if near the heating unit. An earth floor is more desirable than concrete or brick, because it supplies a certain amount of moisture.

Where there is no basement or where it is impossible to put a partition off a warm storage room, outdoor storage in a pit or storage cellar is preferable. A good storage cellar is often dug in the side of a hill, which constitutes part of the necessary insulation that prevents the vegetables from freezing. Earth, sod, straw, or corn fodder helps to protect the products in an outside storage place.

Several small outdoor pits are preferable to one large one. The best storage temperature for potatoes has been found to be 45 degrees to 50 degrees F. Celery and a small supply of carrots, beets, salsify, and parsnips for immediate use may also be kept in the cellar storage room with the potatoes. Apples should not be stored with vegetables that have a pronounced odor as they will absorb such odors, thereby producing unpleasant flavors in the fruit.

Cabbage and turnips should never be kept in the cellar. They are best buried in the open or kept in a suitable outdoors cellar along with the main supply of root crops but in a separate bin or compartment.

Whether the vegetables are kept indoors or outside, good products will not come out of storage unless good products are put in.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

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UP TO THE BOARD

The Courthouse bond issue is now history—approved; and Lauderdale county and Meridian soon will boost a splendid structure, more attractive and more substantial than was the old.

The questions involved in the particular bond issue, however, have not become a part of the past, nor of history—they are with us still.

The Courier-News took the position, when the bond issue was first proposed, it should not have been given priority over cold storage, meat curing and canning plants—or over the Chunky River program. That position remains unchanged; the position will not change.

The Board of Supervisors owes it to the people of this county to do everything possible to obtain these units of progress. The FIRST PREDICATE upon which MEN base their claims to PUBLIC OFFICE is SERVICE and the induction of these projects will satisfy, to a large degree, the WISHES of the VOTERS of our COUNTY.

Many SENSIBLE THINKING RESIDENTS of the COUNTY have the RIGHTFUL attitude the MEMBERSHIP of the BOARD has done little or nothing positive since assuming office several years ago. After all, Meridian is a PART of the COUNTY and Meridian should be given the opportunity to SHARE in tax returns—without favor.

The Chunky River project will mean much to every living man and woman in Lauderdale county; it must be achieved largely through the efforts of the Board of Supervisors.

Cold storage, meat curing and canning plants constitute, perhaps, the most vital of all our needs; in this program, too, the board may play an important part.

As to what future action the board has in mind, none of us may know, but we can honestly hope its membership will WAKE to the NEEDS of the people.

Otherwise—we still have the BALLOT with which to obtain our ends.

MAY THE DAY COME

There is more wild game in America today than in the days of the Indians, according to Harold Titus, writer and game authority, in an article in the current Commentator magazine.

The article, "More Game—More Hunters," claims that, while the average kill is dropping and the time spent per kill increasing, the totals are mounting all the time.

Citing Pennsylvania as a sample The Commentator article quotes the State Game Commission as saying that in 1922, with a kill of 6,000, deer were more abundant there than when William Penn landed. Then in 1931 the guns took 70,000 does and fawns and 25,000 bucks—while 40,000 Pennsylvania deer died in the winter due to insufficient food supply.

The ruffed grouse, supposed by some hunters to be extinct, was killed to a total of 271,000 last year in Michigan alone—a count unheard of in the old days.

Fur bearing animals, The Commentator article states, are far from being on the wane. Pennsylvania yields its hunters 3,000,000 rabbits a year. In 1931, 6,455 beavers were taken there. Back in 1801 the American Fur Company's two posts on the Red River of the North, drew from that vast area only 1,475 beaver peltries.

James Abbott, dominant fur trader in eastern Michigan in 1840, says The Commentator, hung up a record for muskrat: 28,000 pelts. Today the state shucks out a million rats annually, while the yearly take for the United States is about 13,000,000,—enough, states the article, to make John Jacob Astor's mouth water in the dust of his grave.

While some species of game—such as the passenger pigeon—have entirely disappeared, the article points out that altogether new species (such as the imported ring-necked pheasant) have taken their place in ever increasing numbers. South Dakota has killed over a million and a half pheasants in one year. Michigan yielded 885,000 cocks in a few counties only. The Ohio township recently averaged a kill of 80 cocks to the square mile—a game density to put the old days to shame.

Reason game seems to be dropping off, states The Commentator article, is because of the tremendous increase in the hunting population. In 1916, for example, Pennsylvania sold 290,400 hunting licenses, in 1935 it was 606,100. Michigan in 1895 legalized 14,699 deer hunters; last year 158,720,—a tenfold increase.

Future hunters, declares the article, after a few more years of modern game management may look back a hundred or a hundred and fifty years and pity the old fellows who thought they had game to pursue when the nation was young.

WILL BE MISSED

E. Roy Taylor, manager of the Peoples Water and Gas company of Meridian, has resigned his post to accept a higher position in Atlanta, Ga.

While the written word fails to carry all the tenalities and shades of meaning necessary to exact emotional expression, yet all of us may think of Roy's departure in the following light:

He proved a benefit to Meridian and to the company for which he worked.

Broad of viewpoint, he was a steady influence in the community.

Roy Taylor deserves this, the greatest of all sincere compliments—

He will be missed in Meridian.

HIGHWAY 19

The Courier News respectfully calls attention to the fact Highway 19 merits paving by the State Highway department.

As previously stated by The Meridian Star, the roadway constitutes an important link in the East Mississippi road system and, if paved, would prove highly beneficial to all citizens of our area.

That Highway Commissioner Sid Roebuck, of Newton, will do his utmost to see this program finished is not to be doubted—he will gladly do everything possible—as he has done in the past.

In the premises, Sid, we merely remind you of the need of the work and thank you for your cooperation.

If you have a dime and I have a dime, and we trade dimes, each of us has only one dime, but if you have an idea and I have an idea, and we trade ideas, then each of us has two ideas.—The Model Custodian.

STUDY IT DAILY

On Armistice Day, Dr. A. C. Bryan, commander of the T. C. Carter, Jr., post of the American Legion, gave a speech worthy of our daily study. Based on principles of positive Americanism, the address is a masterpiece:

"It was under the 'Stars and Stripes' that so many of our comrades gave up their lives unselfishly for an ideal; the ideal that liberty might be conserved for others. Respect for the Flag is fundamental in all that good citizenship means, because the Flag is symbolic of our national constitution; of law and order, which our constitution provides; of justice and of individual rights. It is the symbol of all that is best in the hearts of American people. It represents the sacrifices of the past, the hopes and trials of American pioneers, and the hopes of America for the future.

"True Americans are grateful for the protection of the 'Stars and Stripes.' We believe that it is fitting that our children should know 'Old Glory' as we know it, and that they should learn true appreciation and thankfulness for what the Flag represents.

"The men of the Legion who served in time of war for the honor of the 'Stars and Stripes' have acquired a solemn respect and reverence for the Colors, and we feel that all children should carry with them through life a similar love and loyalty. It is a simple thing to salute the Flag, but it has a significance that speaks in deepest terms of our patriotic traditions.

"Other flags mean a glorious past, this Flag a glorious future. It is not so much the Flag of our fathers as it is the Flag of our children, and of all children's children yet unborn. It is the Flag of tomorrow. It is the signal of the "Good Time Coming." It is not the Flag of your king—it is the Flag of yourself and of all your neighbors."

THE SCOUT LEADER OATH

Every one of our splendid Boy Scout leaders in Meridian takes the following oath; we print it that we may have a better insight into the lives of that group which is giving impetus to the greatest of all the good movements—

I will continue to live the Scout Oath and Law.

I will keep myself familiar with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States—with its Bill of Rights and obligations.

I will respect and obey the law—to further that true freedom and security for all, which comes with liberty under law.

I will wholeheartedly cooperate in the responsibilities of my home, and will participate in the civic and social activities of my school, church, neighborhood and community, and, when legally qualified, I will regularly register and vote in community, state and national elections.

I will deal fairly and kindly with my fellow citizen of whatever race or creed, in the spirit of the Twelfth Scout Law and it's faith in God, and America's guarantee of religious freedom.

I will work for America and will guard our heritage—its liberties and responsibilities—realizing that the privileges we enjoy today have come as a result of the hard work, sacrifice, faith and clear thinking of our forefathers, and I will do all in my power to transmit our America, reinforced, to the next generation.

REMEMBER?

PSALM 1931

Hoover is my shepherd.
I am in want.
He maketh me to lie down on park benches;
He leadeth me beside still factories;
He restoreth my doubt in the Republican party;
He guideth me in the paths of unemployment for his party's sake;
Yea, though I walk through the alley of soup kitchens, I am hungry,
I fear great evil for thou art against me;
Thy Cabinet and thy Senate they do discomfort me;
Thou didst prepare a reduction of my wages in the presence of my creditors;
Thou anointest my income with taxes so that my expenses overrunneth my income.
Surely, poverty and hard times shall follow me during all the days of the Republican administration.
And I shall dwell in a rented house forever.
Amen—

LOOK

Herewith an editorial from a state newspaper:

Reports from Mississippi indicate a better than average corn crop. The entire crop and more will be needed before another crop matures, but there are individual and temporary surpluses almost everywhere, and the low price of corn is discouraging to many farmers.

Not within 20 years has Mississippi produced enough pork for home needs. But the price of hogs on the live-weight basis, like the price of corn, is none too attractive. Meanwhile, farmers of Mississippi buy multiplied thousands of dollars' worth of cured pork products every year, and these are high-priced products. To convert their surplus corn into pork, and to cure the pork into quality hams, bacon and lard is to develop the low-priced product into high-priced products.

Such is the timely suggestion of Commissioner of Agriculture Holton of Mississippi farmers.

Practically, this suggestion meets every test of the live-at-home program. Especially is this true, now that many of the difficulties in curing pork in the past have been overcome. Many Mississippi farmers have access to meat-curing plants. Millions of pounds of pork have been cured in these plants and all of them have developed high quality products at relatively low costs.

It is an opportunity that every farmer should grasp.

In the selling of our products we business men are smart and successful dramatists. In the selling of our policies and our motives we have let the politicians run rings around us. If we were entirely frank we would recognize that a good deal of our complaint against the politician is the reflection of an unadmitted inferiority complex. The politician has proved himself smarter than we are, and we are annoyed. He has ousted us from the place We used to occupy in the affections of the people. He has lined them up on his own side, and they have the power.—Bruce Barton.

If youth knows that long growth and late blooming is the usual order of worthy achievement, if it knows that mastery is attained by living and that living consumes the years; if it knows that this thing called "success," which submits to no outward measurement, is a strange potion compounded mostly of what seems failure; that the whole process is commensurate with the objective; that there is time and to spare; that the fairest fruit may ripen toward Autumn—I maintain that is the antidote of discouragement, and if it were truly known, much waste and pain of disillusionment would be spared.—W. J. Cameron.

The moment that the power of taxation is sued in an attempt to redistribute the national savings and to penalize as though they were criminals those individuals whose honest accumulations are larger, that moment taxation has departed from the principles upon which a democracy rests and has started toward building of a collectivist state by unseen and almost unsuspected forces.—Nicholas Murray Butler.

Geographic frontiers are gone, but the frontiers for ambition are found, now as ever, in the realm of ideas. That realm has never been open to the lazy, the incompetent, or the smug. It has yielded its secrets only to capable workers, desirous of better things for themselves, for their institutions, and for their communities.—William A. Irwin, assistant educational director, American Institute of Banking.

There is no doubt that the real destroyer of the liberties of any people is he who spreads among them bounties, donations and largess.—Plutarch

Finned, Furred and Feathered Game on Rapid Increa

Left—Fox hunting has developed into a major field sport in Mississippi. Photo shows a typical group of foxhounds ready for the chase in one of the state's several annual meets.

Right—From placid streams and bayous such as this, fresh water fishermen in Mississippi take a good mess of fish at almost any season of the year. Two nurseries furnish millions of fingerlings for re-stocking.

Sound conservation policies are being combined with naturally favorable conditions to further increase Mississippi's high standing in the affections of outdoor sportsmen.

Woodlands and streams that have been the hunting grounds of wildlife lovers for generations are being restocked with the fugitive splendors of the past.

A new outdoor Elysium has been in the making since 1932, when the state officially took notice of the decrease in its animal life, economic assets greatly undervalued by the early caravans who followed the lures of fluttering wings and flapping fins with such deadly passion.

Closed seasons, importation of new stock, and creation of protected havens have been the principal measures of the State Game and Fish Commission in the six years it has been engaging the problems of repopulating the state's forests and streams.

Protected preserves have done most to stimulate new life among the state's colonies of untamed creatures. Beginning with a 23,000-acre game preserve in the University State Forest in Stone County in 1934, the commission had established 18 game retreats on 60,000 acres by the end of 1935. The largest today is a 90,000-acre tract in Oktibbeha, Choctaw, Winston and Noxubee counties. It was dedicated last April.

Through cooperation with Smith-Hughes schools and private landowners, the commission has created 238 bird sanctuaries of 40 acres each in scattered sections of the state.

Much new blood has been added to the state's native stock. Quail and wild turkeys, old favorites of Mississippi huntsmen, lead the come-back march in the state's wild-life census.

In the past three years, more than 78,000 quail have been imported from Mexico, representing approximately a third of the number that country permitted to leave its borders. Hunting enthusiasts cooperated with the state in this purchase.

In the same period the commission has added 1,600 wild turkeys, 600 raccoons, 253 beavers, 139 deer, 100 pheasants, 84 pairs of jack rabbits, 67 grey fox, 36 mink, and 10 bears.

Other American states have helped swell Mississippi's woods and streams. Jack rabbits have been imported from Kansas. Pennsylvania has aided the bear family in getting a new mid-southern toehold. Fifty male bear recently have been imported from Iowa. Wild turkeys have been brought from North Dakota and North Carolina. Alabama has added fish for the state's fresh-water bodies.

In addition, an inter-change system has been developed within the state to bring about a balanced wildlife program. For instance, the highly prized beaver, rapidly growing extinct throughout most of the state, was found to be thriving still in a section of Southwest Mississippi around Amite county. Beaver from that vicinity are being transferred as new stock to other parts of the state. The beaver and the otter are the state's two most highly protected animals. A closed season is guarding these creatures until 1940.

Likewise, the gray fox is being taken from over-populated centers to counties where this little beast is scarce.

By way of encouraging the raccoon's family life, the commission pays trappers a bounty for all female raccoons released back to the woods.

The advance in the state's wildlife resources is reflected in the growing number of hunters coming to this section. Since the beginning of the conservation program in 1932, licensed hunters have increased from 60,000 to 120,000.

Last year's hunting registration included sportsmen from 21 states, the District of Columbia and England. Tennessee furnished the largest number with 1,112. Alabama came next, with 52. Other states represented include: Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

The state's water creatures likewise are finding their population figures moving rapidly upward. With private and public waters already enriched by 20,000,000 fish rescued in the past year, the state now is carrying out a project to reclaim 100,000,000 more from the barrow pits of the Mississippi river, its tributaries, and other scenes of stranded wildlife. Owners of private waters are permitted 25 per cent of the rescued fish.

Two federal hatcheries, one at Tupelo and another at Lyman, are increasing the angler's sportive prey by hundreds of thousands every year; and from the federal hatchery at Marion, Ala., the state is importing still more fish for its lakes and streams.

Particularly rapid progress has been made in creating new fishing waters. While the Gulf Coast continues to abound in fishing delights, many new fresh-water fishing resorts have been created for the convenience of the inland sportsmen.

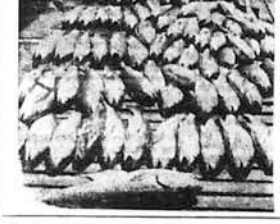
In the six years since the conservation program was launched the state has established 57 lakes, several smaller bodies, and has started a sporting war against the game fish's most deadly enemy, the alligator gar.

Gar rodeos are sponsored by the commission every August at Gulfport, Greenwood, and Vicksburg to curb that destructive creature's activities in lakes and streams.

The largest of the new lakes include the 1,300-acre Bluff Lake at Brooksville, the 1,200-acre Gates Lake at Laurel, the 1,000-acre Lake Dick at Satartia, Belen's 3-mile-wide lake at Penden, and Batesville's Lake Elinor, three and a half miles wide.

There are other lakes covering several hundred acres each. Amply stocked with fish, all new lakes are equipped with camp sites; many have overnight accommodations, and several have varied, well-developed recreational facilities.

Rules and regulations are by no means the state's sole control of



Left—This ton of redfish, caught within one hour by a group of four fishermen, is a sample of the remarkable fishing opportunities offered by the waters along Mississippi's Gulf Coast. Great schools of game fish come close inshore to feast on the constant food supply washed into the Gulf from rivers and bayous.

Right—Getting the bag limit of quail is not a problem for Mississippi hunters with keen eyes and fast trigger fingers. In the past three years more than 75,000 Mexican quail have been imported and released in Mississippi in addition to native restocking. Mississippi quail are slightly smaller, much faster on the wing than quail of the North and West.

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Conservati
held in cooperation with the Progress Admi
114,289 fishing licenses were issued between
16, 1936, and May 15, 1937.

Motion pictures showing conservation activities are shown throughout the year during the annual State Fair in Jackson, before schools and civic clubs. Last year by request, 30 showings were made. Posters and other publicity practices have been initiated.

While the state's game laws are usually regarded as a conservation measure, they go back to pre-Civil War days, the oldest being the law prohibiting the

The state's game animals are beaver, otter, mink and raccoon. Experimental importations are creating a supply of wild turkey, quail and pheasant under the protection of

This is the fifth of a series of semi-editorials which the Mississippi Game and Fish Commission, The Meridian Star and The Courier-News have issued

OUR PHYSICIANS

That we may better appreciate and understand our Meridian physicians we print one of the hauntingly beautiful eulogies from the pen of the beloved, immortal Robert Louis Stevenson:

"There are men and classes of men that stand above the common herd, the soldier, the sailor, the shepherd and not infrequently, the artist rarely, the writer still the clergyman, the physician almost as a rule. He is the flower of our civilization and when that state of man is done with, only to be marvelled at in history, he will be thought to have shared but little in the defects of the period and to have most notably exhibited the virtues of the race.

"Generosity, he has, such as is possible only to those who practice an art and never to those who drive a trade; discretion, tested by a hundred secrets; tact, tried in a thousand embarrassments; and that are most important, herculean cheerfulness and courage. So it is that, he brings air and cheer into the sick room and often enough, though not so often as he desires, brings healing."

Many schemes are proposed for the reform of business, nearly all of them by theorists who have had no business experience and who fail to recognize realities. The reformers overlook the risk which the business man must take; they assume that profits are certain, that failure is impossible, that the rules for operating a business are as definite as the multiplication table. To employers who have struggled with payrolls and production schedules and sales programs, such ideas are ridiculously childish.—William Feather.

We are all manufacturers—making good, making trouble or making excuses.—Selected.

If you want knowledge, you must toil for it; if food, you must toil for it; and if pleasure, you must toil for it. Toil is the law. Pleasure comes through toil and not through self-indulgence and indolence. When one gets to love work, his life is a happy one.—John Ruskin.

I would not dare to say what I think eletricity may do in the future. We are always making the mistake of supposing we have exhausted our knowledge in any direction. Discoveries and inventions are not terminals. They are fresh starting points from which we can soal to new knowledge.—Dr. Willis R. Whitney.

Personality is the profoundest, most mysterious, most potential factor in the universe, and each one of us has been a failure of that, life says to us. Nothing in any other realm matters much if we do not handle well this deepest and most critical affair.—Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.

The truest test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops; no, but the kind of man the country turns out.—Emmerson.

Good luck is the willing handmaid of upright, energetic character and conscientious pursuance of duty.—Lowell.

LET'S ASK FOR IT

Better than average observers in our [illegible] Field might well be used for a military [illegible] government.

Reasons—the port lies almost equi-distant between three major railroad systems and federal paved highways; ample room for [illegible] able; two runways may be expanded to [illegible] thousand feet and, finally, this area of the [illegible] any other, needs tangible defense units.

Mississippi at this time does not have a [illegible] of any classification. The army might be [illegible] up such a unit, if asked.

Let's ask for it.

No man can be provident of his time [illegible] in the choice of his company.—Jeremiah [illegible]

A lot of hard luck comes from sitting [illegible] a soft snap.—Louis Allis Messenger.

Those who wish to appear wise among [illegible] wise seem foolish.—Quintilian.

What a man dares to do, he should dare [illegible] he is a coward.—Sabatini.

The man who doesn't read good books [illegible] over the man who can't read them.—Bonn

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CALIFORNIA vs. STANFORD
CHICAGO vs. ILLINOIS
CENTENARY vs. DE PAUL
DUKE vs. NO. CAR. STATE
FLORIDA vs. GEARGIA TECH
FORDHAM vs. SO. CAROLINA
INDIANA vs. PURDUE
MINNESOTA vs. WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN vs. OHIO STATE
...RTHWESTERN vs. NOTRE DAME
OKLAHOMA vs. IOWA STATE
PITTSBURGH vs. PENN STATE
RICE vs. T. C. U.
...THERN METHODIST vs. BAYLOR
YALE vs. HARVARD

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...ficial records are kept and the commission has ruled that none of its records are to be made public.

Even the best approximations must be general, since many of the bodies are not recovered. Many cases recorded as suicides, it is believed, are not suicides at all.

One explanation of why this honeymoon capital is a suicide spot comes from Dr. H. A. L. Benedict of Niagara Falls, who was director of ethnology at the Pan-American exposition here in 1901. At that time, Dr. Benedict, a nerve specialist, made the startling announcement that the falls possessed a "hypnotic influence."

His theory was confirmed when Miss Alice M. Cole disappeared in February, 1901, after leaving his office in good spirits, and was said to have been last seen in the vicinity of the falls. A note signed by Miss Cole was found on the bridge to Luna Island. It said:

"Goodbye Ray, mama, papa and all the dear ones. Do not think I do not love you for I do. The waters are calling me."

Dr. Benedict argued that if Miss Cole did commit suicide it was by the falling water. He declared that it was dangerous for persons of high nervous temperament to watch the monotonous falling of the water.

Theory Built Up

Later, Dr. Benedict studied many suicide cases. He reported that most of them were persons who came here only to see the scenery but, not being on guard against the hypnotic spell, the thought of suicide became attractive and they were impelled to leap over the precipice.

There are a number of popular "taking off" places for suicides, all of which have appeared to figure in tragedies from the earliest records. All provide closeup views of the rushing waters and include many points familiar to honeymooning couples. They include Prospect Point, Luna Island, Terrapin Point and the Third Sister Island. In recent years, Goat Island Bridge, which crosses the rapids only a few feet above the thundering river, also has been used as a jumping off place.

Some physicians, prior to abandonment of the Gorge route, advised patients suffering from nervous disorders to make the trip along the base of the falls before looking at the cataracts from above. They said that a closeup view of the jagged rocks below the falls would provide an antidote against the suicide hypnotism.

Indian Legend Recalled

An Indian legend indicates that the red man felt the same spell which Dr. Benedict described as a "hypnotic influence."

There was a tradition among the Iroquois that a huge green serpent once dwelt below the falls. The story goes that the Indians assembled to worship it in such numbers that they neglected their fields and a famine was threatened.

Medicine men interceded with the Great Spirit for relief, and according to the legend, were told that if the Great Serpent could be driven off the rocks and kept under water the famine would end.

The warriors of the tribe were supposed to have succeeded in so bind the falling water and watched for the serpent all night. In the morning, the legend goes, they found the falls dried up and the "potholes" filled with thousands of fish. The story continues that they gathered enough fish to save their people against famine and then heard a terrible roar above them.

Looking up they beheld the great serpent, his huge body stretched from shore to shore damming the water. As they watched, according to Indian lore, the serpent relaxed and the water carried it over the falls. His writhings and struggles were so terrific, the Indians believed, that the contour of the falls, supposedly a straight line from shore to shore, became crooked as the serpent broke off huge chunks of rock on his downward plunge.

The story ends that the serpent remained beneath the water ever afterwards and each year Indians came on pilgrimages to listen to the voice of the Great Spirit in the cataract.

It is related that this "great voice" is the same one which "calls" persons watching the falls to cast themselves over the precipice.

DEANNA DURBIN AT T.E MPLE THEATRE MONDAY-TUESDAY

"That Certain Age," Deanna Durbin's latest starring production, comes to the Temple Theatre Monday and Tuesday.

The picture is the fourth to come from this remarkable singing youngster who has made screen history ever since she first appeared in "Three Smart Girls" some two years ago.

Cast in a supporting role in "Three Smart Girls," the production was hardly started before Universal studios realized they were in possession of a wonder-child.

Exceptional Cast

Now realizing what they had, the producers next surrounded her with a cast which included the great Stowkowski, Adolphe Menjou, Mischa Auer, Alice Brady and Eugene Pallette. The result has been proclaimed, "100 Men and a Girl" was one of the finest pictures ever made.

Then followed "Mad About Music," in which she had Herbert Marshall and Gail Patrick in support. Its reception surpassed even those of the previous hits in enthusiasm and acclaim.

Now comes "That Certain Age," with Deanna starring in a cast which included Melvyn Douglas, Jackie Cooper, Irene Rich, John Halliday, Juanita Quigley, Jackie Searle, Charles Coleman, Nancy Carroll and Peggy Stewart.

Musical Treat

In musical richness, it contains, according to advance preview reports, the same musical treat which was such an integral part of the previous offerings.

Jimmy McHugh and Harold Adamson, who have written most of Deanna's original songs for the screen, penned three numbers for the singing star. These are "My Own," "Be a Good Scout" and "You're as Pretty as a Picture." And, in addition, Deanna sings two classical selections, "Les Filles Des Cadiz," by Leo Delibes, and Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet Waltz," from the opera.

Comedy Added

"That Certain Age" will present Deanna as a fifteen-year-old girl undergoing her first pange of schoolgirl romance when she falls romantically in love with a man many years her senior. The plot is more comedy than any of the previous stories, but it has the same heart-interest and stirring emotional qualities which have distinguished all of her pictures.

The director of "That Certain Age" is Edward Ludwig, counted one of the most rapidly rising young directors of Hollywood.

Joseph Pasternak, who has produced all of Deanna's pictures, acted in the same capacity on "That Certain Age." The story, an original by Hugh Herbert, was developed into a screen play by Bruce Manning.

The Red Cross serves all, regardless of race, creed or color. Join.

TESTS CENTER ON AIR SAFETY IN INDIANAPOLIS

The Federal Bureau of Air Commerce has started a vast program to make the Indianapolis airport the center of aviation experimentation.

More than $1,000,000, advanced by the Federal government and the city of Indianapolis, will be used to build runways from 5,000 to 6,000 feet long—the longest in the country, to construct a blind landing system that will be the only type of its kind in the country, and to experiment with nonglaring lighting systems.

Already several of the long runways have been completed by WPA workers who are laboring in three eight-hour shifts to complete all extensions before winter arrives.

Probably the major test to be made here will be the blind landing system.

To Co-ordinate Systems

The air bureau will spend $200,000 to install an experimental station which will use the best parts of blind landing systems and will be the only one of its type in the country.

When the 25 experimenters — radio operators who will be sent here by the air bureau when the station is ready —perfect a blind landing system, it will be installed at all major airports throughout the country.

Tests are under way at the municipal airport in striving to eliminate static in the ultra-high frequency telephone communication between airport and pilot, and in nonglaring lighting.

Already, experimenters have improved equipment which eliminates the necessity of using high broadcasting towers. The new station is only a six-foot square "shanty" with a one-foot antenna.

At present, airport employes are testing the Bartow non-glaring lighting system. The problem to be overcome is to provide sufficient light to allow the pilot of an incoming ship a clear view of the runway but not so strong that it blinds him.

Addition of the new radio station and hangar and cost of the extended runways will raise the valuation of the airport to more than $4,000,000.

Location Called Ideal

Air commerce officials and Mayor Walted C. Boetcher are enthusiastic in their plans for the improvements.

"Within the next year Indianapolis should become the air center of the United States," Mayor Boetcher said. "We have facilities at the airport that cannot be matched anywhere and the location of the experimental unit here will do much to throw the spotlight on Indianapolis as the aviation center."

Oswald Ryan, one of the members of the five-man Civil Aeronautical Authority at Washington, said:

"No one can approach the Indianapolis airport without becoming convinced it is one of the very best in the United States. The transfer of one of the important research and development divisions of the Civil Aeronautical Authority from Washington to the Indianapolis airport will make it the center of aeronautical radio research and development upon which so much depends for the future of American aviation."

New Material At Catholic U. Rated As Fair

Coach Arthur "Dutch" Bergman looked over his Catholic University football squad comprising only 10 lettermen and announced he would be satisfied with a 50-50 split in eight games this season.

"Our success depends on the sophomores," he said. "If they come up to expectations we may surprise. If we win four of the eight games we are scheduled to play, I will be satisfied."

A glance at the 1938 football schedule was enough to convince anyone that Bergman was not being pessimistic. It includes American U. Oct. 1, Detroit U., Oct. 7, West Virginia Wesleyan, Oct. 22, St. Louis U., Oct. 29, De Paul U., Nov. 5, Miami U., Nov. 11, Villanova, Nov. 20 and South Carolina, Nov. 26.

Of the 35 men on the squad, seven are seniors, 15 juniors and the rest sophomores. Five of the lettermen are juniors and five seniors.

Bergman will have only three lettermen for the backfield. They are Burke Vulcano, Arthur Sabo and Joseph Guyon, son of the renowned Carlisle Indians All-America of a generation ago.

Rocco Furio, who won a letter moved to tackle where he is expected to form a line composed mostly of inexperienced men. Other lettermen in the line include John Kasunich (captain), end; Frank Cairo, tackle; John Carver, guard; Al Calabrese, end; Peter Cotinski, center, and Arthur Sabo, guard.

Bergman is touting Charlie Mountenot, a sophomore, as his greatest backfield prospect. As a freshman last year Mountenot was one of the best runningers seen at Catholic U. in many years.

Since coming to Catholic U. in 24 and tied two

Careful Grading, Packing Urged In Marketing Turkey

With the holiday market near at hand, turkey growers are getting interested in the careful grading and packing of dressed turkeys, County Agent J. D. Howerton reports.

Whether for the holiday season or for market at any other time, however, he says, grading has become a definite part of good marketing for farmers who look to turkeys a as source of cash income.

There are slightly more turkeys in the country this year than last, and they probably will be marketed at somewhat heavier weights. But this year as in other years, Mr. Howerton points out, buyers will want turkeys of just the weights and grades demanded by their customers. Some will want the small turkeys some the medium-sized, some the heaviest. Some prefer hens, others young toms. And some buyers will want the highest quality they can get.

So the days when producers could advantageously sell dressed turkeys in "straight run" or mixed lots apparently have passed. For buyers are more and more requiring graded turkeys. And producers of high quality birds do not want to be penalized by the low price paid to the producer of poor quality stock—which often happens when turkeys are bought on a straight or ungraded basis.

Whether the producer grades his own turkeys or has them graded by a licensed grader, says Howerton, he needs to know the grades and how they are applied.

How to grade according to government standards can be learned by anyone who will make a careful study of the factors that determine grades.

To supply information on grades for dressed turkeys and on grading, the department of agriculture has issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 1815. The title is "Grading Dressed Turkeys." A copy may be obtained free from the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C.

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SEWING SETS
DOLLS

SKATES
TRICYCLES

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NEWBERRY'S

AIR RIFLES
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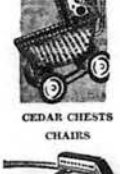
CEDAR CHESTS
CHAIRS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
MECHANICAL TRAINS

OUR OWN MAGAZINE PAGE

After Your Big Thanksgiving Dinner, a Buffet Supper of Tea and Crackers Will Appeal

Fruit Tea Punch Served With Snack Of Crackers or Sandwiches Is Tasty

Tea and Snack After the Feast

By JUDITH WILSON

A PENNY for your thoughts, Mrs. Housewife! The chances are they center around a bird . . . a fat, well-grown, good-to-eat bird, his natural sumptuousness accented with an inviting stuffing as you know love it. For he is the silent partner of the Thanksgiving dinner as we are wont to trade on the fancy name and the fact that he is the center of the table. But after the dishes and the dinner are cleared away, the guests have departed and the family has settled down to the quiet of the evening, what then? Why, the bird, of course, for the hungry folks will be ready for a bite to eat. When it comes to a question of a cold and hungry man, the bird is the favorite dish. One

UFS

To accent the holiday spirit the clever hostess lights the wax apple and orange at the base of the big candle. Green pottery teapot and cups and pewter sugar and cream service . . . all handmade by the natives in the highlands of North Carolina . . . pleasingly contrast with the luster of the carved leaf tray. Fruit tea punch, crackers and sandwiches make a delicious buffet snack after the Thanksgiving feast.

Many Ills Due to Mental Attitude

By CLAUD N. CHRISMAN, M.D.

WE WROTE yesterday about functional diseases of the heart. It is a fact that the regularity, speed and force of heart contraction are controlled primarily by a system of nerve impulses from the brain.

DR. CHRISMAN

The impulses are influenced in many ways. If we become frightened or angry or are suddenly called on to do unusual work, the sympathetic nervous system throws out an increased nerve impulse which influences these heart impulses to make the heart beat faster and stronger.

Many things occur under these circumstances. Digestion stops, the muscles of the skin and the blood vessels contract. The skin becomes pale, and the face shows in the neck and temples. In other words, the entire nervous system responds. When the cause for this passes, all conditions should return to normal.

Those are the reasons that the anxiety, fright and worry cause the disturbance of the heart action. When we allow ourselves to become conscious of our heart action, how we breathe, and how our stomachs are affected after food, and when we dwell on it we call disturbances of the nervous mechanism which control these functions, and bring on irregularities.

Diseases of the heart are the most frequent of all causes of death. We see this statement so often that many begin to worry about their hearts. They feel and count their pulse beat. When they count it they find it faster and then, counting attention, it will more prominent. Worry increases the condition.

Many people lie in their beds at night and try to detect their heart beat. If they concentrate long enough, they will detect it. Because they have thus caused the sensitive nervous system to become more acute. Soon they will be able to detect it without trying.

Don't Fret or Worry

One overactive set of nerves will disturb other sets, and a vicious circle is formed which causes other functional disturbances and may finally upset the entire system. Persons thus affected go to the doctor. "My heart beats faster sometimes than others, or harder and sometimes misses a beat."

Surely! Some part of the body may need more blood, or less. The delicate nervous control responds to this and supplies what is needed in a perfect manner if we let it alone. If we fret and worry, we upset the normal process, and a skip or drop results.

Another common source of nervous irritation is the household clinical thermometer. I discourage the presence of a thermometer in a family of nervous, worrying persons. If the forehead of one of the children feels hot, out comes the thermometer. If the temperature is slightly above normal, Mother is all upset. She is sure something dreadful is developing.

If the child becomes alarmed, he suffers for it. If he is the kind that runs out to play as soon as the thermometer comes out, more harm is done to him, but the mother frets and worries. Normal temperature varies during the day, and the slightest excitement will run it up. If the fever continues, especially if it increases, then call the doctor.

Just Forget It

Many cases of functional digestive disturbances result from self-analysis. The person who is always on the diet, who wonders if this is good for him or that is bad, invites trouble. All this tends to upset the nervous control of digestion. Constant thinking about tobacco or coffee disagrees with you, stop it for a while, try to forget your stomach and heart and note the results.

The mind is the cause of many of our functional disturbances. If something is not acting properly, don't fret. Go to a doctor you trust and, if he says, "Nothing wrong," forget it.

USE CLEAN PUFF

If powdering is your beauty problem, perhaps you need a new powder puff, or several of them. Powder sometimes cakes or has a tendency to clog the pores, simply because it is scrubbed over the skin with a gone-too-clean powder puff. A clean puff distributes your face powder evenly and smoothly over your entire face. If you will use a small brush or the unused side of the puff to remove the excess powder in little dances of caution, you will avoid that obviously "powdered" look that so many of you complain of. Lamb's wool puffs do a better job of moulding the powder, and since they are easily washed, you should have several of them and wash them as regularly as you wash your silk hose.

A SILVER TIP

Put a piece of camphor in the silver cabinet to keep the silver from tarnishing.

It Pays to Be Frank With Child; Approach Every Problem Directly

By JANE HERBERT GOWARD

JUNIOR'S mother interjected with seeming interest such remarks as "Well, well!", "Did you?" and "You don't say," as he spoke. Once she made him repeat a whole sentence because she happened to hear the word "ain't." It was by no means the only incrammatical error he had made. But it was the only one she had heard. She was present in body only, her mind, spirit and sympathies being elsewhere, at the moment.

MRS. GOWARD

At the end of the five minute recitation, Junior asked, "What do you think, Mother? Do you think Skinny took it? Would you ask him for it or speak to his father?" "Do you mind telling me about it all over again?" mother asked with a shade of embarrassment. "I was thinkinly about something else while you were talking. I'm sorry." "Aw, never mind. Let it pass," he answered roughly. But mother would not let it pass. To vindicate herself, she tried now to coax him into speaking and ended by scolding him. Such is the irony of fate.

Although every mother aspires to be a good mother, none has the inclination or time to listen to everything children say and answer all their questions. The fair thing would be to say, "I'm too busy now. Tell me about it later." To prove one's intention to be honorable, one should inquire later, if necessary, "What did you wish to ask me before, when I was too busy to listen?"

There is a direct approach to almost every parent-child problem. Usually it is merely a question of common sense. But parents seem to have a talent for going around in circles and getting themselves and children all tied up in complicated knots over the simplest matters. It seems, sometimes, as if they were deliberately avoiding the easy way. This leads one to suspect they like to strike a pose. Junior's mother may have seen herself as one who was tolerant, all-suffering and just could not say no. Stuff and nonsense, I say. No one can be a good parent who is not first true to himself. No one can succeed at fooling the children all the time.

Caracul Is Chic

UFS

Luxurious black caracul alone is used for this smart afternoon coat with the new bloused back line. The skirt is slightly flared. The amazing little hat is of caracul too.

Beauty Tips

QUESTION: "I am 5 feet, 10½ inches tall, weigh 128 pounds, have a high forehead, brown hair and gray eyes—large and wide apart. I have a light clear complexion and full Cupid's bow lips. My nose is a bit large but not badly shaped my face squarish. I am terribly self-conscious about my height. Please tell me how to wear my hair and things to do in general to avoid looking so tall.—Nan."

Your description of yourself is flattering and you should not let your extra height cause you any unhappiness as long as you are nicely proportioned. Why not make the most of your height with a soft, rather built-out version of an upswept hair-do? Long hair or a bushy arrangement would make your head seem out of proportion to the rest of your body. A hat with a small, tilted brim will be smart without accenting your height. Perky little veils will be flattering. Softly draped necklines, full, long sleeves, frocks in two colors and horizontal trimming on skirts are shortening.

Hoopskirt Is Revived for Formal Chic

By ELEANOR GUNN

New York—Counting the shopping days before Christmas is a nerve-wracking occupation. Lists are being compiled, lists that will naturally be revised any number of times, but from now on we all are inclined to be curious about the needs and desires of those who are on those lists, and we are not above making notes on the subject for future reference.

Which leads us right to lingerie and ultimately to sections in which undies are sold. From what I can gather, one must get all dressed up to go to bed. Nighties are somethin' and just the thing to give one's intimate girl friends for Christmas. They are inspired by swing music and ballroom elegance, being full in the skirt section and fitted above. Some are strapless, and the amount of embroidery and lace introduced makes the worthwhile nighties pretty worthwhile from every angle.

Wired For Size

The greatest excitement in lingerie section is the hoop skirt. One may now purchase a petticoat wired, if not for sound, at least for circumference, and one may purchase hoops to be worn under the voluminous skirts peculiar to evening dresses but not essential to them. Which works like this: One has a wide-skirted dress, the hem of which is most likely stiffened. Such a dress may be worn with or without hoops, there being times when hoops are not only absurd but also a nuisance.

Everything that goes under cover of one's dress is, as it should be, lovely. This goes for that erstwhile most unsightly garment, the corset. The new corsets, or foundations, are so attractive that many dresses not only take form from them but appear to be inspired by them. Corset girdles and details are not unusual.

Jewelry Highlights

Instead of a necklace, accent the high, round neckline of a dark dress with a row of small clips—four or five of them.

For evening, a fashion is matched earrings and bracelet — worn with several other narrower bracelets which do not match, but are related in style or general feeling.

Cornhuskin' Now Takes Place as National Sport

By TALBOT LAKE

IT SEEMS kind of goofy to look over a field of waving corn and think of it as a swell place to have a sporting event, but that's just what it is. Cornhusking has become a regular annual sporting event. Every year I sit me down before my typewriter and try to figure out something new to say about the lads who tear them off the stalks and chuck 'em against the bangboards.

This year, Ted Balko, of Redwood Falls, Minn., feels good all over because he outhusked them all in the national contest at Sioux Falls, S. D. However, he needn't let the title of champion go to his head, because all he did in an eighty-minute stretch was 32.24 bushels, as against the 25.78 bushels he did in 1934, in Fairmont, Minn., when he first won the title.

Balko, who is 33, wears a baseball cap when he husks, has a smooth-shaven, smiling face, a big, honest mouth and large ears. He's $100 and a silver trophy richer for having won the national event. A seed company offered him $100 to go into a contest at Fort Dodge, Iowa, to compete for a $500 first prize and $250 second prize.

Cornhusking is serious business and real sport to those who go in for it. The annual national contest is sponsored by a group of farm magazines.

Second place this year was won by Irwin Bauman, 24, a farmer of Woodford County, Ill., who was runner-up in the 1935 national contest at Fountain County, Ind. He husked 21.74 bushels to push Harold Larson of Wright County, Iowa, into third place by a few ears. Larson had 21.65 bushels nine one-hundredths of a bushel behind Bauman.

Fourth place went to Dick Post of Rock County, Wis., who was credited with 21.33 bushels. Ecus Vaughan, 22, of Piatt County, Ill., was fifth with 21.02 bushels; Villas Jacks of Jasper County, Ind., sixth with 20.79 bushels.

THIS FOOLS 'EM

Don't worry too much about your nose if its shape isn't perfect. You can't do much about it, anyway, and if you play up your eyes and your lips, people will not notice your nose as much as you think. Here's a trick, however, to help you fool people. If your nose is long, concentrate your make-up at the outer corners of your eyes and widen the space over between the eyebrows over the bridge of the nose.

New Upswept Hair Coifs Focus Eyes On Skin, So Apply Creams Faithfully

Miss Hunt Urges Cleansing Creams, Lotions; Suggests New Purplish Cosmetics; Eyes Should Be Dramatized

By JACQUELINE HUNT

I WOULD not attempt to predict the outcome of the trend for upswept coiffures or how long it will last, but I do believe that its influence will be felt for many months, even years, to come. It has made women more aware of their faces and it has forced them to learn more about the technique of applying make-up. You know yourself what pulling up your hair does for you. It gives you a new look to be sure, but it also reminds you that you cannot get away with careless and slipshod methods of caring for your skin or putting on your powder and rouge. With the flattering frame of hair lifted off your face and neck more skin area is exposed than ever before, and that skin must not only be flawless but your make-up must be subtle and natural in effect.

MISS HUNT

Paradoxically enough, achieving that natural look this season calls for more cosmetics than you have used for many seasons. But they must look like less.

Calls For Clear Skin

First, try to get rid of any trace or sallowness or blemishes with more careful cleansing methods and stimulative preparations. Use good astringents and lotions for refining the skin texture. And use a light powder foundation every time you apply your make-up. If your skin is very, very dry you may use a cream foundation, but the powder foundation is more lasting and gives your skin that transparent pearly quality that you are striving for.

Choose a tone that flatters your skin tones, and be sure that you apply it all the way to the hair line and over every bit of exposed skin. If your nose tends to be shiny, apply an astringent before you apply the foundation, or use a special anti-shine preparation on the shiny area and your usual foundation over the rest of your face.

Your eyes hold a more important place in the make-up scheme. Folks look first at your new hairdo or the perky hat you have perched on top of your curls, then they look at your eyes and down. Upswept hair has a way of making your forehead more prominent, and one trick for balancing your face is to raise your eyebrows slightly.

Pluck away some of the hairs on the underside of the brows, then if the eyebrows seem a bit too narrow for beauty, darken some of that fine fuzz of hair above the eyebrows with a bit of mascara to make your eyebrows their usual width. This trick will enable you to raise the eyebrows without departing from their natural shape. A fair space beneath the eyebrow gives you a wide-eyed, youthful expression.

Apply Rouge Skillfully

Choose your rouge and lipstick with care. Many of the new purplish tones are lovely and dramatic, but they are difficult colors for the average skin. Experiment with several of the new shades if possible to find the most becoming, or if necessary stick to your clear bright reds, dark reds or frankly brownish reds. Since so much of your cheek area is exposed this season it is essential that you find a rouge shade that is really flattering.

Your chin and neckline are last to catch the attention but they, too, must be as perfect as possible. See that you use your stimulating creams, bleaches and texture lotions on your chin and neck. Exercise them to keep the line firm. Finally see that your make-up foundation covers them smoothly and that you use the same powder as there is no line of demarcation along the jawline. Finally, carry your skin proudly. Your new make-up and new hair-do demand it of you.

HOW TO SOUR MILK

Sweet milk may be made sour for cooking purposes by adding a teaspoon of vinegar to a cup of milk. Set it in a warm place for a few minutes before using.

The 'In-Between' Goes to a Party

UFS

The in-between age child—not big, not little—is really a baby at heart! She loves a party dress that is gay and colorful, preferably an amusing print, with a story in the pattern. This pala frock of fine sanforized-shrunk shantung broadcloth would be grand for wearing to a party, since it is all over apples! The belt is velvet, the color of the green leaves. The dainty lingerie collar is hand-drawn and edged with fine lace.

Simple In Co... A De...

By MARIAN M...

WHEN a co... life in a c... ity, it is usually ... community of... they want at ... afford to pay.

If the man ... choice is large ... train service. The ... fering husbands ... hours or more ... on the train ... dally, but they ... are rare birds ... gradually be... coming extinct.

When there are children, ... schools are a big factor. The ... proximity to schools, shops and churches are all determining factors. Even the avowed country lover has to sacrifice his love for the sake of con...

It's the "S...

In the lives of ... there comes a ... finds an attract... longing for a ... country. Once ... waited for retire... this future, but be... imenting with ... life, taking advan... the many hours ... acting somehow a ... impersonation ... try gentleman.

To begin with, ... live in the coun... say country, I mean ... the suburbs. The ... perience to guide ... for old hoses ... a thought to the ... facilities or ... bility.

Scores of ... end by trying ... because they are ... the inconveniences ... They just can't ... seriously enough ... we?"

Why, indeed, ... try life seems so ... The noise of ... and the ... milk. Set it in a warm ... was going to be ... simply is spent ... are glad to get ... the Joneses, who ... clined and just ... to make the grade.

Ask any ... country livers ... it is getting ... to keep it ... relative, but ... away from ...

Old Home ...

A community ... all one hopes for ... so long. New ... in, attracted by ... lovely old houses ... Sirns boasting of ... and air conditi... which are being ... the house next door.

It doesn't take ... his sort of invasion ... whole aspect of ... community. The ... moved out from ... with them clothes ... as well as ... landscaping and ... delude themselves ... that they are living ... but those who ... them, and who ... lese of living in ... What's more, they ... w the progress ... —if such there ... But there ... husbands must ... weep over their ... seiem themselves ... with the new ...

Life in the ... aved in one ... removed from ... lons the big stores ... he nightly tram... ing out to ... hot spots. The ... ole spend it need... heir cars, or on ... t the local movie ...

The women ... clothes. Subject ... onscious woman ... life in the ... wecome of ... tyes in slacks, ... blossoming out ... the country club ... dinner parties ... ther respect. ... ng is simple ... about as costly ... life in town.

In other words, ... the cost of ... your feet, ask ... afford to live ... ridiculy is just ... to find as the ... stack—and ...

FOR QUI...

To shorten the ... apple pie twenty ... cook the apples ... small quantity of ... them and proceed ...

m, Cheese and Coffee Makes Delicious Buffet Supper for Guests After Football Game

nen's Taste in Men's thes Is Often Excellent

By MARIAN MAYS MARTIN

UNTLED husband worn ragged because he is d about his clothes and relegated to the "funny" s vent to his injured feelings in a letter today as

Mrs. Martin: The so-called "war between the sexes" e to small matters and ght of talking about ealth. For instance, I a shirt or necktie with- deal of criticism at

MRS. MARTIN

of their clothes dis- would be perfectly all my wife buys any of they make me tired. ually the colors a wo- wear and not a man e cheap. I am not an s, but I will be if this

nds Not "Funny"

't women let us alone? thing—whats' so "fun- men? While on a bus days ago I overheard tell another that her s a 'funny man.'

the word 'funny,' but nes it, so what? Hun- not funny. They are tragic, frequently ec- they are not funny.

e my wife goes around friends I am funny, and consider the question ny I seem. Why does an who cannot or will and men go about say- are funny? Will you ain the vernacular of or less esteemed sex?"

a man's problems are ious, but petty irrita- urn into problems the e takes one's eye off ally should not object d "funny," since obvi- poor vocabulary up such an inapt phrase. ny in the sense that it's not because he is a laughing-stock, but is "different" or odd or ric. But about those hat's a more serious

go frightfully haywire ice of color. Not all urse, but the average her too preoccupied, or ent, to match up his

Sloppy Dressers

le sees her man dash- work she likes to feel s his cause by looking She doesn't want him ough he had been as- the dark. She wants ly well groomed but ether. Her ideas run to ies that are not in open socks that match his

ssed in a conservative with tie and shirt in ed she is thrown off hen she discovers that ht socks that are fine open spaces but a bit unning in town. She ed her lord and master s fact, she has the ment as he at the t others may say, or ks "funny."

She best intentions in he tries to straighten d get him into some f harmony.

is rather natural that not live to be over- this manner, but that der that his wife, and e world and his wife. h things important.

strange reason, many to regard any sort of their attire as some- ashamed of. Many like y are quite above any ous consideration as ey insist that they h things to their tailor tleman's person, who in the man who has no ys in the open market, his wife, who probably aste in men's clothes

D LUCK COAT

od luck for an after- kes the form of four- cut out of gray kid- e coat is of almond , and the closers dot d spot the lapel. This idea. Molyneux uses d black Persian lamb n both fronts of a ning coat in black size, a small panake over a disk.

WASH EGGS

ng of eggs removes ural protective cover- ases the tendency of to flavors.

Reporter Toiled 22 Hours a Day During Crisis

By TALBOT LAKE

WHEN a crisis like the recent war scare in Europe develops, the job of reporting it for the press is an enormous, twenty-four hour a day task. That fact has been little known to the readers of the papers, but the radio, oddly enough has now made that clear. Coverage on the situation by the broadcasting companies was excellent and gave the public an idea of what correspondents, both news and radio, go through to get a story.

The vegetables were delivered Mr. Murrow, the father brought your suit, and oh yes, here's your gas mask.

Thus did Edward Murrow's maid greet him when he returned to his home near London for a change of clothes and a few hours sleep during the recent Czechoslovakian crisis. Murrow is European director for Columbia Broadcasting Co., and he, with his associate William L. Shirer, representative on the Continent, has forwarded a series of personal impressions of events during the three-week crisis.

Shirer figures that he traveled 2,950 miles by train, truck, bus, car, plane, horse-drawn farm carts and afoot. He says his two-hour per day sleep ration was not difficult to take, but was rather bitter on the subject of laundry and shoes. It seems he left most of his wearing apparel in Prague, Godesburg, Munich and Berchtesburg as he chased the story across Europe.

Shirer reports sitting for two days in Prague with a tremendous story in his lap, "bellowing into a microphone and you in America never heard a word. This was partially due to atmospheric conditions and partly to the breakdown of telephone communications which were constantly being taken over for government business."

Speaking of communications, Shirer tells of Webb Miller, attempting to phone his fellow United Press correspondent, Ed Beatty, in another hotel in Godesburg. In desperation Miller was forced to call Paris to have the U.P. office there phone Beatty and ask him to please come over to Miller's hotel a few miles away.

Reflecting on sights he "would never forget," Shirer tells of seeing a grim Hitler on five different occasions and listening to gay Czech soldiers marching to the front. Also of the travel-worthy of England Benes and the calm bravery of the Prague population which expected war with the dawn and watched panic-stricken foreigners flee.

With Bolero

Copyright, 1938, by Fairchild.

A maternity frock is designed with special figure-concealing features—the attached bolero and the side-wrapped skirt with its bowtied belt. The fabric is satin-back rayon crepe, and attention is focused at the top of the silhouette.

A meal for an after-the-game buffet supper—baked ham and slices of cheese with plenty of hot, fresh coffee, of course, and a supply of rye bread in the background. It also makes a perfect buffet supper for the "stacs at eve" at your husband's card party. Prepare the ham in your usual way, and for a tasty change dot it with cherries and garnish with pickle flowers. It's the coffee that counts with the men, so prepare it carefully—and even the losers won't mind losing.

UFS

Score Post-Game Food Touchdown

By JUDITH WILSON

WHETHER you watch the touchdowns from a stadium seat or follow the plays from your fireside, football fun's in season. After-the-game-parties, picnic lunches to be eaten on the way to the game in the car, stimulating snacks for between halves or get-togethers to celebrate victory—they are all social occasions inspired by America's favorite autumn sport.

Hot coffee and sandwiches are just the thing for between the halves at the scene of the contest. At home you can serve hot coffee and an appetizing buffet supper. Only keep the food simple and have a lot of it, for appetites are keen after an exciting game.

These doughnuts are good whether you nibble them on the bleachers or in front of your own comfortable fire:

TOUCHDOWN DOUGHNUTS

- ... cups sifted flour
- 4 teaspoons double-acting baking powder
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1 teaspoon nutmeg
- ¼ cup shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 eggs, well beaten
- 1½ teaspoons vanilla
- ½ cup mashed ripe bananas
- ½ cup sour milk or buttermilk
- Extra flour, deep hot fat for frying

Sift the flour, baking powder, salt, soda and nutmeg together. Beat the shortening until creamy, add the sugar and beat until light. Add the eggs and beat thoroughly. Add the combined vanilla, bananas and sour milk and blend. Then add the flour mixture and stir until smooth. Turn a small amount at a time onto a thickly floured board and knead lightly to make a soft dough. Roll out to ½-inch thickness and cut with a floured 2½-inch doughnut cutter. Heat fat or cooking oil to 375 degrees F., or until a 1-inch square of bread will turn golden brown in 40 seconds. Slip the doughnuts into the fat with a spatula. Fry until golden brown, turning frequently. Drain on absorbent paper. These doughnuts are feathery and delicate in texture and have an unusually tempting flavor. Sugar or not as you wish, but by all means serve them while fresh, with strong, hot coffee and thick cream.

SNACKS FOR FOOTBALL FANS

Steak Pies with Mushroom Sauce
Hot Biscuits Jelly
Refrigerator Gingerbread with Apple Butter Topping
Hot Coffee

Baked Bean and Relish Sandwiches
Ham Sandwiches Pickles
Touchdown Doughnuts

REFRIGERATOR GINGERBREAD

2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
½ teaspoon each salt, ginger, allspice
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ cup each butter and vegetable shortening
½ cup sugar
1 egg
½ cup cooking molasses
1 teaspoon soda
½ cup hot water

Sift together flour, salt and spices. Cream together butter, vegetable shortening and sugar. Add the egg and beat until very light and fluffy. Blend in the molasses, then add the sifted mixture alternately with the baking soda that has been dissolved in the hot water. The batter must be made up the day before the game, stored in the refrigerator and baked not when the gang arrives home. Bake in a square or oblong pan 35 to 40 minutes. Serve warm with a topping made by blending 1 cup heavy cream, whipped until stiff, with 6 tablespoons spicy butter.

BIG GAME SUPPER

24 link sausages
24 segments of grapefruit
24 large cooked, stoned prunes

Pour boiling water over the sausages and let stand 5 minutes. Drain and saute until golden brown. Arrange in the center of a hot platter and keep hot. Pour off some of the sausage fat and saute the prunes until well heated. Stuff the cavity of each prune with a grapefruit section. Arrange around the sausage and serve hot with chocolate-fudge baked cinnamon buns or hot biscuits—and lots of hot coffee.

APPLE BUTTER

Apple butter, the spore kind, makes a delicious topping for freshly baked gingerbread, loaf or drop cakes. Frost just enough at a time for one meal and serve promptly. They go very well with fresh, canned or stewed fruit.

Your Hair Needs Training For That Soaring Effect

By JACQUELINE HUNT

HAIR has been on the way up for the last two years. It shouldn't have come as a surprise, then, when hair went definitely up this season, in protest against the long lankiness of the page-boy bob. The page-boy, lovely as it was for a few, was not becoming to all who wore it. A few recognizing this, followed the advice of the hairdressers and gathered up hair ends from the side, to shape them into ringlets above the ears and on the top of the head. Then the youngsters began seriously to let their hair grow.

MISS HUNT

Once grown out a bit, they began putting it up—with exactly the same pride in effect that their mothers felt when they, as young ladies were allowed to "put up" their hair.

Then smart women everywhere let their hair grow, sweeping it up off the ears and off the neck. Suddenly every woman wanted to show the back of her neck—that graceful curve which artists says is the loveliest part of a woman's head.

Don't Rush It!

This doesn't mean that all of you must immediately pull all your hair straight up in back and pile it on top of your head. A high-piled coiffure may not be becoming to you. Your hair-do is supposed to compliment your face. But you should keep your hair somewhat short in back.

Let it grow at the sides and in front, if necessary. Then concentrate your "upswept" effect upon high-placed curls above the forehead. Let the rest of the hair swirl gently over the ear-tips, permitting it to lie close to the head, in back, in soft undulant waves or clinging curls. That will show the shape of the back of your head—which, after all, is what the "upswept" movement attempts.

Interestingly as it is to talk about new hair-dos, you cannot expect to wear them unless your hair is manageable. So get it that way as quickly and efficiently as possible.

Hats are tiny, more than ever, so hair must be made lustrous with regular shampoos and daily brushing.

Before shampooing, part the hair into strands and gently, with the coarse teeth of the comb loosen any flakes of cuticle. Remove them with a clean brush. Brush away from the hairline and gently lift the hair off the scalp. Use a brush with wave-flexible and brush with a jerky, zigzag movement.

Now you are ready for the shampoo. Dampen the hair with warm water, then pour over the scalp enough liquid shampoo or jellied castile soap to make a thick sudsy lather. Massage the scalp with the balls of the fingers and work the suds through the strands of hair.

Rinse well in warm water and repeat the sudsing two or three times, depending on the condition of your hair and the softness of the water. Finish by at least three rinsings.

Obtaining Luster

The last rinse must leave the hair literally "squeaking" with cleanliness. To this last rinse you may add the strained juice of one or two lemons for the silkiness and luster you need.

Rely on the vibratory brushing technique described above to remedy stringiness, dradness and every sign of hair or scalp ill-health. Use a good brush with strong, flexible bristles so arranged in wave-like rows that they penetrate all the way to the scalp.

Beauty Tips

QUESTION: "I have paid for so many unsuccessful permanent waves that I am about frantic. How can a woman know who is an experienced operator or what is a 'reliable shop'? My hair is rather fine and tends to have a slight natural wave. It is generally in good condition, although the last wave left it dry and frizzy.
—*Mrs. C. Hall.*"

Wait until your present permanent grows out before you have another. Brush your hair daily, use hot oil and a mild shampoo, and perhaps a corrective tonic if your scalp seems dry or has dandruff. Ask your friends who have had successful waves where they got them, and go to the shop that has the best recommendations. Or go to a salon in a large department store. Such beauty shops are generally reliable, as the management usually insists on well-trained operators.

See that the operator uses only fresh new pads on your hair, makes two test curls, and takes his or her time about winding and treating your hair. There should be no interruptions, since the waving lotion should not remain on your hair too long.

More combs and hair ornaments are being used for both day and evening coiffures. Sometimes curls of artificial hair are added to the evening coiffures and recently I saw a tricky piece made of human hair dyed coral, black and blue and made into an ornament for evening. This piece repeated the vivid colorings of the evening gown worn by the model and could be made up to order in any color to accent any tone in the costume or trimming.

Short Cuts

Cereal may be cooked in soup stock, or with meat and seasoned with salt and pepper and butter and used as a potato substitute.

• • •

Any of the flaked, ready-to-serve cereals may be used in the preparation of dishes that call for bread crumbs.

• • •

Cheese should be wrapped in a clean cloth, dampened with vinegar. Keep in a cool, dry place.

• • •

Upon removing cake from the oven, let it stand for about five minutes before it is removed from the pan. Always be sure cake is cool before adding frosting.

Gay Linings In Fur Coats

By ELEANOR GUNN

New York—The success of the chunky little fur coat has brought other little fur coats and jackets in its wake. They are lined with gay fabrics, often the same material as the dress. Nor that one is expected to change one's lining with each change of costume, but rather to have a special costume for the important short fur coat.

A bit later, one will want a fur hat to wear with it. At the moment, choose a combination of felt and velvet, or a hat of one of the other—and be sure to wear lots and lots of color.

"Unbackneyed" is the very least that can be said of a number of fur styles and that is no mean asset for any fashion in a year of such great style individuality. Broadtail, for all the world like the mink that is so prominent in dresses, makes a charming little sleeved jacket girdled in black satin ribbon; haircalf, in steel gray shade that seems to be electrified for a toque and muff, the waspwaist to a silver fox tunic, the small waistline having the drama while "squeezed-in" look through the unfurred band encircling the waist.

With either the short fur jacket or cape, wear a bright wool dress by way of chance from all black. A very chic formula for daytime is the column-slim frock with very square full sweeping jacket, length or longer. All very black looking on the outside, but usually with a dash of color in the jacket lining, or as trimming on an otherwise simple frock; and rows of Persian lamb, like braid, to make things blacker. Molyneux formula, Schiaparelli, Hartnell.

There is, as a matter of fact, a strong feeling for gay, contrasting linings.

NOVEL FLAVOR TIP

Here is a new flavor suggestion: Spread a little prepared mustard on sliced smoked ham, then cover with strained honey and sprinkle with a little powdered cloves and cinnamon. Broil or bake until the ham is very tender.

Tot Is Frightened By Wild Tales Of Friend

By JANE HERBERT GOWARD

BOBBY admires his older friend John, greatly and John also is attracted to Bobby, but for a reason which the younger child's parents do not like. He amuses himself at the little fellow's expense by telling him terrifying stories. Bobby believes every word and John finds that he has a fruitful field to work in.

MRS. GOWARD

One day when he is supposed to be taking a nap, Bobby comes to his mother crying. "Is there a bear behind me?" he asked of course, not daring to look behind him. "Are you sure?" Bobby cried, pulling himself as small as he could and hiding his head.

Father comforted the youngster and then proceeded to find out the situation. It took Bobby a while to raise the courage to tell and also to prove to himself there was no bear in the corner of the room. He heard some fantastic things about the habits and powers of bears which Bobby had learned from John.

Bobby was forbidden to play with John. But I doubt if that will do any good. The youngster is unable to appreciate the connection between playing with John and those dreadful naps during which Bobby had learned from John.

Bobby was punished again on John in this vein. "I don't like John any more, and both Bobby and I think a lot of him. He needs a protector who won't tell him stories. He thinks of the most awful things and gets terribly upset. I wonder if you're the boy for this job? Remember, no frightening stories."

As an adult, John is much more useful than as an enemy.

Neuritis a Nerve Ailment, Often Cripples Its Victim

By CLAUD NORTH CHRISMAN, M.D.

WE GET into deep water when we begin to talk about the complicated diseases of the nervous system. When they are involved with tissues and blood infections, with metabolism and imbalance then there is trouble indeed.

Neuritis is one of those distresses that defy definition and at the same time is so negative in its nature that remedies lose their efficiency before they are tried. The name is given to a number of diseases that are not really in its category.

DR. CHRISMAN

Neuritis is not neuralgia nor is it rheumatism, although it is often complicated or confused with both. The pain of neuritis is very characteristic, after all. The condition in neuritis is one of inflammation and is concerned mostly with the nerve sheath or the fibers of the nerve itself, sometimes striking at the root of the nerve trunk. Usually the trouble is confined to one nerve or one group of nerves. The pain is usually so localized that the path of the nerve can be traced in flesh so tender that it can hardly be touched.

Alcohol a Cause

Frequently there is fever and swelling. When a limb becomes involved it is usually because the pain is so severe that the misery is unbearable.

Neuritis has its own peculiar symptomatology. The skin over the involved nerve is numb and tingling with coldness and in a glossy swollen condition. In fact, the victim of an established case of neuritis is not a comfortable looking specimen.

What is the cause or causes of neuritis? I cannot without fear of contradiction. There are a certain few chemicals that extend their harmful effect into the nerve tissue, but the lead poisoning leads not only to inflammation but to the peculiar wrist drop, which comes from loss of the use of the motor branches of the nerve to the hand. Arsenic poisoning is more likely to affect the leg muscles and cause "glove and boot" pain which indicates that the ankle muscles are not functioning.

Alcohol is probably at the head of the list of offenders but stokers with their exposure to overheating, workers in mercury, copper, zinc, are victims, while occasionally a tea taster will be so intemperate as to have certain effects from overindulgence.

Partial Paralysis May Result

Following infectious diseases such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid and the like there is sometimes a partial paralysis of the torso, the throat, or the legs. This seems to be a form of neuritis which for the time causes paralysis. There is a burning, tingling sensation with something like a restrictive hand around certain spots which is as real as if the hand existed.

Most of these cases of paralysis present if the system is able to overcome the inflammation and to rule the nerve tissue. Alcoholic neuritis is perhaps the worst, especially the sort that follows the excessive use of "rotten" liquor, like the "jake" paralysis which came with the ban of Jamaica ginger a few years ago.

Like all unused muscles, those that are affected by even temporary paralysis are pretty sure to atrophy and shrink. It is difficult to even mention the possibilities of recovery, though it is among our hopes in the worst of cases. We compromise by saying "it is necessarily slow." In fact, the patient is usually no more discouraged than is the physician. He is faced with the job of making over the anatomy to a considerable extent, since the nervous mechanism involves everything.

There must be a very general tonic treatment, with much rest and the insistence upon great care in avoiding either cold or heat in any form. In the acute stage, electricity and hot baths are our chief aids; later when the soreness is relieved, massage may help restore the lost motion. Local applications are determined by the reaction of the patient. Splints may be needed if the muscles threaten to cause deformity.

The Latest in Evening Wear

A wide, flaring skirt and corselet effect waistband embroidered with brightly colored beads feature this evening gown of wine colored celanese rayon faille. The beaded embroidery also extends to the shoulder straps.

UFS

Modes and Manners

QUESTION: "I am invited to a fortieth wedding anniversary celebration. Please advise me what gift would be appropriate. Please answer in the Modes and Manners column.—W. A."

ANSWER: The fortieth year of marriage marks the woolen wedding anniversary. Anything of wool or wool trimmed constitutes a suitable gift for this occasion. A blanket, bathrobe, smoking jacket, sweater, muffler, mittens, stockings, socks, a wool rug or chair,

Texas Convict Becomes Writer Of Short Stories About Crime; Sentenced In Slaying Of Wife

Thomas F. Whiteside, serving a murder sentence in Texas state prison, is gaining recognition as a short story writer.

Two national magazines have accepted recent stories by Whiteside for early publication, prison officials revealed. Several other of his works have been published already, and his earnings from writings within "The Walls" have passed the $600 mark.

Whiteside, who was sentenced for the "threat" killing of his wife and once was classed as "incorrigible," finds solace during his loneliest hours in the experiences of O'Henry, who at one time was a prisoner, and the greater writers of the more distant past who served sentences.

"It's so hard to do anything in stir—I can't put it on paper—the atmosphere is so terrible," Whiteside wrote once. "Stop and think—O. Henry, Cervantes and all the rest of the glorified convicts made good after they left. I know. A man gets plenty of experience in here but it's hard to do it. Benjamin Franklin, that he had colleges. As for me, I've been traveling on the spit for years and those stories are my angels. I feel about women as I do the wife."

Whiteside formerly was an attorney at Houston, Texas.

Shortly after he was sent up, Whiteside was transferred to the Ramsey Farm unit. The Ramsey unit served for years as the "Siberia" of the Texas prison system.

He was sent there because prison officials learned he was "big-ing" fellow prisoners by selling jobs and overtime, and that he was practicing other schemes to make money.

Whiteside first attempted to commit suicide by slashing his throat with the edge of a glass jar.

The baffled prisoner then learned that illiterate prisoners would pay him 15 cents each for letters he could write for them. In one case, he wrote 150 letters for an old inmate, to be mailed at weekly intervals. The letters were addressed to the man's daughter and were so worded that, as the daughter grew older, she finally would understand the disappearance of her father.

Whiteside then submitted an essay which won a third prize offered by the National Prison Congress. That award brought Whiteside's literary efforts to the attention of Prison System Manager O. B. Ellington, who thought the prisoner should be encouraged in his craft.

Whiteside was transferred to Harlem Prison Farm at Sugarland, where he was assigned as a teacher and told he could write in his spare time. He wrote for the Prison Echo publication of the prison system, and with the aid of prison print shop Supt. S. H. Hartsell, wrote a story entitled, "One Minute to Midnight," which he sold to a syndicate. The theme of the short-short story was a defense of the criminal.

Within a short time, he also had sold two more stories to that syndicate, and to another syndicate, an editorial, "Segregation Must Begin in Jail" to a detective story magazine.

Whiteside had gained an amount of recognition and one magazine contracted a story of his, together with a full page photograph of the author, was in circulation when Whiteside escaped and started for Australia.

Whiteside went only as far as New Orleans, where he changed his name and telephoned his supervisor to Capt. A. N. Owen, Hagansport Farms manager.

Since Whiteside had surrendered voluntarily, he lost only his position as a trusty and few privileges when he returned to the prison. He then wrote "I Was Frightened By Freedom," telling of his flight, and it appeared in a detective story magazine.

Whiteside's latest story is "She Denied I Murdered Her."

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ASSOCIATIONS BOOST DAIRY COW OUT-PUT

During the last two years membership in dairy herd-improvement associations in the United States has increased more than 5000 and more than 150,000 additional cows have been placed on test. At present more than 360,000 cows are being tested in dairy herd-improvement associations according to a report received by L. M. Higgins, extension dairy specialist of Mississippi State College.

Farmers in the associations cooperating with the agricultural colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture are providing dairy herd sires at the rate of about 1,000 a year, says Dr. J. F. Kendrick, in charge of dairy herd-improvement work with the department.

During the last 10 years, association members have improved the producing efficiency of their dairy herds until now the average yearly butterfat production of association cows is approximately 30 pounds more than it was a decade ago.

This increase, brought about by culling poor producers and by better selection of dairy sires as result of testing, brings association members an additional income of about $8,000,000 a year, according to prices reported by association members.

The regular salary of the President of the United States is $75,000 a year. In addition, he receives an additional $25,000 for traveling and entertainment expenses.

ANNOUNCEMENT!
The management and personnel of the Dean-Bowdoin Appliance Co., announces that the Company will be known as The Modern Appliance Co. in the future.
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Long Lost Son Meets Mother And Then Weds

After a separation of 24 years, Mrs. James W. Frye found her only son, Robert L. Dirden, 33, of Chicago. Two days after she gained a daughter-in-law.

The reunion of mother and son for the first time since 1914 was celebrated by Dirden's marriage to Miss Nataline Querio of Iron Mountain, Mich.

When Robert Dirden was 7 his mother, then Mrs. Dirden, lived in Duquoin, Ill. She and her husband separated, and she was forced to place her son in an orphan's home. When he was 9, he was placed in another orphanage, and she lost trace of him.

Mrs. Dirden moved to Carsonville, and was remarried. Robert was transferred to several orphanages and in 1921 ran away to become a newsboy in Chicago. Later he became a tumbler in vaudeville troupe.

Mother and son continued their search for another. Recently Dirden wrote the orphanage at Duquoin, and learned that a Mrs. Frye had inquired concerning him. Because of the difference in names he did not realize Mrs. Frye was his mother until he met her here.

Diplomat Binds America's Ties

Dr. Leo S. Rowe, known as a "diplomats diplomat," will attend the eighth conference of American States, opening in Lima, Peru, on Dec. 9.

He is director general of the Pan American Union and in past conferences has represented either the U. S. government or the union, and in some instances both.

Dr. Rowe presides over the big marble palace on 17th Street—often called the Taj Mahal of Washington—and he has been the leader in keeping contact the membership of 21 American republics through the storm and stress of the past 18 years.

Diplomatic novices in Washington, sensing the lack of furor and commotion at the union, sometimes leap to the conclusion that Dr. Rowe is "a diplomat of small favors," meaning that he occupies himself with the pleasant niceties of luncheons, concerts, railway station greetings, and anniversary felicitation.

Role Often Difficult

Veterans, however, see behind his quiet self-effacing labors a master hand of diplomacy, always ready with knowledge or counsel, midnight conversation or timely silence, to smooth out troubles that might impair the Continental unity. Under the resolution of the American republics by which the Pan American Union exists, it lacks political functions.

Dr. Rowe was born in McGregor, Ia., on Sept. 17, 1871. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1890. Subsequently he went to Europe as a fellow of the Wharton School and spent two years in Germany and Austria, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Halle (1892). Following his return to the United States he received his law degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1895.

Almost immediately after completing his educational courses he became interested in Latin American and in Pan American affairs. He was appointed by President McKinley to the commission to revise and compile the laws of Puerto Rico, 1899, and in 1901 became chairman of the insular code commission. From 1904 to 1917 he was professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1913 he was a member of the United States - Panama joint claims commission, and in 1916-17 served as secretary of the American-Mexican joint commission.

State Department Veteran

Dr. Rowe was named director general of the Pan American Union in September, 1920. Immediately prior thereto he was chief of the division of Latin American affairs of the Department of State, and during the World War served as assistant secretary of the treasury.

In one way or another Dr. Rowe has been connected with most of the conferences and congresses of a Pan American character held during this century. In 1905 he was a delegate of the United States to the third international conference of American States held at Rio de Janeiro; in 1908-09 he was chairman of the delegation of the United States to the first Pan American scientific congress which met in Santiago, Chile; he was secretary general of the Pan American financial congress which met at Washington in 1915; delegate of the United States to the second and third Pan American scientific congresses held at Washington in 1915-16 and Lima in 1924; and secretary-general of the United States section of the Inter-American high commission from 1915 to 1917.

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NEWBERRY TO OPEN GIANT TOY CENTER ON FRIDAY-SATURDAY

Friday and Saturday mark the opening of the largest toy display Old Santa has ever brought to the Meridian Newberry store.

Manager Ed Painter, in a formal statement for publication, states that at no time in the history of the local unit has such a tremendous variety of larger type toys been offered for Meridian kiddies.

Electric trains, tricycles, wagons, automobiles, fire wagons, pistols, dolls, buggies, games of all kinds, aeroplanes, model sets and air rifles are only a few of the myriads of gifts which will be shown as the doors of the store open Friday.

Formal invitations to the residents of Meridian, East Mississippi and West Alabama have been made by Manager Painter, he indicates, and everyone is invited to visit the concern's toyland at the earliest possible date, so as to take advantage of the famous Newberry "Lay-Away" plan. Under the set-up, only a small deposit is required to hold any Christmas item in the store.

Deep Sea Diver At 56 Reminisces Of Play, Peril And $136 Day's Pay

How deep-sea divers lasso fish just for the fun of it—was told by Harry Reinhartsen, working on the old E. G. Mathiott, sunken ship in Fairport harbor, Ohio.

"Yes, we used to catch them that way down by Miami, Fla.," the diver said, polishing the glass of his helmet. "This certain species of fish is very lazy, and we would sneak up on them with a loop of wire, slip it over their tails, and a helper up above would hoist 'em up to the boat before they knew what had happened."

The fish weighed from 50 to 60 pounds and were good eating, Reinhartsen said. He and another diver indulged in the lassoing sport while working on a sewer project "during recess, you might say."

Reinhartsen, who is 56, was the diver who removed the first body from the submarine S-51, which was rammed and sunk in Long Island Sound, with many died at his post, and Reinhartsen worked in 139 feet of water during salvage operations.

Worked on S-48 Also

He worked also on the S-48, which sank while on a trial run off Bridgeport, Conn., in 75 feet of water. All of the crew escaped in this accident by coming out a torpedo tube in the bow, so the diver was sent down with an electric torch to cut a hole in the bottom to permit air to be pumped into the hull to raise the sunken vessel.

"I got a bad case of 'bends' on that job," the veteran diver said. "It wasn't that I was working so deep as that I stayed down too long and ascended too rapidly. 'Bends' are caused by gas bubbles forming in the blood under the terrific pressure. Nothing happens until you come up. Then the gas bubbles out of the blood, like a bottle of pop just opened. This causes painful cramps—or death if they get to the heart."

On one of his jobs, Reinhartsen was sent to the bottom of Lake Michigan—210 feet down—to inspect the wreck of a ship suspected by the company which insured it of having been sunk to collect insurance.

Since the pay of divers is proportional to the depth at which they are forced to work, he receives $136 a day for his efforts, and as he could work only 20 minutes daily, because of the pressure, his pay figured to about $408 an hour. Actually, it was considerably less, because, after working only 20 minutes at this depth, Reinhartsen had to spend 2½ hours in ascending to the surface by degrees—to avoid the "bends."

Testimony Wins Suit

On the strength of his testimony that the schooks in the bottom of the ship had been opened, the insurance company won a suit, releasing it from liability.

Reinhartsen is married and says he has his wife "pretty well trained" and accustomed to the risks he undergoes. However, on one job on which he was required to search a reservoir near Jersey City, N. J., for the body of a fisherman in 110 feet of water, his wife became worried. One diver had been killed on the job—sucked into a water intake at the bottom.

"That got my wife," Reinhartsen said. "She called me up at quitting time one night and begged me to leave the job. But I went home and talked to her several hours and convinced her that it was all right. Next day, I went down and found the man after about 10 minutes."

Now, his wife seldom worries when he is down.

"Funny thing," the diver said, "she worries more now when I'm out getting the groceries or something. Afraid I'll get my feet wet—maybe get pneumonia, I guess."

FIND WORLD'S TALLEST TREE IN CALIFORNIA

The long-disputed claim as to the whereabouts of the tallest tree in the world is now officially settled.

Records of the United States Forest Service at San Francisco showed the world's loftiest tree is located in California.

Government computations fixed the height of the record holder, a Sequoia in Humboldt State Park, at 364 feet.

Unconfirmed reports circulated for several years, told of Australian Eucalptus trees 400 to 500 feet tall.

World forestry statistics, however, limit the highest known Eucalyptus to 325 feet.

EXAMINATIONS ANNOUNCED

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced open competitive examinations for the positions named below.

Autogiro Pilot, $3,200 a year, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Bloomfield, N. J. Applicants must possess a valid certificate of competency for pilot (autogiro), either transport or private, and must have had at least 100 solo flying hours with autogiro aircraft. They must also hold a valid aircraft and engine mechanic certificate of competency or have had two years of experience on aircraft and engine maintenance and repair. Age: Applicants must not have passed their forty-eighth birthday.

Senior Biological Aid (Injurious Mammal Control), $2,000 a year, Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture. Except for partial substitution of college study, applicants must have had certain practical field experience with an authorized organization in the control of injurious mammals, or in the scientific preparation of poisonous bait materials. Age: They must not have passed their fifty-third birthday.

The closing dates for both these examinations are December 12, if applications are received from States east of Colorado, and December 15, if received from Colorado and States westward.

Junior Medical Officer (Rotating Internship), $2,000 a year, Junior Medical Officer (Psychiatric Resident), $2,000 a year, St. Elizabeths Hospital, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. For the Rotating Internship position, applicants must be fourth-year students in a grade A medical school; for the position of Psychiatric Resident, they must have completed 4 years of study in a grade A medical school subsequent to December 31, 1935 and must have the degree of either B. M. or M. D. Applicatoins will be accepted from persons now serving an accredited rotating internship subject to its successful completion. Age: Applicants must not have passed their fortieth birthday. The closing dates for this examination are December 13, if applications are received from States east of Colorado, and December 16, if received from Colorado and states westward.

Full information may be obtained from the secretary of the U. S. Civil Board of Examiners at the post office.

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Art Lewis, 25 Amazing Coach In Pro League

Art Lewis, 25-year-old "miracle man" of professional football, is being credited with having turned the disorganized Cleveland Rams into what perhaps is the best-rubricated group of pigskin-pushers in the business.

When Lewis was assigned the job of reviving the lethargic Rams in October, his position was considered about as comfortable as a Yogi's nail bed.

The Rams had taken a severe lacing and had lost their first three games, including an unmerciful 37—13 licking from the champion Washington Redskins. Young Lewis, then assistant coach and tackle, was sent in to replace the venerable Hugo Bezdek.

With the fire of youth, Lewis saw no reason why Cleveland should not have a top team, and in a few weeks had whipped the Rams up from the bottom of the list to a position where they had a fighting chance to win the league's western division championship.

The merit of the team was not realized until the Rams beat the Chicago Bears for the second time—the first team ever to defeat the Bears twice in the same season.

In a spectacular game in which the lead changed six times, the Rams finally came out on top in the second game, beating the Bears, 23 to 21.

For 18 years the great teams of football had gone against the Bears, but none ever was able to topple them two times in the same year until the Rams, and Lewis, made their appearance.

Lewis, nicknamed "Li'l Arthur" because he towers 6 feet 3 inches, broke into the pro game only two years ago. He went with the New York Giants after starring at Ohio University as line coach.

This fall, he left the Ohio Wesleyan grid scene to become assistant coach and tackle for the Cleveland pro team, little suspecting that the task of rebuilding the Rams would fall to him. Rated as an outstanding lineman, his coaching job now overshadows all his other achievements.

Lewis, whose home is in Parkersburg, W. Va., doesn't believe in fining players for mistakes on the field.

"But if they make it a habit to do believe in fining them," he says, "it is only one mood for a player to either you play it, or you don't play," says Lewis, who has a reputation of being a silent type.

"But a couple of fines slapped on players for drinking will curb that toward breaking them."

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fashion. Along comes Chamberlain. Whenever you see him you see an umbrella. It should be good for business."

And the boom is certainly on for a London cloakroom attendant said, "The Frenchman says, 'Please take my Chamberlain.' So does the Belgian; and now the American. It's beginning to have an effect. I have noticed an increase in English umbrellas in the last few weeks."

DRINKING CURB FACES BELGIANS IF BILL PASSES

The war on drunkenness is to be carried a stage farther in Belgium with the probable institution of a system to restrict the sale of spirits.

The cabinet has drafted a law which is expected to be approved by Parliament which will radically alter the existing Vandervelde law.

To discourage workers from drinking, licenses would be refused to bistros, estaminets and a weekly dry day, on which the sale of spirits will be forbidden, would be instituted under this proposed law.

It is expected that this generally would be on a Saturday, as that is pay day for most workers. However, the actual day would be left to local authorities to decide.

In Belgium spirits are classified as liquors with more than 18 per cent alcohol. Beer, wines and other drinks under 18 per cent alcoholic content are sold freely.

Would Lessen Hours

The sale of spirits would be permitted only during 7½ hours a day, probably between noon and 5 in the afternoon, and 7:30 p. m. and midnight.

The number of licenses would be restricted to one for every 1,000 inhabitants in towns of 100,000 population or more; one for every 750 persons in towns with populations from 50,000 to 100,000; one for every 600 persons in towns between 20,000 and 50,000, and one for every 500 in all other towns.

Any infringement of the law would be punished by imposition of heavy fines.

The Vandervelde law, named after its author, was passed in 1919. It forbids the sale of spirits in refreshment houses and their purchase in spirit shops in quantities of not less than 2 liters. Coffee-house keepers are forbidden to have spirits on the premises, or private rooms for their own use.

Private Clubs Evade Law

This law resulted in the springing up of hundreds of clubs for the sale of spirits. As the law could only be enforced against infringements in public places.

Barbers, grocers and vegetable dealers converted private rooms attached to their shops into bars and sold spirits without interference from the law. Government agents could only investigate public places. Whenever they attempted to check the growth of clubs, they were refused admission on the grounds that the places were private.

With approximately 200,000 clubs established, there was no lessening in drunkenness. Coffee-house proprietors who infringed upon the regulations and sold spirits were punished to the utmost, even to the extent of having their establishments closed. Drinking, however, did not seem to abate.

Dissatisfaction with the operation of the Vandervelde law has resulted after years of discussion in the drafting of the new law by the cabinet of Paul Henri Spaak.

Stop Chick Loss Five Years

Mississippi poultrymen can avoid possible serious chick losses next spring by having the birds selected for next year's breeders tested this fall for pullorum disease, say F. Z. Beanblossom, extension poultry specialist of Mississippi State College.

Pullorum disease, or bacillary white diarrhea, kills more young chicks than any other one disease, according to poultry specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This disease passes from the hen to the chick through the egg, and the best way to control it is to cull out all infected breeding stock.

Eliminating pullorum disease from farm and commercial flocks is one of the main points in the program of the National Poultry Improvement Plan adopted by many Mississippi poultrymen. Testing the flocks for the disease is a job for a trained person and this service may be obtained from persons authorized to do this work by the official state agency, the State Livestock Sanitary Board.

Other objectives under the National Poultry Improvement Plan are the selection of standardbred flocks that have vigor and the ability to produce eggs profitably. The breeding methods outlined in the national plan are desirable for any poultrymen, whether he is enrolled under the national plan or not.

Four Held by G-Men in Kidnap-Murder

The four former convicts pictured above who Chief G-Man J. Edgar Hoover claims were involved in three hitherto unrevealed kidnapings and one murder in New York, have been turned over to New York authorities by federal men. Left to right are William Jackson, alias Sacsta, John Varga, and Demetrius Gula. Killed and cremated while the kidnap gang was demanding $200,000 ransom was Arthur Fried, missing since last Dec. 14, Hoover said. Kidnaped and released on payment of ransom, were Benjamin Farber and Norman Miller. The four also are accused of three robberies.

Southern Bloc Rises To Fight "Unjust Rates"

The fight to eliminate freight rate discrimination which the South believes to be blocking industrial progress will be taken into congress when it convenes in January, a survey of legislators indicated in Memphis.

Senators and representatives of all Southern states announced they would support a bill which will be introduced by Rep. Robert Ramspeck, D., Ga., directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to readjust freight rates between the different rate-making sections of the United States.

All the Southern congressional leaders bitterly condemned present "discriminatory rates" as unjust, unfair and indefensible.

Counsels of some of Southern representatives and senators follows:

Sen. Richard B. Russell Georgia: "It seems to be practically impossible to get the Interstate Commerce Commission to recognize the grave injustices of the present tariffs. Legislation remains as a method of correcting freight rate discrimination. I strongly favor the type of legislation Rep. Ramspeck has been advocating."

Rep. H. E. Thomason, Texas: "No permanent business recovery in Texas can be expected until the freight rate injustice is corrected."

McKellar Lends Support

Sen. Kenneth McKellar, Tennessee: "The present freight rate structure by which the whole Southern section is discriminated against has cost the South millions of dollars. I shall certainly leave no step untaken to bring the matter before the senate at its next session."

Rep. Lee Geen, Florida: "I am heartily in accord with this proposed legislation."

Sen. M. M. Logan, Kentucky: "It may be an easy matter to solve the problem, but the proposal of Mr. Ramspeck ought to result in such an investigation as well enables us to rid ourselves of some of the discriminatory rates."

Rep. Will M. Whittington, Mississippi: "The discriminatoin is more pronounced on agricultural rates. If the Interstate Commerce Commission fails to revise the rate structure, recourse must be had to congressional action."

Rep. Lindsay C. Warren, North Carolina: "I have for a long time been convinced that the only way to get freight rate parity is through congressional action. I strongly support the Ramspeck proposal."

Changing Times Cited

Rep. Paul H. Maloney, Louisiana: "I am in accord with an adjustment that will have for its purpose a more equal treatment of the freight rate structure of this nation. I believe that in the earlier days on account of business volume and other things, there were probably some reasons for favored locations in the rate structure. However, I think that time is past."

Rep. John E. Rankin, Mississippi: "I would go even further than the Ramspeck proposal and positively prohibit these discriminatory charges and leave no discretion in the Interstate Commerce Commission, or any other governmental agency, to impose them under any pretense."

Rep. Joe Starnes, Alabama: "Undoubtedly the removal of un-just freight rates is the number one problem for the South if con-gress is to establish wage and hour legislation for the country and ultimately place every section of the country on the same basis it should also establish just and equitable freight rates on the same basis throughout the country."

Other representatives pledged their support of the proposed legislation.

House Of Future To Have 1 Room

A sprawling one-room, one-story house situated on about 10 acres of land.

That will be the home of the future, according to Frank Lloyd Wright, world-famed American architect, who spoke here recently.

The future home will be partitioned by screens instead of walls and have large window spaces, giving an impression of freedom, according to Wright. All utilities probably will be located in the center with the house built around them, he asserted.

The telephone, radio, automobile and other modern inventions have given the people a new sense of freedom, and not only made possible, but imperative, the end of living in closely-huddled houses in large cities.

SCIENCE DISCOVERS NEW METHOD TO ADD INCHES TO UNDERSIZED CHILDREN

Science has found a new way to add inches to undersized children and improve their general health.

Injections of hormones will stimulate growth, Dr. Josephine Kenyon, of New York, told the Fifth Institute on the exceptional child conducted at the Woods School.

Hypodermic growth treatment, she found, must take place before the age of ten, at which time the bones become permanently set. Boys generally responded to the injections better than dwarf types.

"In all our treated cases the growth hormone substance improved the general health in experiments performed at the Vanderbilt Hospital," she said. "This was true whether the child grew faster than before the treatment or whether he maintained his previous slow rate of growth."

Both sexes grow at the same rate until they are eight-years-old, she explained. At nine the girl starts to spring up but a boy doesn't begin his adolescent spurt until his 12th year.

Girls Usually Taller

That is why the added girls between the ages of 9 and 12 are usually taller than boys of the same age. This results in shyness of boys in the presence of girls during that period.

"Most girls are as tall as they are ever going to be when they are 16," she pointed out. "But boys keep on growing until 21. At that age the average boy is a little over four and a half inches taller than the average girl."

Dr. Kenyon believes that environment is a more important factor in the strength and health of a child than its racial factor in the strength and health of a child than its racial characteristics. At present there is cost to be entirely discounted, children who enjoy superior social and economical advantages are taller than companions not in such favorable circumstances she said.

John Hay Mansion Will Become Museum Of Americana To House Relics Never Publicly Exhibited

The ornate 24-room mansion built three decades ago by the widow of John Hay, secretary of state and ambassador to England, has been sold to the Western Reserve Historical Society to house its museum.

Extensive alterations will be necessary before the society's chase, said he believes it would its present museum headquarters at the head of Cleveland's historic Euclid avenue.

The present museum, built in 1895, will be retained as a library for valuable source books and papers of the Northwest Territory and files of early Cleveland newspapers.

The home was built in 1900 as a haven in which Mrs. Hay might spend the twilight of her life. Its walls are to be pictures of the politically great of the 19th century.

Those had been brought from the past hallowed rooms of old home in lower Euclid avenue. From it had been moved an historic hand-carved black walnut staircase along with several marble fireplaces from a Euclid avenue mansion of a political friend.

The home is built around three sides of a court and is surrounded by large elms and quiet grounds.

Laurence H. Norton, president of the historical society who made the announcement of the purchase, said he believed it would be an ideal haven for the museum's Americana.

The home was purchased from Mrs. Clarissa E. Sullivan, who had bought it from Price McKinney. Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Sullivan and Mrs. Kinney was the first owner after Mrs. Hay. The purchase price was not disclosed.

The Hay home is expected to provide more than twice the space available now in the present classic brick dwelling occupied by the historical society. Piles and documents of priceless worth have been overflowing the present structure.

The society's new home will permit display of many collections never before shown on account of lack of space. These include a priceless display, one of American Indian archeological material and handicraft and another of World War relics.

Norton said that acquisition of the Hay home will open a new program to enlarge the functions of the society, one of the nation's most widely known historical groups.

The Hay home settles deep in an exclusive, cultural neighborhood near two of Cleveland's four colleges and near its art museum which faces "University circle."

The society, in buying the property, remarked upon its appropriateness. John Hay himself, it pointed out, was an active, early member of the group.

Medical Paper Cites Canada's Helium Source

Helium can be produced in several parts of Canada, according to the Quebec Medical Journal.

The journal states that the belief that the United Sates has a monopoly on the gas is a fallacy. The United States is the only country producing helium, it say plains, but Canada has produced the gas in the past and could do so again.

During the World War, according to the journal, deposits of gas were found and recovered in several parts of Ontario and Alberta. The development of new uses for the gas in medical science is drawing attention to the Canadian resources again, it is added.

The journal said experiments have been made in the use of helium for treating pneumonia and have a large window spaces, and giving an impression of freedom, to be of great aid in respiratory disease. A colorless, odorless, tasteless, non-poisonous and non-inflammable gas, helium also has other uses such as in preserving of food, in fire-proofing and in radio tubes and illuminated signs, it adds.

So far as is known, Canada is the only source of helium in the British empire, the journal said.

Public School Flying Taught By Tennessee

Aviation classes have become a permanent part of the Tennessee public school system.

Realizing that younger America is air conscious, the Tennessee legislature passed measures to become the first state to adopt annual classes to teach 1,500 boys and girls of high school age aeronautics at no cost whatsoever.

At Memphis, Bristol and Nashville this summer special classes were held at airports and in public school buildings to teach students how to fly, rules and laws concerning aviation, and duties of airport attendants, mechanics, dispatchers, and radio operators.

Failures Not Dismissed

All students were given physical examinations by physicians of city health departments. After a few weeks of study, 45 students of those making highest averages in the study were picked, but of those who failed to qualify for the pilot's course were not dismissed.

Instead, instructors pointed out to them and proceeded to teach them various other lines of aviation.

After classes had been completed, 15 students in each city were taught to fly by instructors of the field's regular training staffs and in planes belonging to the airports.

Tax money obtained from levies on the state's airplane gasoline finances the schools.

The course offered is not a one-season course. Next year, advanced courses will be offered for those of war. However, with aviation playing such an important role in modern warfare, trained personnel admittedly would be invaluable.

Defense Value Apparent

Men can be taught to handle a rifle, a bayonet, or a hand grenade in comparatively short time, but the air, it is a different story. To outmaneuver an enemy plane requires an experienced pilot. Even with the best fliet in the best airplanes in the ever present danger of tearing off the wings if the ship is handled improperly.

Accurate firing of a machine gun depends upon accuracy of aiming the nose of a pursuit ship, and this is found to be much more difficult than merely pointing a gun.

At air bases, men who dispatch planes on various missions are not taught their jobs overnight. Months of right training and hard study are necessary.

After Tennessee began experimenting with public aviation schools, a score of other states began mapping plans to follow suit, and soon they are expected to offer similar courses.

Today the schools no longer are an experiment but actually are a branch of the state board of education.

Cunning Coyote Meets Master

Ranchers and farmers of Stephens county, Texas are praising the anonymous government trapper who rid their flocks of "Double-Peg," a twice-crippled coyote that turned savage.

The coyote was caught twice in traps, and left a forefoot in another. The experiences sharpened the beast's cunning and made it a killer of domestic animals and foals, with deep tracks the principal victims. Coyotes ordinarily eat rabbits and other wild game, but the injuries slowed this coyote until it could not cope with the wilds.

Its depredations on sheep flocks became legendary, and for two months or more this fall raids cost ranchers hundreds of dollars. Often, Double-Peg killed ten or more sheep in a single sortie, apparently for the lust of killing more than for food.

The ranchers' traps remained empty until Double-Peg was the section's most sought enemy.

The trapper finally discovered that Double-Peg patronized one secluded water-hole on the Beney ranch. So a trap was set and the trapper waited for the coyote. The trapper never so much as changed clothes during the vigil for fear that Double-Peg would be wary of a strange man-scent.

The peg-legged killer finally relaxed its vigilance and was trapped on one of its two sound legs, then killed. The trapper reported to County Agent W. R. Lace, then departed for other hunts—without even giving his name.

EMIL LUDWIG SEES AMERICAN TEMPO OF LIFE SLOWING DOWN

The tempo of life in America is slowing down, while in Europe it is on the upswing, in the opinion of Emil Ludwig, internationally famous biographer, who recently returned to Paris from a trip to the United States.

Comparing his 1938 trip with one made in 1928, the world renowned author declared:

"Now I find a great change. American life has become quieter. The great rush, the 'American Tempo,' is no more. But it seems to have come to Europe. You will find now, especially in the Fascist states, thats the 'tempo' is much quicker; it is more terrible than it ever was in the United States. There is no nervousness in America either. The machine does not make Americans nervous because they dominate it. In Europe the machine still dominates men.

Fewer Dollar Illusions

"Another change I noticed is that Americans have fewer illusions about the dollar than they had ten years ago, perhaps because the dollar has become more and more invisible.

"Also, I found that Americans have less admiration for Europe than they had before. You may have heard here in Europe many arrogant remarks about the lack of culture in America. Let me speak as an historian: I found the best knowledge of European history in America and no knowledge at all of American history in Europe.

"The only great Americans we know in Europe are the men whose effigies appear on the dollar notes. That is why Benjamin Franklin is unknown here. His portrait is on the $100 notes and there are no $100 notes in Europe."

Admirer of Roosevelt

Ludwig, who has chronicled the lives of the world's greatest men, declared that despite the criticism in his recent biography of President Roosevelt, he was still a "100 per cent admirer" of the American president.

Referring to the hope that there might one day be an "United State of Europe" Ludwig cited the little republic of Switzerland, where Germans, Italians, and French live in complete harmony, as the inspiring example for the world.

"I am fortunate enough to have lived 30 years in Switzerland, first as a German and then as Swiss citizen. The whole problem of races and languages, which brings war so near to us, is unknown in this very small Switzerland.

Economy Parallels

"Yet we have there three so-called races; French, German, and Italian. They live in separate cantons, and two destroyers of war which are governed more or less like your 48 states. At Berne, in the Parliament, you can speak three languages and every one understands.

"Why is it possible for these people to live in peace in this small area, which is smaller than the state of New York? It is possible only because Switzerland has enjoyed 500 years of uninterrupted democracy.

"It never was in danger and there is no reason in a kind of microcosm the United States of Europe, which we hope may come some day."

NAVY HERO, 76, REWARDED FOR EXPLOIT IN 1885

Pages of naval history books were flipped back 53 years here when George Sanderson, 76-year old court bailiff, received a medal from the government for his part in a naval expedition in the Panama jungle in 1885.

Although the medal for heroic services under fire was more than half a century overdue Sanderson, on accepting the decoration calmly said:

"What another medal!"

The decoration was awarded to Sanderson for his part as a member of a naval expedition put ashore in Panama to guard Commodore Vanderbilt's early day Panama railroad. A member of the crew of the Iroquoise, one of the last wooden ships in the navy, Sanderson was ordered to a crew manning an armored car, patrolling the rail lines through the jungle.

Amid Heat and Bullets

"I earned that medal by dodging bullets of revolutionary snipers and trying to stir up a cool breeze with a banana leaf," the aged hero said.

Long a familiar figure around San Francisco's Federal courts, Sanderson is a walking naval history.

When the famous battleship Oregon made its spectacular dash from the West coast through the treacherous Straits of Magellan in 1898, Sanderson was on deck.

During the Spanish - American War when the Spanish fleet of four cruisers and two destroyers attempted to escape from the blockaded harbor of Santiago, Sanderson watched the American fleet at the entrance of the harbor relentlessly take the enemy fleet with shell and fire.

Saw Spanish Fleet Burn

Sanderson said that during the Spanish war he, in engagement, he watched the Spanish warships run for the beach where they burst into flames from shellfire of the American navy.

He helped in putting down Philippine uprisings, and the Boxer outbreak, with the tedious patrol duty along the obscure and dangerous river ports of China, brought him a medal.

He started his advanturous career in true story-book fashion by running away to sea on a British bark when 14 years old. After he jumped ship at Newcastle the ship foundered at sea with all hands.

PIGEONS SERVE BRITISH TROOPS

Carrier pigeons which performed invaluable service during the World war, are still playing their part in the outposts of the British empire.

During recent years there have been occasions on which the lives of troops in an isolated blockhouse on the northwest frontier of India, or in a desert place, have been saved by a message carried by a homing pigeon.

The most recent example occurred during trouble in Waziristan. A detachment of South Waziristan Scouts was cut off and surrounded by native forces, and its only means of calling for aerial help was by pigeon.

Within 15 minutes of being released in bird arrived in its army loft and a request for help was telephoned to the R. A. F. flight at Miranshah.

A plane loaded with bombs and ammunition was over the surrounded detachment half an hour later, and two others arrived shortly afterward. With their assistance, the action was continued.

Medical supplies and a first-aid outfit were dropped to the detachment, and, toward evening, the Scouts, whose ammunition had been reduced to 10 rounds per man, signalled for more. In the face of heavy fire from the natives, four loads of ammunition were delivered.

Combined action by the aircraft and the Scouts drove off the enemy force of 500 men with the loss of 18 killed and 15 wounded. The Scouts casualties were four killed and 10 wounded.

Training Not Extensive Now

At present the Royal Air Force operates a small pigeon service, with four lofts for training and breeding—two in the country and two overseas. The army also has a few pigeons overseas.

It is expected, however, that the pigeon service will be greatly extended shortly. In times of war, the R. A. F. would co-ordinate pigeon services for the navy and the army as well as for itself.

Women Advised On Law Rights

California has made such extensive efforts through legislative action to insure the equal rights of women that the University of Southern California has decided to establish a new course to enable women to learn just what their legal rights are and how to transact their own business under them.

The principal difficulty, according to Miss Augusta Rosenberg, local attorney and professor, who will conduct the course, is that all the laws in the state do not apply equally to men and women, despite their intent.

"On the fact of it the California Community Property law is very fair," said Miss Rosenberg. "It sets forth that both husband and wife have an equal interest in property acquired by gift, or inheritance.

"However, the next section of the law provides that the husband shall have full management and control of the community property and therein lies much of the difficulty as regards this especial law for the equality of man and wife."

Miss Rosenberg explains that the husband, against the specific provisions of community property without the wife's consent and the wife has one year after the date of the transaction to set aside the transfer.

"In theory that is all right," she said, "but most wives are so trusting that they do not rush down to the Hall of Records daily to check up on the activities of husband in sale of the community real estate. As a result, it is rare indeed that the wife discovers such a transaction until after a year has elapsed and then it is too late for the law. It is too late for her to do anything about it."

Miss Rosenberg implies that the fault is more with husbands and wives than with the law, and she proposes in her new course to educate women to look after their own business affairs.

MONTERREY GETS PALACE

MONTERREY, Mexico, (AP)—The bishop's palace, historical landmark dominating Monterrey from a hill on the south, has been acquired by the city and will be restored soon to its original beauty and transformed into an historical museum.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1923, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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NEEDFUL PROGRAM

In an editorial published in a recent issue of The Courier-News, it was specifically stated the basic foundation for the future growth of this community is based upon the induction of cold storage, meat curing and canning plants. It was further stated that while the courthouse of Lauderdale county needed remodeling badly, that program should not have been contemplated until cold storage, meat curing and canning plants had been obtainced for the area. Another opinion was to the effect the Chunky river project should be approved, in that it will bring many returns in future years. These things, all are true.

The entire business is closely related to a story of ancient history—of a great city whose people builded walls around it to protect the people from outside interests; to shut off all outside communication—and all outside trade. History says the city faded into a shadow of its former greatness and soon was forgotten. The wall had its effect.

As once mentioned editorially in The Courier News, many of the cities in East Mississippi and West Alabama have obtained cold storage, meat curing and canning plants. Collectively speaking, these things constitute a wall—around Meridian; a wall which means Meridian cannot well become an agricultural marketing center.

Augmenting obstacles to Meridian's continued growth may also be found in the apparently planned good road program within the state. A careful student of economics may easily detect hundreds of defects in the road program—defects which, in and of themselves, send trade to other communities.

Unbiased observers, unselfish as it were, understand these things to be true—by virtue of "prima facie" evidence, and sensible citizens must agree that a decided lack of non-official leadership—within Meridian—is responsible for this state of affairs.

Farmers from Wayne county, today, take their meats to Laurel for killing-curing; farmers of Lauderdale are moving toward Decatur for the same purpose. Buyers, here and there in our section, find good roads to Jackson, to Laurel, to Columbus, to Philadelphia; buyers, who by all reasons, should be coming to Meridian.

Is it possible some of us fail to realize—we have shut the agricultural door? Or that we have killed both local and foreign farm markets? Or that Lauderdale has not made a progressive agricultural step in 15 years? Is it possible we do not understand railroad conditions within Meridian today are the results of our own ignorance and selfishness? Do not our stockyard facilities tell what may be achieved? Does not the experimental station prove beyond all reasonable doubt what may be accomplished within this land?

There is a need to impress upon the public mind the need for competent leadership; leadership of that kind which will work unceasingly for balanced economic life and security within East Mississippi. We believe such men are to be found, and that after being found, they will participate more and more in the life of our community. We believe Meridian has a great destiny before her and that her present foundations may be strengthened along broad lines. As one has expressed it—

Sometimes, stretched at ease in the shade of a roadside tree, we watch the motions of a labourer in a distant field, and after a time begin to wonder languidly as to what the fellow may be at. We watch the movement of his body, the waving of his arms, we see him bend down, stand up, hesitate, begin again. It may add to the charm of an idle hour to be told the purpose of his exertions. If we know he is trying to lift a stone, to dig a ditch, to uproot a stump, we look with a more real interest at his efforts; we are disposed to condone the jar of his agitation upon the restfulness of the landscape; and even, if in a brotherly frame of mind, we may bring ourselves to forgive his failure. We understand his object, and, after all, the fellow has tried, and perhaps he had not the strength—and perhaps he had not the knowledge. We forgive, go on our way—and forget.

And so it is with the workman of art. Art is long and life is short, and success is very far off. And thus, doubtful of strength to travel so far, we talk a little about the aim—the aim of art, which, like life itself, is inspiring, difficult—obscured by mists. It is not in the clear logic of a triumphant conclusion; it is not in the unveiling of one of those heartless secrets which are called the Laws of Nature. It is not less great, but only more difficult.

To arrest, for the space of a breath, the hands busy about the work of the earth, and compel men entranced by the sight of distant goals to glance for a moment at the surrounding vision of form and colour, of sunshine and shadows; to make them pause for a look, for a sigh, for a smile—such is the aim, difficult and evanescent, and reserved only for a very few to achieve. But sometimes, by deserving and the fortunate, even that task is accomplished. And when it is accomplished—behold!—all the truth of life is there.

HAIL MR. FORD

The Congress of Industrial Organization openly threats to boycott products of the Ford Motor company, if its officials do not agree to collective bargaining with Mr. Lewis and his high-jacking crew.

Not content with making a shambles of California shipping interests; not satisfied with making a ghost city of Akron, Ohio; not gratified with destroying the basic, sensible interests of labor, itself, John Lewis again strikes at the first principle of American liberty—with impunity.

It is a matter of common knowledge the workers of the Ford Motor company receive—and have received as long as memory goes back—the highest wages in the industry. At no time in the company's history has anyone been able to cast reflection upon working conditions, or upon the company's wage scale.

The threat by John Lewis leaves sensible persons with two reactions—

Thank God for William Green, the American Federation of Labor, and its splendid membership and principles.

Thank God for Henry Ford's determination to refuse relationship with the Lewis clique.

This publication, in the premises, salutes Henry Ford—one of the truly decent, great Americans of his day and time.

May more of his kind come to us in the future.

He proves a benediction and a blessing to this nation.

Not a politician, but a gentleman; not a labor boss, but a Christian; neither a republican nor a democrat—

But a simple American!

PROSPERITY WILL AGAIN FLOURISH IN THIS LAND

By B. C. FORBES

The "sovereign citizens" of this democracy don't relish dictatorship.

In this lies one main hope of the nation.

Groups, interests, corporations, institutions that became unduly powerful have been brought back to earth—Big Business, High Finance, the New York Stock Exchange, utility giants, autocratic labor leaders.

America has been made great by the achievements of individuals—plus, of course, her unique natural resources. In many lines of endeavor Americans have outdistanced the world. Consider the esteem that has gone out to such stalwart pioneers as Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford, the Wright Brothers, Morse, Westinghouse, Goodyear and others who originated huge valuable inventions and created vast employment-giving enterprises.

Thank heaven, there still persists throughout America the hope among many that either they themselves or their children will climb to the top.

People after people in foreign lands have submitted to having dictators clamp handcuffs on them. They have surrendered their liberty, their freedom. They have acquiesced in being misled, in surrendering free speech, a free press.

More. The citizens of Russia, Italy, Germany have forfeited the right, the opportunity, to achieve outstandingly in business, industry, finance. They have accepted self-immolation. They have handed over all initiative, all authority, all power to political overlords. They have become serfs, automatons, state slaves.

There was a time when it seemed as if the American people would submit to similar abolition of their liberties, submit to political domination and dictatorship, submit to the enthroning of the state and the dethronement of individual rights and opportunities.

That menace no longer overhangs. Thank God, they are regaining political sanity. Thank God, they are reasserting their determination to continue being "sovereign citizens" rather than serfs. Thank God, they are awakening to economic realities, awakening to the cardinal truth that, while politicians may thwart prosperity, they cannot create it, that self-respecting employment can be provided only by private employers.

I am more hopeful today over the outlook for America than I have been at any other time since the advent of the New Deal. When I talked the other day with President William S. Knudsen of General Motors, on his return from Europe, he voiced a sentiment which has invariably filled my heart after crossing the Atlantic, namely, the conviction that this is the greatest, most blessed nation on the face of the earth, that it is a priceless privilege to be an American and to raise one's children as American citizens.

That there has been at least modest economic recovery here during recent months cannot be questioned. I attribute this mainly to the multiplying signs that public opinion has become more enlightened, that political autocracy has lost public support, that an increasing number of Americans are realizing that they must look, not to politicians, but to employers for sound growth of employment and prosperity.

HYMN OF PRAISE

There are reasons for Thanks...
In this festal day and year,
With our nation—tranquil living
In a world of hate and fear.
With dark war clouds over Asia,
And with Europe fighting, too,
Still no shadow dims our pleasure,
There's no war cloud o'er our blue.
For these things we thank Thee, Lord,
Gathered 'round the festal board.

There are grains and fruits a-plenty,
So our people will be fed.
In this land of God's great bounty,
None will want for daily bread.
There are houses for the needy,
There is shelter for the poor.
Though his raiment may be needy,
Let no suppliant pass thy door.
Invite him in to meat, instead,
'Twill turn your fare to heavenly fo.

There are schools in every valley,
There are churches on each hill.
To these bulwarks we should rally,
Social evils they will kill.
To the Pilgrims' God give glory
For those men who wrought so th
In our hearts we keep their story,
All inspiring, ever new.
Forgive us, God, if we forget
And miss the mark that they ha

Not in gold, and not with treasure
Do we build the finest things.
Dead the race that's drunk with ple
Bowing in the courts of kings.
But in trust and faith and honor,
As the Pilgrims built of yore.
On the shores of time we garner
Things that live forever-more.
God help us then, Thanksgiving time,
To keep their faith that was sublime.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Electrification of rural areas in East Mississippi constitutes one of the greater blessings in our day and time; a new market opens; a new day of advancement for the agricultural world, if used properly.

No doubt future industrial development within East Mississippi will seek cheaper power in rural areas, where less taxes prevail.

Apparently the Tennessee Valley Authority is expanding—moving on to the larger communities within the commonwealth; apparently an agency capable of working great good for the greater number.

At any rate—the TVA and the REA are worthy of our due study and consideration as the new year beckons to a fuller and more complete and, perhaps, a more sensible conception of our status today.

FAR-SIGHTED

Leonard Gathright, Meridian realtor, announces t ur Gasteam heating units will be installed in the Suttle building, coincident to the present remodeling program.

The announcement calls for congratulations; too many of our downtown structures do not now obtain proper heating through the Winter months, due to obsolete, expensive type heating operations.

The Clow equipment makes for definite efficiency, sure economy and satisfied renters, while, at the same time, removing all fire hazards.

A SALUTE TO ALEX LOEB

Meridian, indeed, is fortunate in having the firm, Alex Loeb, Inc., in its midst.

As the firm name is synonymous with finest quality products manufactured in the nation today and as the firm name is identified with the definite guarantee of every thing it may sell, so is the same name always associated with civic deeds of helpfulness and civic progress.

One of the best examples we know anything about was noticed by hundreds of persons in The Meridian Star of Sunday, November 20:

"Let us truly be thankful that we live in the United States, the greatest country in the whole world. That we are permitted o enjoy the many blessings of life that God intended for us.

"Let us also remember that in our midst, there are some who through illness or economic conditions lack many of the comforts of life that others enjoy in abundance. When cold weather comes, many will not have sufficient clothes to keep them warm.

"In your home, perhaps in closets or attic boxes, search will reveal frayed or just slightly used garments that have been discarded. In your country club locker, there might be shoes that will help some one. In every chest of drawers there are sweaters and shirts about which you have said, 'I might wear that some day.'

"Get these clothes together for men, women, and children. Bring them to Alex Loeb's or telephone and we will send for them. On our main floor, you will find a girl to receive them and record the donor.

"All garments received will be given to welfare organizations for proper distribution.

With all citizens of Meridian, we congratulate Alex Loeb, Inc., upon this splendid leadership—upon seeking to solve one of our major problems through one of the most sensible methods available.

Even as we, in the past, have admired and respected Uncle Alex Loeb and his firm, for all they have stood for and for all the things they have done for the ultimate welfare of this, our city, so do we today more than ever appreciate the fact the concern has been one of the greatest assets within our East Mississippi-West Alabama community, an asset for progressive good.

We give thanks on Thanksgiving for Alex Loeb, with all the citizens of Meridian.

GHOSTS WALK AGAIN

The ravings of mental midgelets and liberty wallopers are always worth reading, providing we consider the course; hence, the following:

HOUSTON, Nov. 16.—Phillip A. Benson of Brooklyn, N. Y., newly elected president of the American Bankers Association, in his first public utterance since his election today, cried out tonight against old age pensions and the mounting cost of government.

"From time immemorial there have been those who wanted something for nothing," he said. "The slow and painful road of toil had no appeal. Give us, they say, substantial pensions and we will agree to spend the money and consume goods."

Benson said apparently those who sought state old age pensions had lost sight of the fact they would be taking something they had not earned. He charged the government was taking a larger and larger share of the products of industry each year.

"No one would curtail the ordinary and necessary functions of government," he said. "Our lives, liberties, fortunes and well being depend on them. But to extend government beyond its regular sphere, to widen its activities, to increase greatly the number who derive support from it, creates an additional burden on industry and one that it should not have to bear."

The esteemed Phillip A. Benson is quite correct in the assumption costs of the federal government are mounting; rising far beyond the point of safety and, indeed, the matter is a source of worry to all sensible persons. However, Phillip Benson's remarks against giving aid to older persons is totally unwarranted, unfair and unjust but certainly a perfect example of banker buffoonery.

For instance, in Meridian, we know a man who, for 40 years before the depression, occupied a high place in the life of the community. Each year he contributed to charitable organizations in the thousands of dollars. He paid city, county, and federal taxes for 40-odd years, and also in the thousands of dollars. When the depression struck, he, like many others, was broken by the economic storms. An old man, he could not obtain employment. Finally, he ended up with a job on the Works Progress Administration.

We assume most of the older persons living today are good persons, have contributed to the welfare of society as best they could, according to their positions in the business structure—otherwise they would be in jails and other institutions.

We assume they have tried to obtain employment, but, being too old, have been turned down. We also assume these older persons have a right to two things—either employment —or federal aid.

Mr. Benson assumes that they have neither of these rights, unless he has in mind finding employment through the banking units of the nation.

"From time immemorial," shouts Mr. Benson, "there have been those who wanted something for nothing."

Such porcine profiteers and justice busters ought to be confined for the benefit of righteous people!

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN OYSTER

I am born without jaws or teeth; but I've got fine mus les, liver and heart. In each year of my life I produce 1,200, 00 eggs; each of my children is 1-120th of an inch in length; o, 2,000,000 little ones can be crowded into a space of one ubic inch.

I am ready for the table in from one to five years after birth. You will never find me in cold parts of the world. I dislike cold. In Ceylon I sometimes grow to a foot in length. One of me there makes a stew, when I'm half a foot broad. I am not of much account in England, unless I am imported there from America. It makes me very sad to think of fetching upon the Strand—I, who was discussed by Tiberius and Julius. I have been the cause of much bloodshed. Men fight fierce battles for me all along the American coast, the Italian, and the coasts of Kent and Essex.

If you eat me raw you are not at all likely to regret it, for I am in a raw state very nutritious and easily digested. As a fry I am inclined to be uninteresting and heavy. So few know how to fry me. I am about the only animate thing that can be eaten with impunity in a raw state. Parisites cannot exist in me as they can in chops and steaks and fruits. I am a pretty good friend to man. And to woman. Look at the pearls I've given her. Thackeray has compared me in a raw state to a new baby. Yet I never kept him awake nights.

I'm not half bad in a stew; but as a roast in the shell all the poetry in me comes out. Then I sizzle with emotion, in butter red pepper and a little sauce. The clam is like the driver of a hansom cab then—not in it with me. The clam! That commonplace fellow! I avoid him as much as possible. I am not a snob, nor yet a car, but I really must not be expected to fraternize with the clam, nor can I discuss him. The line must be drawn. He's not in the Four Hundred. Well, I am.

COURTESY HENRY WEIDMANN.

As the facts come out, it becomes apparent that politics has been made the biggest racket of them all.—Thomas E. Dewey.

Industry needs leaders, not bosses.—H. Gordon Selfridge.

EVEN THE PRESIDENT

The "state of unbalance" in the South h the president of the United States; so he as he visits in Warm Springs, Ga.

With the federal government carrying o nitely calculated to stifle agricultural develo industrial expansion and with commercial largely in the North, East and West, th others—have due cause to worry.

So do, we who constitute the Southern For instance—

Railroad rates made by the Interstate mission "hit" the South; diversified farm of right-minded Southern leaders but fe plans preclude the early possibility of an ence to King Cotton bankruptcy; Industrial hope of many persons below the Mason-Dixo "halt" statutes are even now upon the boa

All of which means exactly this—nothi

We must wage our own economic fight t security.

We have unselfish, non-political-minded have the resources; we have the vision; we —climate, soils and men.

Why not begin to use them?

THANKSGIVING

It is right and proper that Thanksgiving ica's own great "home and fireside" holi have we Americans had so much to be t have today.

WE HAVE PEACE. Peace founded firmly others no less abiding than the respect w selves. Peace that rests on the full underst can settle nothing, that no one wins a mode quiet deliberative effort is the only means of pute that is worthy of grown-up intelligent

WE HAVE PLENTY. A means to distri national wealth more equitably must perhaps but only time, cooperation and work are nee is there.

WE HAVE OPPORTUNITY . . . the ri "self-determination," a hundredfold happier meaningful than the "group self-determi lands. In America any little boy may still w dent. We take quiet pride that the fruits of ism belong to all of us, of every national or

It is with full and glowing hearts that we last Thursday in November.

BY MRS. GAYNOR MADDOX
NEA Service Staff Writer

DON'T spoil an expensive dinner before you cook it. Study the modern techniques of home refrigeration. Learn these rules. They are based on cold logic.

Reserve the coldest spot for dairy products and raw meat. Speed milk and cream to the refrigerator, taking only enough time to wash off the outsides of the bottles. Creamed dishes and desserts made of milk or cream, or eggs, require the same special consideration.

Epidemics of food poisonings are usually directly traceable to improper refrigeration of foods of this group. Bacteria-infested custard mixtures of milk and egg, and raw and cooked meats, especially ground meats, are most often the sources of the trouble.

The rule that cold air goes down will help to locate the frigid zone in your refrigerator. But a thermometer or two set at different places will help to find the exact spot. Although sometimes the range is only two or three degrees, variations of six to eight degrees are not uncommon in household refrigerators.

Don't Overcrowd

This may make all the difference between sweet and sour cream for breakfast. Trays, large plates or paper sacks may divert these air currents. Overcrowding may cut them off and reduce the efficiency of the refrigerator.

Dishes are better than paper sacks, as they allow freer passageway for the cooling air stream. Ground meats should be handled with special care and used quickly, as there are multiple surfaces to invite attack, and the bacteria have been well seeded through the mass.

It is unsafe to hold ready-to-serve meats longer even at 40 to 45 degrees. Cooked meats, fish, cheese dishes and left-overs from refrigerated meals.

Foods of delicate flavor, such as milk, cream, butter, require protection from strong odors. The original package for milk holds a protective film of air, and cream surfaces of the latter are usually covered by the top wrapping.

To keep the refrigerator fresh and sweet, wash the interior of the cabinet with a solution of washing soda and water to remove the film which collects. For this purpose baking soda has special qualities. A mixture of soda and water should be used for washing the refrigerator, with washing soda for defrosting time. Be careful in scalding of the ice trays, as this is unsafe to hold ready-to-

Tomorrow
BREAKFAST
and cream, dry
bled egg
toast, coffee,
LUNCHEON
bouillon in cu
vegetable
stuffed with
nut bread, sa
DINNER: Ju
ber sticks,
large baking
buttered bro
peach pie, co

Keep Foo
Uncooked fo
held longer tha
Cooked meats, fi
cheese dishes sh
from refrigerat

OUR OWN MAGAZINE PAGE

Food Fashions Home

Dolls Hats Trimmed With Ostrich Feathers Sit Perkily on New Upswept Coiffures

Held Responsible Injuries to Athletes

LAUD NORTH CHRISMAN, M.D.

ear I have said all that can be said about the injuries to students entering college with the s the competitive games, especially football, n specialty in two colleges, I am particularly he good name of the game should not be false alarms

the occasional part of Ohio ers one death from accident in pre-school training. This makes those responsible for the players very apprehensive, and a great deal of precaution is not only reasonable but necessary. The matter has reached the point that definite predictions of twenty, as during the ly pronounced, uation appear

dress the im- physical ex- he boy or girl e more stren- there should of the pre- school about of those who ical economics

To Win

ince, a certain graduating for the usual age on the foot- of the three- way with this say definite in charge. He dgable meth- t, though his her promising ing a place on not mean that ecessitous but job depends inning team. to the ath- school itself. when all is ble. The evi- at the coach man element has the given ar sons and . His interest game than in ers. Football ominous game we had fewer some things ed to do and tackle below the shoulders. ed below the y to fall on

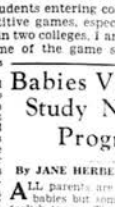
Cuts

I notice from nines is that football these to fall with- ves. It never a player got e in practice e needs live n where the es are on the

nces

a valuable and weak or nts may be ded in any ge make ese days by main in the est with an ll is because out the field. so good that ot spare him reat mistake. r is on the spine. Any in the head. should be re- and not y until he is

and staggers ce in forma- condition to e. It is the ure to take this and to es. There are three times d, and they the same. to help them eir sweaters. not taken in games, the ed to a safe



MRS. GOWARD

Babies Vary, So Study Normal Progress

By JANE HERBERT GOWARD

ALL parents are proud of their babies but some are prudefully foolish touters. There is the mother, for example, who props baby into a sitting posture with pillows before his bones and muscles are able to support him. Another baby of the same age or younger, in the neighborhood, already sits up, having matured earlier. It is a blow to her vanity.

This mother would not subject him to the severe physical strain if she realized what she were doing.

Ignorance, however, is no excuse in this enlightened day and age. A mother may find out anything she doesn't know about infant and child care with little effort and practically no expense. The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, at Washington, D. C., will gladly send its booklet, Infant Care, without charge to anyone who will write as well as a list of its other publications for mothers. Every local public library has books of interest to mothers.

It is important to know how to feed an infant, how to dress and bathe him and other points connected with his general care. But every mother also should know what to expect with respect to his progress—when, approximately, to expect him to turn on his side, support his head alone, his back alone, learn to crawl and so on.

Such information is extremely valuable. The ability to sit up is but one of various steps in the process of learning to walk. After all, whether a child supports his head at five or six months, or walks at eleven or fifteen months does not matter. The important thing is that he have good bones and muscles, so that whenever he does learn to walk he may be able to carry himself erect on sturdy straight legs.

MISS HUNT

Upswept Hair Styles Are Here to Stay, Paris Says

By JACQUELINE HUNT

HAIR stylists who attended the fall showings of the outstanding French couturiers came home with news of the French woman's wholesale acceptance of the upswept coiffures.

Mr. Paul of Charles of the Ritz who has recently returned from Paris with a number of new hair styles says, "Not only will the ears and across the eyes with hair be up this season but women seem almost will like it better that way. It is a style of recent years because in my opinion, it is the most flattering of all hair styles."

Four curls and a wisp will be the style, but they haven't yet had a chance enough to have been long enough to be trimmed. The new style has developed with short necks and the taller. Others feature one curl or curls and it is a jewels with the back hair. Many revealing hats will be the order of elevation that we find every

Of course, to wear the upswept coiffures one must have a certain amount of hair. Those who have thin hair should wear it in the supernatural devils and fluffy waves — in other words, a party.

It may take any form your wish. If you are young and sophisticated you might give it a modern flavor by calling it a "Big Apple" party. Apples, shiny red ones, make nice jack-o-lanterns and big red ones made of crepe paper covered cardboard or crushed cellophane would combine well with your black cats and witches to carry out your Hallowe'en motif.

Or you can have an old-fashioned country party, converting your living room or game room into a barn with corn husks, pumpkins, apples and bags of nuts piled in some of the corners. Black cats may appear in unexpected places and spooky Hallowe'en figures dangle from the ceiling. Use boxes, bushel baskets or sheet-draped chairs for your guests to sit on. Ask your guests to come in old clothes so they can take part in all of the stunts. You might further this country idea by using paring old-fashioned "box suppers" for your guests. Conceal a girl's name in a small sealed envelop on each decorated box. Auction these off for stage money or pennies to the highest bidder.

Here is a dish for your guests:

BEEF AND KIDNEY PIES

2 beef kidneys
2 pounds round of beef cut into cubes
4 tablespoons butter or fat
2 medium onions, sliced
16 tiny white onions left whole
1 medium sized carrot, shredded
6 cups boiling water
Salt and pepper to season
Pastry

Have the kidneys sliced thin and soak for 15 minutes in cold salted water. Simmer for 1 hour. Melt the butter or fat in a skillet, add the diced beef and brown on all sides. Add the sliced onion and carrot and brown these, too. Add the water and simmer for 1 hour. Add the small white onions that have been parboiled until nearly tender and thicken the gravy in the pan with 2 tablespoons cornstarch, dissolved in cold water. Pour the meat and gravy into individual baking dishes. Cut additional pastry into cat shapes with a Hallowe'en cookie cutter and lay one of these on top of each pie. Bake for about 35 minutes in a hot oven. Makes 8 small pies.

HALLOWE'EN DINNERS

Cream of Pumpkin Soup
Cheese Croutons
Individual Steak and Kidney Pies with Pastry Cats
Sweet Potato Surprises
Oat Salad
Witches Fortune Cake
Coffee Mulled Cider

Curried Chicken with Rice
Broiled Tomatoes Relishes
Deviled Egg Salads
Pumpkin Cookies with Jack-o'-Lantern Faces
Ice Cream Coffee Chocolate Mints

Folks Enjoy Hallowe'en Party With New Games, Good Food

By JUDITH WILSON

HALLOWE'EN is a prankish and [illegible] time. Whatever [illegible] to invert some [illegible] and [illegible] all [illegible] witches [illegible] the supernatural devils [illegible] — in other [illegible] a party.

Sift 4 cups flour once, measure, add 4 teaspoons baking powder and ½ teaspoon salt, and sift together three times. Cream 1 cup butter thoroughly, add 2 cups sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add flour, alternately with 1 1/3 cups milk, a small amount at a time, beating after each addition until smooth. Add 2 teaspoons vanilla. Fold in 6 egg whites quickly and thoroughly. Bake in three 10-inch layer pans in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 25 to 30 minutes. Spread vanilla frosting between layers and on top and sides of cake. Use melted chocolate to make figures on top and sides of cake.

Modes and Manners

QUESTION: "How are radishes taken?—P. L."

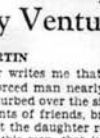
ANSWER: One or two may be taken when the serving dish is passed. These are placed on the bread and butter dish or whatever dish one may have. Radishes are eaten with the fingers.

Chocolate Layer Cake for a Hallowe'en Party

Girl's Marriage to Elderly Man Called Risky Venture

By MARIAN MAYS MARTIN

A WOMAN who has a grown daughter writes me that the girl is very much in love with a divorced man nearly old enough to be her father. She is much disturbed over the situation and not trusting the biased viewpoints of friends, brings her problem to me. She seems to feel that the daughter really does love this man, that it isn't just a girlish infatuation for an older and experienced man, but she naturally dislikes the idea that the ex-wife is a family friend. In fact, there is nothing about the situation that she does like — except the man.



MRS. MARTIN

Many a mother has been confronted with just such a problem and it's no overstatement to call it one.

It's rather natural for a mother to want to give her daughter to a man who has not been married before, yet I am not so sure that it's a wise attitude, since a man with some matrimonial experience must have profited by it.

Too Wide a Span

Were I in this woman's place my greatest concern would be with the differences in their ages. I never feel entirely right about marriages in which the contracting couples are separated by a generation. I know that even May and December have made a go of living amicably together, but after all, one wants more for one's daughter than that.

It seems to me that any arguments one could give this bemused girl would be wasted unless one were capable of picturing the danger to happiness a span of years may be.

The trouble is that the span lengthens. When a girl of 20 falls in love with a man of 35 one is apt to discount the dangers in their union, forgetting that there are many more dangers at the respective ages of 40 and 55.

It used to be said in entire truth that men keep their age better than women — that women were the first to "go off" in looks and to grow old. I don't think that is true today. Men who work and worry to make ends meet are not lasting as well as they used to in calmer days. The world is filled with widowed women whose husbands have dropped in harness.

Spar For Time

Because a person has come a-cropper in a first marriage does not necessarily mean that they are unsuited for marriage. Probably the combination rather than the individual was to blame.

Unless one has religious scruples against marrying a divorcee or a divorced man, I shouldn't say that there was any greater risk involved than in marrying a person with no previous matrimonial experience.

Everyone knows that opposition to a match is the surest way to keep it aflame. In the case under discussion, I would suggest a year or two and, if possible, to separate the man and girl in such a way that the girl meets new companions and new interests in life. The scheme is far from original, but it does sometimes work and it cannot possibly do any harm.

Time heals and makes well, but also brings proof of the seriousness of the case.

Gotham's Latest Racket Buster Plays Piano

By TALBOT LAKE

LATEST in New York City racket-busters is William B. Herlands, who is investigating the office of the District Attorney of Brooklyn, N. Y., William F. X. Geoghan. There must be something about Mr. Geoghan which makes him good red meat for the investigators. They've been after him for years.

And now young Herlands—he's only 32—is on the Geoghan trail. Herland is worth bearing in mind because Thomas Dewey, 4:30 graduate district attorneying and racket-busting, after nine months, to be for Governor, will leave a place vacant. Herlands may be racket-buster No. 1 if Dewey drops out of the picture.

Herlands has been in the business now for five years. His bosses are Dewey, Paul Windels and George Z. Medalie, all able prosecutors. After he was graduated from Columbia Law School with honor-grades he went to work for Medalie, who was United States District Attorney. Herlands prosecuted all types of criminals. One of his notable appearances was against Prince Mike Romanoff (Harry Gerguson), pretender to nobility who was convicted and sent to jail for evading immigration officers.

Herlands became interested in the Fusion campaign that brought Mayor La Guardia into office in 1933 and when Paul Windels went in as Corporation Counsel as a result of that victory, he became Windels' assistant. Most famous case he prosecuted was against the Central Park Casino, a la-de-dah night club erected on public property by the Walker regime. It was the largest red flag in the world to that bull in a china shop Park Commissioner Robert Moses. Herlands prosecuted the Casino case and Bob Moses has the satisfaction of seeing it razed and put where it once stood.

After that, Herlands joined up with Dewey, became his right-hand man and prosecuted the restaurant racketeers in a trial that lasted eleven weeks. All were convicted. At the beginning of this year La Guardia conferred the ominous title of Commissioner of Investigation on him and told him to clean up Brooklyn, which he is doing with a will.

Herlands is Republican, but believes in the straight and less conservative game of that party. He's rather mumbish, smiles rarely, wears rimless glasses, hits the office at 9 A.M. and lives quietly at his desk and stays fat, fat into the night.

He married Gertrude Bindheim a month before he took on his present job and they live in Brooklyn. She is an accomplished pianist and composer and appears occasionally in concerts. This makes a nice new interest in life. The scheme is far from original, but it does sometimes work and it cannot possibly do any harm.

He shoots a decent game of tennis, likes to see a show once in a while and go to dances.

Grandames and Juniors Alike Favor Bright Outdoor Plaids

By ELEANOR GUNN

New York—"Any old thing" will not do to wear at country events even of an informal character, for the feminine contingent looks its smartest outdoors, particularly at the football games.

Here are pertinent observations at last-minute events staged against a backdrop of autumn:

The fashion for scrambling the country costume is seen in all its favorable and unfavorable aspects at football games.

The favorable versions are frankly new and combine shades of blue with brown or combine the fuchsia and purple tones — these uniting a plaid, a knitted sweater and a monotone tweed. The quantities of costumes worn by young and old, which are just naturally thrown together and which are frankly of past-fashion vintage, give the unfavorable side of the picture.

At an important game, recently, a few style phases directed attention to the acceptance of specialized country types. Plaids were seen everywhere with no limitation as to the age or color. Older women sponsored them as well as the smallest youngsters. Clan plaids especially were conspicuous, which contributed much color to the scene.

Old glen plaids of the past with their neutral tones have given way to this gay color pattern theme. Green and blue, bright red with yellow and black, light gray with blue, green and black.

One short jacket suit in the lighter effect was almost entirely made on the bias in jacket and skirt. The junior plaid dresses with sunburst pleated skirt were much in evidence and plaid skirts with contrasting plain sweaters and coats were seen, also reversibles with plaid on the outside or inside and the dark plaid jackets with plain skirts.

It's to a great extent a junior fashion but it was quite amazing to see how many of the mature and older women also sponsored the plaid theme.

New sports coats of general utility type look new because many of them are in the dark shades of green this fall and because they are going in for light, long-haired fur collars of considerable size. Green was popular, too, in the shirtwaist dresses worn by the younger or junior set.

Favored colors in sweaters, which were usually one item of the carelessly assembled costumes, were pale and medium blues, which seem to carry over from the summer, the new fuchsia tones on the pink side, with an occasional violet and frank yellows usually mated to tans or very dark shades for contrast.

Hats were of the felt classic type with always the little feather stuck at the side or back of the crown.

Beauty Tips

QUESTION: I have a very thin, bones. I have tried to gain weight me if there are any makeup tricks but with little result. Can you tell that will make my face look more fuller?—Marge"

Choose a simple but rather soft hair arrangement that doesn't reveal too much of your hairline. A soft roll or curls pulled slightly in front of your ears should be flattering. Or, if your forehead is extremely high you might have soft curls on top of your head that hairline at your forehead. Concentrate your make-up on your lips and eyes. Darken your eyebrows enough to give them a definite emphasis, use mascara on your lashes, especially those at the outer corner of your eyes. Use eye shadow. Unless your mouth is naturally large, rouge your lips to accent their warmth and fulness.

Belgium Is Cold To Germany's Colony Quest

sacrifice any of its colonies to Germany, the little nation would rather give up the Ruanda Urundi territory in Africa than hand over the Belgian Congo, according to well informed opinion here.

Actually, Belgium is not at all willing to give up Ruanda Urundi, which includes what the German Congo but if it believed here that the country would abide by any decision of the big powers.

Ruanda Urundi is an area of 55,200 square kilometers, or about 1½ times the size of Belgium. It is bounded on the north by Uganda, on the east and south by Tanganyika, and on the west by the Belgian Congo.

It is a country of high tablelands and deep valleys with irregular dry and rainy seasons which produce terrible famines. It is mostly covered with short grass. Forests are few and diminishing.

Many Wild Animals

The principal trees are palms, papyrus and bamboo.

There are lions, elephants, leopards, wild buffalo and snakes in the area. Cattle grazing is one of the district's chief industries, but Belgian companies recently have been investigating its mineral value and have discovered tin, coal and iron.

The native population at the close of 1936 was 3,569,094, while the white population was 932, of which 600 were Belgians, mostly officials, tradesmen, engineers and clerks.

Ninety-three per cent of the native population belongs to the Bantu tribe. They are small people, timid and simple and mostly farmers.

On the other hand, the Batutsi tribe is of larger size, the average man standing 6 feet tall. They are shepherds, and are famed for their athletic ability, particularly jumping, in which they have achieved distances and heights ranking with world records.

Finally, there is the Batwa tribe of dancers, hunters, guards at the native courts, potters and basket-makers.

Smoke Tobacco and Hemp

The Batutsi mostly eat milk and honey, but the other tribes eat sorghum, flour paste, cooked peas, beans and hominy. They smoke tobacco and hemp and live in models shaped huts.

Most of the Ruanda Urundi territory is good for cultivation, chiefly African potatoes, bananas, beans, peas, maize, sorghum, corn, barley, sugarcane and rice.

The Belgian governor lives at Usumbura, and rules with the help of native chiefs. There are two kings, one for Ruanda and one for Urundi.

Since 1919, when Belgium was given the mandate, it has built roads and schools, although until 1926, when the budget was balanced for the first time, the territory has been operated at a loss.

The principal exports, the total of which was about 14,000,000 belgas in 1937, are coffee, skins, cotton and tin. Imports consist chiefly of machinery, medicine preserves, furniture, glass and other furnishings.

GEORGE WASHINGTON FAVORED THIRD TERM PRESIDENCIES

George Washington for personal reasons did not wish a third term in the presidency for himself. But he was never opposed as it is erroneously believed — to the third term in principle because of the safety of the nation. This fact is quite definitely expressed in a let-

HOW TO KEEP NUT KERNELS

To prevent nut kernels from becoming rancid, keep them in an air-tight container in a cool, dry place away from light, says Miss Mary Doney, food preservation specialist, State College. The container will also protect the nuts from insects. The flavor of nuts is largely dependent on the oils they contain, although in some kinds of nuts there are also specific flavoring substances. In most nut kernels the oils readily become rancid, and give the disagreeable flavor found in so-called stale nuts. The vacuum-packed containers in which nuts are often put up commercially help to prevent rancidity.

Kernels of nuts gathered at home can be packed in jars from which the air is exhausted in a boiling water bath as in canning fruits. Select well developed, fresh nut kernels free from bits of shell. Sterilize half-pint or pint jars and allow them to dry. Fill with the nuts and partially seal. Place in a hot water bath that comes up about 2 inches on the side of the jars and let them remain in it while the water boils for 30 minutes. Complete the sealing and store in a cool, dark place.

"You Can't Take It With You" Temple - - Monday and Tuesday

Hailed as another Capra triumph, Columbia's screen version of the George S. Kaufman - Moss Hart Pulitzer Prize play, "You Can't Take It With You," opens Monday at the Temple Theatre with a cast which includes Jean Arthur, James Stewart, Lionel Barrymore, Edward Arnold, Mischa Auer, Ann Miller and numerous others.

"You Can't Take It With You" was produced and directed by Frank Capra from the screen play by Robert Riskin. Three Columbia filmmakers, all of whom landed time and again for their "It Happened One Night," "Lady For A Day," "Lost Horizon" and "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," "You Can't Take It With You," based on the stage success for which Columbia paid $200,000, is said to exceed even the previous efforts of the two brilliant collaborators.

The new film deals with the lovable and perfectly delightful Vanderhof family which believes in doing whatever it wants when ever it wants to.

In their old New York home, presided over by Grandpa Vanderhof, this uninhibited group reveals a heart-warming attitude toward life in a merry inclusive of comedy, flavored with romance and tinged with pathos.

"You Can't Take It With You" is concerned, in part, with the proud aristocratic Kirby's as well as with the carefree Vanderhofs. Kirby's monumental plan to form a huge munitions merger, a move which requires the purchase of all property within an area of twelve city blocks, is halted when Grandpa refuses to sell the Vanderhof home at any price. The plan of Kirby's son to marry Alice Sycamore, his secretary, is blocked when the boy brings his parents to dinner one night, only to discover the Vanderhof family engrossed in its various eccentric affairs.

The romance and merry-mad conflict of the two families, coupled with the enjoyable hobbies of the Vanderhofs and their many friends, is declared to make "You Can't Take It With You" one of the outstanding productions of the season.

Prominent in the supporting cast of the new Capra film are Spring Byington, Samuel S. Hinds, Dub Taylor, Donald Meek, H. B. Warner, Halliwell Hobbs, Eddie Anderson and Lillian Yarbo. Dimitri Tomkin composed the musical score.

Rural Mail Always Goes Through, Woman's Proud Record For Decade

Energetic Mrs. Charles Trefz of Ohio has traveled a distance equal to six times around the world during her 16 years as northeastern Marion county's rural mail carrier.

Mrs. Trefz is one of only a few women in the nation who are fully-commissioned rural mail carriers. Although she is 50 years old and small of stature, she sees that the mail "always goes through"—despite rain, snow, or occasionally, ill health.

She was a "substitute" before she was a fully-licensed carrier. Mrs. Trefz substituted for her husband in 1921, and when he became ill in 1923 she sorted the mail and delivered it while he drove their automobile. From 1925 she had full charge of the route as her husband was too ill even to drive the car. Later, he died.

Her daily route now comprises 48½ miles. She is driving the fifth car she has used during her mail-carrying career, but she never has had an accident.

Mrs. Trefz likes her job so well that she does not want to take a vacation.

"What would I want with a vacation now? It's a treat just to drive around in the country these fall days," Mrs. Trefz said.

She said that when she began carrying the mail, transportation problems often made it difficult for her to get the mail through.

"I ran into snow drifts, walked over muddy roads to get to houses on my route, and shoveled my way out of snow-packed country lanes," she said.

"But I decided then and there I would get the mail to my people." "Her people," the 171 families on her route, appreciate their dependable carrier. Sometimes, she makes special trips to get mail to a family.

When Mrs. Trefz took the examination for her job, 10 years ago, every family on her route signed a petition to the postoffice department requesting her appointment. Even the nine other applicants for the job asked that she have it, if possible.

During the Christmas season, Mrs. Trefz carries from 400 to 500 pieces of mail a day.

Sometimes children on her route call her "Mrs. Santa Claus."

The Christmas "rush" often necessitates special trips. In one instance, one family was awaiting anxiously a Christmas package. It arrived finally the day before the holiday, after Mrs. Trefz had completed her mail deliveries.

"I jumped into my car and drove several miles to deliver the gift," she said.

She said one reason she is determined to get the mail through is that she did not want anyone on her route to say that if a man had the job "we might have got our letters."

WHAT SORT OF FISH EAT FOR SUPPER?

WASHINGTON — Here's what folks eat when they want fish for supper:

Middle and North Atlantic: Cod, haddock and mackerel.

South Atlantic and Gulf coasts: Croaker, mullet, red snapper, sea trout and shrimp.

Pacific coast: Halibut, salmon, lingcod, crabs and oysters.

Middle West: Catfish, lake herring, lake trout, the pike perches, and whitefish.

Those are the fishes most popular in the areas named, says the fisheries bureau.

BARBS

PURGE news from abroad will be sidetracked for the next few weeks while football coaches are liquidated.

* * *

Cummings is Going.

* * *

The success of Democracy was demonstrated when National Cheese week passed without any personalities being mentioned.

* * *

To be sure of a warm welcome the royal visitors might bring a payment on the w—d——.

* * *

New evidence of the wonderful California climate is found in the appearance there of a man declared dead 14 years ago.

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Football first was played in the United States in the latter part of the 18th century, as far as can be established. There were no rules to the game and the players merely kicked the ball around for fun.

DID THEY WEAR TURBANS?

In 1856 an American army lieutenant stationed in the desert section of the Southwest got the bright idea of importing camels for service there. Seventy-five camels were imported and actually used in a United States Army Camel Corps. For a while it looked as though the traditional army mule was on his way out. But the high command looked upon the "Ships of the Desert" with

TEMPLE 16

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SATURDAY — THE DIONNE QUINTUPLETS in "FIVE OF A KIND"

— MON. AND TUES. —

— WED. AND THR. — BETTE DAVIS in "THE SISTERS"

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Anderson and Lillian Yarbo. Dimitri Tomkin composed the musical score.

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A Thanksgiving to All the Residents of Our Community!

Thanksgiving Day, even as the coming observance of the Christmastide, is a period in which all of us should pause, recollect and give thanks for those events in our lives which have made us happier, better citizens; more helpful in our associations with our fellows and more sincere in our appreciation of American ideals; of the city in which we reside; more humble in the light of all the great and good religious convictions now about us.

Each and every member of this concern's personnel takes this opportunity of thanking all the residents of Meridian for the many kindnesses and numerous helpful acts which have aided in the expansion of this unit.

Each and every member takes this opportunity of rededicating himself to the resolve to make of Meridian—a finer, better place in which to live. Truly, Meridian is the city of friends, and may we continue to merit friendly associations in the weeks, months and years to come.

With all other Meridian citizens, we are grateful that we live today in a land known as the United States of America; a land free from religious persecution and civil strife; a land of the free and the home of brave men and women—lovers, all, of liberty.

This coming Thursday, truly, is one of Thanksgiving—to the Maker of men.

Goodrich Silver Stores

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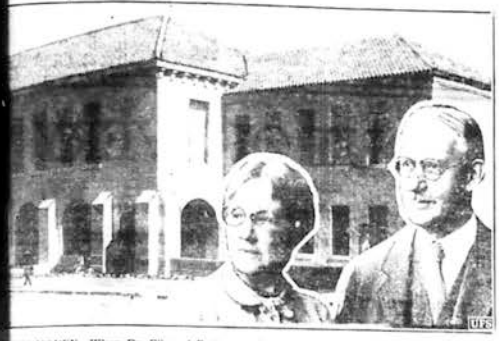
WORLD NEWS FEATURE PICTURES

...er Calls Ambassador Home—Dan Patch's Mark Broken—Jumper Leaps 30,000 Feet



...PIN MONEY—When Dr. Ellwood Patterson, dean emeritus of the School of Education, ...ation gave this new $535,000 School of Education to Stanford University, Palo Alto, ...and it was built with their "pin money." But their pin money came from book royalties, ...gifts and similar sources. They are shown in inset.

...O GERMANY—Dr. Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff, German ...to the United States, who has been called home to ...the "money attitude" of President Roosevelt and other ...ades toward measures taken against Jews in Ger... shown with Mrs. Dieckhoff.

TO BE AIDE?—Various chances in official posts in Washington give rise to much speculation. One prediction is that Thomas G. Corcoran, above, RFC attorney, will become secretary to President Roosevelt, replacing the President's son James, who has resigned because of ill health.

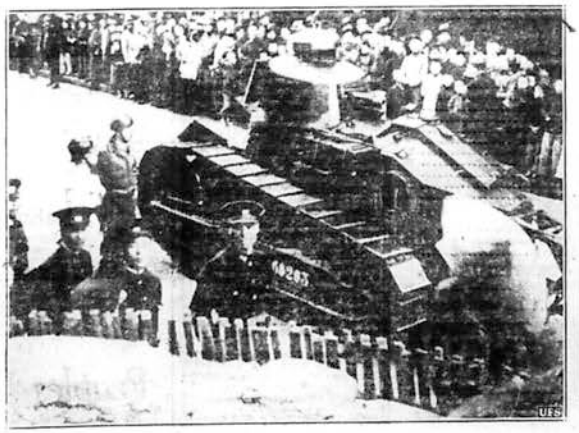
...THE KING! — For 33 years the ...of famous Dan Patch, who did a ...continued unbroken until this ...ly Direct clipped a quarter second ...and became the new king. Here ...resting poses of Billy, as he goes into winter training at Syracuse, N. Y. Top in action on the track. Center, close-ups with his Canadian-born trainer and driver, Vic Fleming. Bottom, H. C. Hersey behind Dan Patch in 1905. Billy is owned by Dan McCarville, ...sburg, N. Y., and Pat Downey, Worcester, Mass.

FOOT EASE — More efficient mail delivery is one reason for the new deal afoot (notion) in Evanston, Ill. A fleet of eight cabs now carry the 40 carriers to and from their routes, making two round trips a day. The postal superintendent explains that a total of 17 walking miles is saved daily and individual deliveries are 15 minutes earlier. Here are some of the postmen ready to leave the main office for their routes.

FIGHTER — Ceferino Garcia, sturdy and hard-punching Filipino, who will attempt to wrest the welterweight crown from Henry Armstrong, at Madison Square Garden, New York, on Nov. 25. The bout previously was postponed after Armstrong was injured while sparring.

TO EVALUATE PROPERTY—Under an agreement between the United States and Mexico, Gustavo P. Serrano, left, Mexican civil engineer, and Lawrence M. Lawson, consulting engineer of El Paso, Texas, will place a value on lands in Mexico taken from American owners. Mexico has agreed to pay $3,000,000 before May 31, 1939, and other amounts annually.

AT THE VARIETY SHOW—Their Majesties, King George and Queen Elizabeth are shown in happy mood in the royal box at the Coliseum, London, where they attended a variety show, recently. The British monarchs are planning to leave England on May 10, on the battle cruiser Repulse, for their visit to Canada, which will include a trip to the United States.



WARNING TO KEEP OUT—Although the Japanese have captured Hankow, former provisional capital of the Chinese government, their tanks, to the French concession are a warning for the Japa... The tanks were paraded recently during practice maneuvers by the International Volunteer Corps.

LEAPED FIVE MILES DOWN — ...ndolph, carry the French parachute jumper Deron from a ... Paris after he made a successful ... from Mount Joy. His fall resembled that of a ... in atmospheric pressure. The ... wear similar suits. Tests were by the Air Ministry.

GOVERNOR GETS A HAT— ...for campaign for Governor ... Owen went to Palm Springs ... Here, screen and radio actress, ... an admirer of her ... a Stetson hat and a scarf. Here they are, ...

'BAMA TACKLE—One of the big football games of the South on Thanksgiving Day is between Alabama and Vanderbilt, to be played at University, Ala. A mainstay of the Alabama team is Letterman Walter Merrill, 225-pound veteran tackle, shown above. He is a junior whose home is in Andalusia. Alabama won the game last year by a score of 9-7.

China's Sutton Back To Wars To Aid Chiang

Capt. Arthur Francis Sutton, M. C., Gallipoli hero, inventor of the Sutton fuse; Gen. Frank Sutton, chief military adviser of the old tiger, Chang Tso-lin "One-Arm" Sutton, explorer, big game hunter, prospector, pioneer, politician and financier Sutton, who has made the headlines often in the last 25 years, is in Hong Kong waiting "to do something for China."

Now at 54, Sutton, 6 feet 3 inches in height, with shoulders like a wrestler and the head of a Greek god, who has played a big part in the making and unmaking of China's rulers in the past, is still a man and a half.

Five weeks after being placed in a Seoul Korea prison Sutton came to Hong Kong with one burning ambition.

To use his own words: "Any thing physically or otherwise that I can do for the Chinese against the Japanese I am ready to do."

Grants an Interview

After deftly manipulating a box of matches with the stump of his right arm he told the United Press his story, punctuated by puffs at a long Havana.

For the past five years he has been quietly prospecting in Korea and has taken no part in political or military activities.

"I got into trouble with the Japanese about five weeks ago when I was asked to go on a lecture tour in America as a sort of 'reformed character' who would testify that Korea was a decaying country under the old Chinese regime but is now a beautifully run affair under the Japanese.

"Actually they offered me quite a wage for this but I said that I had spent 18 years in China and had been well treated by the Chinese.

"Shortly afterward while in a train I related the various things the Japanese could do with their money. There must have been a Japanese detective on the train because the next morning I was arrested, taken to a police station and badgered with questions for 14 hours.

Thrown Into Prison

"Finally I got a little irritated and told them a few things . . . then they got mad, tore off all my clothes except my shirt and, after a bit of struggle, put me in a cell with 18 Koreans.

"Since there were no windows we could hardly tell when it was night or day, but the bed bugs used to creep away through the boards at intervals which, we guessed, meant it was daylight.

"They let me out after three days and I discovered they had searched my house pretty thoroughly trying to prove I was a spy.

"The British consul at Seoul was ill at the time and although the vice consul did his best for me he was not allowed to see me in prison. I didn't make much of a song about it all because such procedure would only have brought repercussions on the other foreigners in Seoul and the Japanese might have had an excuse for closing the foreigners club.

"So I left for Shanghai a few days later, with two Japanese detectives to share my cabin. I managed to lose them at Tsingtao, arrived in Shanghai alone, and came on to Hong Kong.

Trench Mortars His Specialty

"Just now I have no definite plans, but I would like to help China in my own particular line—munitions. My specialty is trench mortars, which the Chinese should use more.

"Kill 'em cheap is a good motto and the trench mortar is the best bet.

"China is spending too much on high class munitions which they cannot use to the best advantage."

Sutton said nothing could be expected of the Japanese except that they will do their utmost to obtain an economic stranglehold on any territory they occupy.

"When I read reports of attempted peace moves, some of them sponsored by Englishmen, I can only marvel at the shortsightedness of my countrymen," he said. "Japan as overlord of China means only one thing—complete economic control with no entry for foreign goods."

As a soldier Sutton expressed the opinion that China will win the war in the long run.

"You may think it strange that I should champion the man I once fought against, but I raise my ha' to Chiang Kai-shek, and I realize now that the aims of the young China, which I once opposed, are right. Chiang Kai-shek is the one man who has so ably consolidated the country and carried on the fight."

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Time Of Day Tells Ambulance Men What Type Case They May Expect

Accidents don't occur at just any hour, but fit into a regular day-by-day schedule, according to eight veteran ambulance drivers at Charity hospital at New Orleans.

"There's a peak hour for nearly everything," Sidney Harper said in speaking of the calls they answer at the rate of approximately 3,000 a month.

He and his seven companions declare they can tell types of accidents by the hands on the clock—and offer to substantiate their statements with facts.

For instance, according to the schedule laid out by the drivers, if a person attempts suicide, he is most likely to make the attempt between 10 and 11 p. m.

Traffic accidents occur during three different hours of the 24. Highway collisions can be expected between 1 and 2 a. m., while pedestrian - automobile accidents generally take place between 7 and 8 a. m. or 5 and 6 p. m.

The stork calls come in, for the most part, from 2 to 4 a. m., and the hour following, 4 to 5 a. m., can be called the zero hour when nothing happens. Burn cases usually occur between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning when sleepy housewives are hurrying to prepare breakfast.

Even emergency cases have a niche in the drivers' schedule, between 9 and 10 a. m.

During the summer, persons can be expected to succumb from heat between 11 a. m. and noon, and in winter, cases of exhaustion occur at the same hour.

Things quiet down again at noon and the drivers take time to eat before answering home accidents—such as falling from ladders and slipping in the bathtub—starting at 1 p. m.

Drownings and accidents to children at playgrounds and on their way home from school cause most of the afternoon calls. Soon after the evening meal and after taking time to answer a few acute indigestion calls, the drivers prepare for shootings and knifing affrays.

Shooting cases take the hour from 7 to 8 p. m. in the drivers' book, with the knife slashing hour directly following it. Saturday night is named as the worst night for knife wounds, especially in the Negro sections.

In the meantime the drivers are prepared for anything. They know their "schedule," but they aren't surprised when a person bent on suicide gets out of line and tries to "end it all" at noon, or a maternity case occurs in the middle of the afternoon.

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DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING
COMPARE THE FLAVOR
"YOU'LL LIKE THE TASTE"

NIOLON'S PREMIUMS ARE A BIG SAVING TO YOU!

Every package of our fine coffees and teas CONTAINS A COUPON. The coupons entitle you to Useful, Attractive and Valuable Premiums when presented at our store at 8th Street and 23rd Avenue. Here is a new list of late arrivals.

NOTE: We do not send premiums by parcel post or express on account of the higher cost of packing and transportation charges.

GIFT SUGGESTIONS

	Coupons
Children's Ware:	
Plates, 3 Compartment, Decorated	15
Plates, Plain, Decorated	10
Cereal Bowls, Decorated	10
Mugs, Decorated	10
Sleeping Dolls:	
Non-breakable, 15 inches high	52
Non-breakable, 20 inches high	94
Vases:	
Pottery, Decorated, 7 inches high	11
Pottery, Decorated, 5½ inches high	32
Pottery, Assorted Shapes and Decorations, 10 inches high	42
Cobalt Blue Glass, 8½ inches high	17
Cobalt Blue Glass, 5½ inches high	10
Cut Glass, 4½ inches high	5
Hand Painted, 3½ inches high	5
China, Decorated, 8½ inches high	25
China, Decorated, 5 inches high	6
Water Sets:	
Decorated, 80-Oz. Pitcher and 6—10-Oz. Glasses	45
Decorated, 80-Oz. Pitcher and 6—12-Oz. Glasses	70
Crystal, Cut Glass, 80-Oz. Pitcher and 6—12-Oz. Glasses	75
Crystal, Cut Glass, 60-Oz. Pitcher and 6—12-Oz. Glasses	87
Cobalt Blue, 60-Oz. Pitcher and 6—12-Oz. Glasses	87
Waste Baskets:	
Large, Assorted Colors	23
Salad Bowls:	
Decorated, 6 inch	4
Decorated, 7½ inch	6
Decorated, 8 inch	7
Decorated, 6½ inch, handled	4
Decorated, 8½ inch	10
Decorated, 12 inch	12
Orange Juice Sets:	
Pitcher and 6 Glasses	87
Tomato Juice Sets:	
Pitcher and 6 Glasses	87
Tea Set:	
23-Piece, Decorated	231
Pink Glassware:	
Nut Bowl, 5½ inch	3
Marmalade Dish, 5½ inch	3
Handled Olive Dish, 6 inch	3
Handled Jelly Dish, 5 inch	3
Handled Mint Tray, 7½ inch	4
Footed Bon Bon, 6½ inch	4
Flared Bowl, 11½ inch	11
Crimped Bowl, 11½ inch	11
Salad Bowl, 9½ inch	5
Sandwich Plate, 13 inch	12
Relish Plate, 13 inch	14
Bedside Set:	
Includes Tray, Toast Rack, Tea or Coffee Pot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher and Cup	64
Hanging Baskets:	
Glass, Crystal, With Chain	16

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ESTABLISHED 1883

BULB FACTS

STATE COLLEGE, Miss.—The bulbs that are easiest to grow indoors are the narcissus, especially the paper-white, the common daffodil, hyacinth, tulip, and lily-of-the-valley. One can grow daffodils in the house in pots of soil. If wanted for spring blooms, plant them now but store them in a coldframe where they will remain cool. Most bulbs need a dark, cool place and from 6 to 12 weeks to develop good roots. The narcissus can be grown in a pot of sand or soil or bulb fiber. The paper-white narcissus bulbs will grow in a shallow bowl of pebbles with just enough water to feed the roots. They will need from 3 to 6 weeks in cool semidarkness.

One can have a succession of blooms all the way through the winter to Easter by starting new bulbs every 2 weeks, says R. O. Monosmith, extension horticulturist. Unpack all bulbs just as soon as they arrive, he says. Keep them in a cool place,—50 degrees to 55 degrees F.— and pot them as soon as possible. Put drainage pebbles in the bottom of the pot, then a little soil, and then gently press the soil around the bulb. Many people make the mistake of pressing the bulb into the soil. Water moderately after potting. Keep the pot in a box of moist sand in a dark, cool cellar for several weeks. A bulb plant that is all leaves with scarcely any roots is the result of starting in too warm a place.

Once the roots are well established, bring the pot into a warmer and lighter place. Blot on gradually. Plunging a growing bulb from the dark cold storage room into a warm sunny window will often prevent it from flowering. Keep hyacinth bulbs under the soil and moist until the first of December. Then bring them to light and start the leaves up, and they will bloom for the holidays.

OUR MEDICAL PROBLEMS

Over $3,500,000,000 is spent annually for medical care, yet four out of ten people who are ill never see a doctor.

Of all the money spent for medical care in the United States, a mere 3 per cent of it is spent for the prevention of sickness.

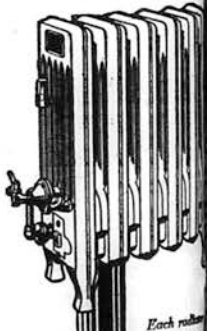
Over 38 per cent of all small loans are made for the purpose of paying medical bills and yet 20 per cent of the doctor's bills are never paid.

There are 2,500,000 people ill today and every day and yet thousands of physicians are looking around for something to do.

—The Commentator Magazine

The average weight of a man's brain is 3 pounds 8 ounces, as compared with a woman's brain of 2 pounds 11 ounces.

Faith In Meridian



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THE COURIER-NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

No. 52 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1938 PRICE 5 CENTS

HREE ENVOYS ENCH SHAKEUP X-PROFESSORS

tars in the biggest French diplomatic shake-ar are all ex-professors,

that, they are as different as three educated ld be—and that is saying a good deal.

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Principals

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t was born June n, son of a mod- and well-known

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erse Writing t's hobby is the . As might be im- ariably satirical, e competent done.

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Is Witty decessor at Ber- Coulondre is a niversally liked usually laughing. slender, with a , straight nose; l glasses. linguist, even for rman. He speaks blic expertly, as erman, Russian,

High Flyer

Zita Gallicandorfer started doing it her native Norway at the age of 5. Now at 17 the Scandinavian girl is considered one of the world's outstanding women ski jumpers. On a jump of 165 feet to her credit. She is also an international dancer. In the Winter Sports Show at Madison Square Garden. Dec. 6-11.

French and some English and Italian.

Coulondre is 52. He studied law, taught school, and entered the diplomatic service in 1920 when he represented France at the Franco-Soviet conference.

He was an expert at subsequent international conferences at the Hague, Stresa and London and put in several years of service in Indo-China and Morocco. He was named Ambassador to Moscow in 1936.

Coulondre is married and the father of four children. He likes sports, particularly tennis and swimming.

Massigli, 51 years old, has been in the diplomatic service since 1919.

Handsome, delicate of features, earnest, he is the French intellectual type. He works hard and is inclined to be grave. He wears a monocle and is most of the time.

He was a classmate of Francois-Poncet at the Ecole Normale and upon graduation became a Professor of History and Geography. Two years after entering the diplomatic service, he had made a sufficient strong impression to be named as a member of the French delegation to the Washington Conference in 1921.

NAZIS REVEAL VAST NUMBER OF WORKERS HAVE CHANGED JOBS

Over 1,120,000 workers in Germany changed their occupations in the past two years and are now engaged in tasks other than those for which they originally received training.

This figure is based on the so-called "Labor Book" which 22,000,000 workers, or almost all wage-earners in Germany, are compelled to possess. Without this book, workers are unable to obtain a job or to make any change in their occupation, for which approval by the labor authorities is required.

In a country like Germany, where Field-Marshal Goering was able to conscript at the shortest notice more than half a million men for what Herr Hitler termed "the greatest fortification works ever built in world history," the figure of over a million workers who have shifted to other occupations need cause no surprise.

3.4 Per Cent Affected

In view of Germany's gigantic rearmament the number of workers who have turned in the past years from the metal industry to other tasks is relatively small, representing 3.4 per cent of all persons employed in this industry.

For the same reason the number of workers who have left the chemical industry is only 3.5 per cent. Less than 5 per cent of miners and workers engaged in building and construction, likewise of those in the textile industry, have changed occupations.

Far above the average are forest workers, farm laborers, gardeners and workers employed in quarries, in the food industry, and in the timber industry. The number of these workers who have gone to other occupations ranges from 10 to 14 per cent of the total workers these industries employ.

Urban Trend Studied

The tendency of farmhands to flock to the cities, where they are able to make easier money with less work, has given serious concern to the German labor authorities in recent years and led to drastic measures aimed at preventing the so-called "flight from the land."

Nevertheless, 230,000 farm laborers of 10.5 per cent of all agricultural workers have been able to desert the land and turn to other jobs. Recent measures, however, make it almost impossible for agricultural workers—men and women alike—to change their occupation once they are inscribed in the Labor Book as farm laborers.

Despite compulsory measures of the State, land owners complain that there is a dearth of farmhands, especially at harvest time. The conscripting of the Hitler Youth, to help bring in the crops has proved inadequate to replace skilled farmworkers. There is also, state owners say, a reserve side of the medal in regard to compulsory State measures.

Another Side to Problem

In former days all children, relatives and visitors of the tenants and farmhands livin' on a country estate would help bring in the crops. Nowadays, it very often happens that the children or relatives refuse to lend a hand because they know that, once they have been employed in farmwork, this will be inscribed in their Labor Book and they may never be able to get a city job.

The domestic servant problem is as difficult in present-day Germany as that of farm laborers. Approximately 130,000, or six per cent of all servants in Germany, have turned to other jobs—as workers in the armament industry, for instance, or as officeworkers. Nowadays it is almost impossible to get a servant in Berlin. Many Austrian girls were shifted to Germany to help alleviate the scarcity of servant girls, but German Hausfrauen will mostly tell you that this experiment was not a happy one.

Lack College-Trained Men

While Germany's unemployment question has turned into a problem of labor scarcity, the country is also faced with a serious dearth of men with university training, which will become increasingly acute in coming years.

The number of university students has dropped from 126,000 in 1931 to less than 70,000 at the present date. Of 40,650 boys who in 1931 left German grammar schools, 28,706 went to the universities and high schools. In the past year 42,905 boys passed their final school examinations, but only 18,463 went to the universities.

—The Commentator Magazine

U. S. DIVORCE RATE GOES SKYROCKETING

The divorce rate in America is growing seven times as fast as the rate of population, in other words for every 1 per cent increase in our population there has been a 7 per cent increase in our divorce rate. During the seven years, 1930-1937, there was one divorce for every six marriages in America, in Chicago there were thirty-three divorces to every one hundred marriages, one to three. During 1937 in the city of Detroit there were performed 22,000 marriages by legal empowered authorities, both civil and religious. During this same period of time there were granted by the courts 5,300 divorces, nearly a fourth as many divorces as marriages. And in the city of Denver, Colorado, the number of divorces in 1936 exactly equalled the number of marriages.

—The Commentator Magazine

THIS IS THE WAY WE GO TO SCHOOL

Motor bus transportation of school children in the United States has become one of the world's largest transportation operations. The daily passenger load of the school bus system is nearly five times as large as that of all railroads put together. It exceeds by 25 per cent the close-packed crowd that flows each day through the combined subway and elevated systems of the world's largest city, New York.

One school child in seven now gets to his classroom and home again in a school bus. This is excluding students using commercial bus lines. The United States Office of Education acts the number of students transported each school day in the year at 4,000,000. The transportation cost of a student is about $18 a year which puts the school system on a $72,000,000 yearly basis.

Safety is the keynote of the school bus system. Despite operating on such a tremendous scale, only ten school bus accidents that involved death or injury were reported during the past five years —a record equaled by no other bus system, large or small, commercial or private, in the country.

—The Commentator Magazine

PAYMENT PLAN RIGID ON NAZI 'PEOPLE'S CAR'

Observers predict a great middle class popularity for the forthcoming "People's Car," but they believe it will not bring Germany's car ownership anywhere near the ratio to population that the United States enjoys.

Germans were eager to purchase the new, light, cheap car when they learned the factory would produce it for a road tax of 100 marks ($39.96). But many changed their minds when they learned the conditions attendant upon the purchase of the "People's Car."

A considerable number of prospective purchasers objected to the installment system proposed. According to this plan a person who wants to buy a "People's Car" must pay five marks ($2) weekly and only after he has paid 750 marks can he ask for the delivery of the car. It might also be another year before he gets it. No interest is paid him on this investment money. On the other hand he would lose all the money if he should be unable to continue payments. Only in extraordinary cases will the money be returned. He will lose 50 per cent of it for expenses. He is not permitted to transfer his rights to somebody else. After he has paid 750 marks, he does not yet know when the car actually will be delivered to him. It still depends on how many cars the factory can produce yearly. Although it is said that after the completion of the works 450,000 cars can be produced yearly, the question arises whether 450,000 will actually be made.

To Investigate Buyers

Another inhibiting factor may well be the fear of investigations about the earnings of the purchaser. It was announced in the German press that in cases where the prospective purchaser's ability to pay the installments regularly is questioned, a Nazi official will investigate. There is apprehension that the official might ask how much is contributed to the various welfare funds and the other relations of the buyer with the National Socialist Party and its various forms. The prospective purchaser might also be advised to contribute more to the welfare funds before ordering a car.

Another problem is the upkeep of a car in Germany. Although the "People's Car" is supposed to need less than two gallons of gasoline for 100 kilometers (62 miles), the price for the two gallons is about the same as one pays for eight gallons in the United States. As the average American car needs about four gallons for the same distance, it appears that even with the "People's Car," the German would have to pay twice as much for gasoline as the American. But even if the Germans are willing to pay three marks ($1.20) for two gallons of gasoline, most of them could not afford to pay 20 marks ($8) a month for a decent garage. The prices may still increase after the first few thousand people's cars have been delivered, since this would probably cause a shortage of garages. But even if this should not occur and if the maintenance costs for an automobile should be reduced it is still unlikely that a worker earning $13 a week this is according to Dr. Ley, leader of the labor front, the average wage of a German worker could afford to pay about $4 a week just for the pleasure of having a car. If he actually wants to drive the car, as most people do when they have it, he must add a few dollars for gasoline and repairs.

As a result of all this it can be assumed that the average worker for the time being, those who can purchase a car until his wages are raised or prices go down.

But the middle class will probably make wide use of the offer. Firstly, because the "People's Car" is much cheaper than any other automobile and secondly, because it uses such a small engine that middle class people formerly bought other, low priced automobiles, all the big manufacturers now are making every effort to improve their cars and lower prices in order to compete with the "People's Car."

To sum up: It may be foreseen that the percentage of motorcars in Germany will increase considerably during the next few years, but even if a car could be produced for only 500 marks, the German buying power per capita would not be attained in Germany before the general standard of living has been improved.

—The Commentator Magazine

THAT SCIENTIST IS IN AGAIN!

One of America's pet superstitions about milk gets a swift kick in the pants from science. Time and time again people have warned you to drink your milk slowly and in sips so that it will digest more easily. However, recent clinical experiments conducted in Germany prove the opposite to be true.

The scientists find that milk drunk slowly engenders more extensive curdling and is therefore more indigestible than if drunk at a faster rate. A group of large milk curdles, it seems, is more easily acted upon by the digestive juices than a large number of small ones.

This just goes to show how smart you really were as a youngster when you wanted to down that glass of milk in one gulp and mother would not let you.

—The Commentator Magazine

Tia Juana's Night Clubs in Flames

Tia Juana night spot became hot spot as $500,000 fire swept a full block in the Mexican border town's night club district.

Annexation Of Sudetenland Called Another Step Toward Nazi Domination Of Europe

Germany's annexation of the Sudeten areas is "just one more step" along Adolf Hitler's road to the complete domination of Europe according to Dr. Donald A. Lowrie, of Paris.

In making this remark during a speech delivered at the weekly luncheon of the University Club, Dr. Lowrie based it upon his eight years experience as an educator in Czechoslovakia and upon a recent two month's visit in that country.

The educator stated that anyone who read "Mein Kampf" and studied the propaganda and speeches of the Nazi leaders must reach the conclusion that Herr Hitler would continue his policy of expansion.

Refutes Minority Changes

He devoted a great part of his talk to refuting the charges that the Sudetens were "an oppressed minority."

"The German had their own schools and universities," he said. "There were 106 German children per educational unit compared with 145 Czech children and these in schools supported by the government."

Dr. Lowrie cited numerous instances of German equality. "There were 249 German newspapers in the country. They had their own unions, theatres and cultural organizations, as well as political and enjoyed the protection of the State until Heinen fled the country," he said.

The claim that the Germans did not have a proportional representative in governmental jobs, he called still another myth.

More German Workers

"While this is true, considering the Federal jobs," he said, "in the local Sudenten municipal government they far outnumbered the Czechs. In one town I visited, there were more than 100 Germans with jobs, and only four Czechs, though 18 per cent of the local population were Czechs."

Dr. Lowrie explained the economic inequality which affected the Sudenten areas more than the rest of the county as being due to non-political factors.

He pointed out that the maintenance of a balanced budget required that 35 per cent of the national production be exported. These exports came mainly from the Sudeten areas.

Glass, cermanics and textile made up the major portion of these exports industries and being luxury articles they were the first to suffer as a result of the world depression.

Immediately after the war the German manufacturers in the Sudeten areas invested much of their earnings in German marks which meant that they incurred a great loss of capital when German inflation came.

"And this," he said, "was done as part of the general German feeling up to 1926 to refuse to recognize the new Republic.

Dr. Lowrie emphasized that most Sudetens never wanted to be annexed to the Reich. "If anything, they would have liked to be attached to Austria, the old Austria," he said.

Pointing to German domination the Foundation head stated that for more than 200 years up to the World War, the Czechs lived under the domination of the Germans.

"And I really mean under," he exclaimed, adding, "if since the war there has been a tournabout, where Czechs dominated Germans, it is quite understandable."

Youngest Prexy

Youngest head of a state university in the United States, Herman B. Wells, above, will be inaugurated 11th president of Indiana University, Dec. 1.

THE CRIMINAL CYCLE

Crime, it seems, works in a strange cycle. There are definite percentages for definite crimes. For taking a human life, one may get from a comparatively mild 10 years to a death sentence. Rape means a life sentence or possibly death by hanging. Aggravated assault brings 5 to 20 years, robbery from 3 to 15 years, and similar sentences are given for burglary and larceny.

As a result of these penalties American jails are crowded, and there is not nearly enough work to go around. In 1936, state prisons from coast to coast housed some 110,000 men of whom over two-thirds were wholly or partly unemployed.

So they are released as promptly as can be managed under a generous parole system which is so effective that the average prison time served in the United States for taking a human life (see above) is under 5 years, for rape a bit over 3 years, aggravated assault 2 years, robbery 4, burglary 2 and larceny about 1½ years. At this point the cycle, and the criminal, starts all over again.

If legal penalties are enacted to deter the criminal, the parole system cannot but encourage him.

—The Commentator Magazine

WAS HITLER'S FACE RED?

When Hitler and Goering saw Coret's Portrait of a Girl in the art gallery of Mannheim, they expressed admiration for the pure Germanic charm of the model. The model, by the way, is a Berthe Goldschmidt, a French Jewess.

—The Commentator Magazine

Washington Society Brushes Up For Coming Visit Of King George And Queen Elizabeth

Now that it is assured that their Britannic Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth will visit this country next summer, and be White House guests, and a chance to gaze at them will be vouchsafed to some at least, hopeful dowagers have begun to practice limbering-up exercises for court curtsies.

Mrs. Roosevelt will not curtsy. London says no. The State Department says no. Mrs. Helm, White House social secretary, who accompanied the Wilsons to England, and knows all about genuflections to royalty, says no.

As the consort of the head of a sovereign state, Mrs. Roosevelt is the equal of Queen Elizabeth.

The case of Madame Le Brun, President of France, who met Queen Elizabeth at the railway station and courtsied is slightly different.

Difference Cited

Madame Le Brun makes and returns calls on the wives of foreign diplomats, as invited to France. The wive of the President of the United States does not call on or dine with dipomats' wives officially.

And while Mrs. Roosevelt has frequently visited the submerged poor, inspected jails, alley dwelling, and heartened the unemployed by a friendly visit—that is the unofficial Mrs. F. D. R.

One sympathizes with the First Lady who will succeed her, as we've grown so accustomed to regarding the President's wife as warmly human instead of something aloof, barricated, with just a trace of majesty that does hedge, etc.

It is to be hoped that nothing untoward will prevent their Britannic Magesties from making that three-days visit to the White House. Curiously enough, no regnant sovereign or his consort has ever passed a night there. Crown prince have visited, brothers of royalty, and prime ministers galore. But on the one occasion, when a regnant European sovereign, King Albert of Belgium, arranged for a visit, President Wilson was too ill to entertain him.

Previous Royal Guests

Two Princes of Wales have been guests at the White House. In the Sixties came the Prince, who afterwards reigned as Edward VII.

Old cave-dwellers in Washington tell me that overfed yarn about his visit. The price's suite, consisting of equerries, secretaries, gentlemen - in - waiting, arrived. And President Buchanan, deeply conscious of the hospitality due to a son of Queen Victoria, actually moved out of his own bedrooms and occupied some obscure corner of the White House, that the entire suite might be well housed.

The Prince did get a generous share of candle-drippings, as he stood with President Buchanan's niece, Harriet Lane Johnston, under the crystal candelier, then candle-lighted, and received the guests.

When his grandson, now the Duke of Windsor, came to Washington, he occupied the Perry Belmont House, where the Daughters of the Eastern Star are now established. The late Mrs. Belmont was one of the real story about the visit paid to her sitser, Miss Jane, by the second visiting Prince of Wales. As a good many absurd stories about royalty have been told, I'm glad to repeat Miss Rigg's own account.

Visited Miss Riggs

Prince Edward, with his entire suite, called on Miss Alice Riggs, a near neighbor, as the sole survivor of that group of young people who had danced and helped to entertain his grandfather.

Miss Riggs still remembers the enormous Riggs house, with its walled garden on Eye street, now, like as many of the old Washington residences, turned into a parking lot. The Prince's visit to Miss Riggs had not been announced by the British Embassy. It seems to have been the young man's own idea of a gesture to a gracious lady.

Believe it or not, but on the afternoon of the Prince's call, something went wrong with the bell-wire, the door-bell—a wire broke or something. And that evening, as Miss Alice Riggs was being propelled in her wheel-chair, by her negro butler, she noticed, under the front door, a goodly number of visiting cards, among them one inscribed "Edward."

Given Granite Block

When Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Kaiser, visited here, a certain organization, which will be ameless, presented him with a granite block, to be used as a help relief in bronze were plaques, bearing the likenesses of the three assassinated presidents of the United States — Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley—a ghastly souvenir for visiting royalty.

King Prajadhipok and Queen Rambhai Barni, who visited Washington, made their headquarters at the Larz Anderson house on Massachusetts avenue. The queen was seen smoking on the street, and ordered for an automobile to take her sightseeing. The then daring spectacle got first page headlines.

Dumbarton Oaks, home of the Robert Woods Bliss, sheltered the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden on their recent visit, to washington. Theirs, however, was a more or less unofficial visit, as they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, who have known them well when Mr. Bliss was American Minister to Sweden. Dumbarton Oaks, with its long alleys of shaded boxwood, is one of the loveliest residence in Washington.

Fire Prevention For Farm Homes

Eight causes of fires in homes are responsible for 85 per cent of the fire losses in farm dwellings. They are: Defective chimneys and flues, sparks on combustible roofs, lightning, spontaneous combustion, careless use of matches and smoking careless use of kerosene and gasoline, defective and improperly installed stoves or furnaces, faulty wiring and wrong use of electric appliances.

In the living room: Is the radio antenna grounded? Metal ash trays for smokers? A metal waste-basket? A fireplace screen?

In the kitchen: Is the coal or wood range set away from the wall, on a metal mat extending a foot in front of it? Is the wall behind it and the nearby woodwork protected by metal? Does the stovepipe fit snugly into the chimney flue? Does it pass through a partition? If this is necessary, is the partition protected by a double "thimble"? Where is the kerosene or gasoline stored if either is used for cooking? Where are the matches kept? Where are burnt matches put?

In the bedroom: Chief fire dangers are from cigarettes and matches, electric heaters and curling irons, and other such electric appliances. If kerosene lamps or candlesticks are used, they should have wide bases and guarded flames.

In the basement: The furnace room should be as nearly fireproof as possible. The furnace should rest on a concrete or brick foundation set away from the walls and at least 18 inches from any woodwork. Ceiling joists should be protected with asbestos above the furnace. Pipes and joints should be tight.

The chimney should start the season clean of soot. Hot ashes belong in metal containers. Rubbish should not be allowed to accumulate but should be disposed of regularly.

In closets, attics, and storerooms: Electric cords should not be hung over nails or sharp edges that may wear through the insulation. An open light, such as a candle or a kerosene lamp, should never be allowed into a closet. Using a flashlight is a better practice. The attic gets hot in summer and should be regularly ventilated. Material liable to spontaneous combustion should not be stored there and forgotten. Space should be left around the chimney. Articles stored too near may some day catch fire from a defective chimney.

Family habits likely to start fires should be analyzed and corrected. For example, using kerosene to start the kitchen fire; leaving an electric iron attached to the source of current when called to the telephone; putting oily or paint-soaked rags carelessly in the cellar instead of in closed metal container.

MEXICO LEADS WHO FOLLOWS?

If the South American countries follow Mexico's lead in taking possession of investments without paying for them, the United States stands to lose not only its $4,000,000,000 investment but also its rights and political prestige in South America, says H. V. Kaltenborn, famous newscaster, in the November Commentator.

Since confiscating the American properties, Mexico's government has been delegated to all the Latin American countries to preach expropriation. However, most of the countries need no prodding from Mexico to reduce the power and income of foreign capital.

Argentina has nationalized her oil resources and is now in the process of taking over control of the meat packing and railroad industries. In Brazil the Americans stand to lose not so much by expropriation as by the clever German-Japanese trade agreements. In 1936 Germany's trade with Brazil outstripped ours, while cotton raised in Brazil by the Japanese is competing with ours on the world's markets.

In Peru and Columbia the situation is about the same as in Brazil. This time, however, instead of Japan it is Italy who has made the trade agreements with the governments along with Germany.

Chile, Bolivia, and Cuba, under strong Fascist movements, have been anxiously watching Mexico's experiment with exporpriation. It is in these countries that the United States will probably find the expropriation system used if Mexico is successful.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
Room 210
Pythian Building
Box 745

THANKS ALL

One of our very good friends in Meridian has this to say regarding The Courier-News:

"We don't need two newspapers in Meridian."

To which we give our first answer—

Any publication which has in mind the hope of participating in the growth of the community in which it may be located has a very good foundation or reason for existence. Any publication which is willing to dedicate itself to unselfish service in the behalf of a community has a right to consideration. Any publication which does "good" should meet with public approval.

In the premises, The Courier-News believes Meridian has a greater, finer and a nobler destiny and it has the hope of aiding Meridian march along the paths which lead to that destiny. And, for that reason, if no other, deserves the support of every patriotic, progressive Meridian business institution.

Our second answer to our friend's statement—

Jas. H. Skewes, editor and publisher of The Meridian Star, and our friend, has not only wished us complete success but in many ways has made our existence possible.

Our third answer is—

At least the following firms have participated in the maintenance of this publication to date and we, publicly, are grateful to all of them, and hope that our reciprocation in terms of public service in the coming weeks and months will verify the publication that is The Courier-News.

Thanks all—

Marks-Rothenberg Co., Alex Loeb, Inc., Dr. Allbritton, Allbrooks Auto Parts, H. M. Allen, Albright & Wood Drug Store, Brown's Ice Cream Co., Brookshire's Ice Cream Co., Brame's Dairy Farm, Dr. Beavers, Clayton's Cleaners, Cannady Motor Co., Cowart's Beauty Garden, Caldwall and Alston Agency, Culpepper's Pharmacy, Central Service Station, The Coffee Cup, Cosmopolitan Cafe, W. J. Davidson, The Dollar Shoe Shop, Downey's Cafe, Dunlop Tire & Rubber Co., Dean-Bowdoin Appliance Co., Evan's Garage, Flanagan Grocery, Farley's Clothing Store, Flanders Service Station, G. & M. Service Station, The A. Gressett Music House, Goodrich Silvertown Stores, City Garage, Griffin Radio Co., Greenwald's Service Station, Dr. Gantt, Hunt's Pharmacy, Handelman's, Harbour Floral Co., Hobbs Auto Co., H. H. Horgan, O. C. Jolly, Key Field Sandwich Shop, Kay's Dress Shop, Kidd's Service Station, Kimbrell-Ruffer Lumber Co., Long's Service Station, Lyle's Coal Co., Lamar Hotel, Lide & Cheatham, Lindsey's Food Store, The Magnolia Cafe, Mosby's Cedar Grove Farm, Meridian City Lines, Meridian Quality Market, Mitts Motor Co., Marshall Florist, Mississippi Power Co., Morrow's Grocery, The Melody Music Store, Massey Drug and Seed Co., Moore's Sandwich Shop, Morgan's Beauty Shop, Melton Hardware Co., A. H. Nolon & Son, J. J. Newberry Co., Personal Loan Service, Post Office Drug Store, People's Water and Gas Co., Dr. Pepper Bottling Co., The Penny Stores, Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., J. S. Primm, Plumbing and Heating Service, A. Ruthven Quaid, Rex Recking Co., Rayner Drug Store, Smith's Transfer and Storage Co., Salvage Brokerage Co., Carl Sanderford Service Station, Southern Bell Telephone Co., Southern Business College, Ser Drug Co., Severance Motor Co., The Schwob Co., Spivey's Beauty Parlor, Shannon Radio Co., The Smack-Over Cafeteria, The Sturges Co., 1000 Taxicab Co., Smith's Bakery, Inc., The Tasty Shop, The Triangle Cafe, 1808 Cab Co., Tire and Brake Service, Tucker's Beauty Shop, The Temple Theatre, Troy Laundry, Vance Brothers Jewelry Shop, The Vanity Boot Shop, Webb Funeral Home, Western Auto Associate Store, Woodham's Beauty Shop, White Star Laundry, White Lumber & Supply Co., Jas. T. Watts, White System, Inc., Frank Watson, Williams Funeral Home, W. W. Willis Coal Co.

WE CHALLENGE THE JAYCEES

One of our better known public speakers, in giving an address to Meridian's younger citizens recently, made the suggestion, "we oldsters have failed," and generally stated further: "From failing hands, we throw the torch to you."

We took the statement to heart—seriously to heart—by virtue of the fact the statement carries much of truth, and because we wanted to challenge the Meridian Junior Chamber of Commerce to accept more responsibilities for the community's growth, as it did just a few years back.

These things may be obtained by the Meridian Junior Chamber of Commerce—

Cold storage, meat curing and canning plants.
Paving of Highway 19 from Philadelphia to Meridian.
Paving of roads to Kemper county.
Completion of Key Field, and its subsequent use for military purposes.
Establishment of local and foreign farm markets.
Reduction of taxes—both city and county.
R. O. T. C. unit for the Meridian Junior College.

These things can be done, Jaycees.

We offer the challenge; offer to aid in any way possible. Do you accept?

JIM DEMENT

To be trite and make a platitude—here is a flower for the living. To be exact, here is a tribute to one of this city's finest and most noble citizens—Jim Dement.

Jim, above all things, is honest.

He believes in applying ethics to business activities and does it. He thinks moral examples are better than sermons and practices the former. He has faith in the Supreme Being and guides his life by Holy precept. He sees good and greatness in Meridian and works untiringly for Meridian's advancement.

Jim Dement is one of the finest citizens ever to live here and it didn't take "cheap publicity" to get him that reputation.

Jim Dement, kindly gentleman that you are, we salute you.

There are millions of jobs in this country now dammed behind idle capital which in turn is dammed by unnecessarily restrictive legislation and unwise taxation sapping the vitality of business.—Charles R. Hook, president, National Association of Manufacturers.

A SUGGESTION TO ALABAMA

Two of the greatest men who adorn the pages of Georgia's glorious history are Henry W. Grady and John Temple Graves; one, with the words, "There is a new South," turned the attention of a war-trodden, hopeless people to a new day of aspiration; the other with the words, "Veterans, God bless you," tied the new generation to the idealisms of the "Lost Cause."

Each man, in his own way and in his own capabilities, performed services in behalf of his fellows. Only those who have love in their hearts can live such lives as did Henry W. Grady and John Temple Graves and so long as men shall honor, respect and revere honesty and courage in an individual character, so long shall these men be immortal.

Even as we write today, there lives a man who, more than any other one below the Mason-Dixon line, interprets our Southern dreams and aspirations.

He insists there is such a thing as a practical idealism embodied in the agricultural, industrial and commercial impulses in our area.

He believes there is a New South.

On one hand he preaches the hope of Grady and on the other he would have us remember the ethics which guided our forefathers in a "day of chivalry."

He is John Temple Graves—the illustrious son of an illustrious father.

One of the great analysts of current Southern times, John Temple Graves is one of the most astute, unselfish leaders in the state of Alabama. He is a credit to that commonwealth; a benediction and a blessing to all Southern people.

This publication salutes John Temple Graves and says to the people of the state in which he lives—

The greatness of any state depends, in direct degree, upon the type men who serve—

Alabama needs John Temple Graves in higher places.

PARASITICAL COOTIES

Quoting The Meridian Star:

"Every Mississippi man, woman and child pays above $8 as a contribution to state government.

"In 1932 we paid approximately $7 per individual.

"Within six years we have multiplied our governmental cost four times.

"Perhaps the 100 per cent increase may be justified.

"However, we may well ask ourselves:

"Are we receiving from our state administration in 1938 four times the value we received in 1932—

"Or, is the additional revenue, in part, going to factional, political wanton wastefulness?

"Unless, until the state can prove four-fold usefulness in 1938 as against 1932, we naturally assume we have been "cheated" somewhere along the line.

"Perhaps, our state officialdom can furnish the necessary explanation.

"We await the answer with less confidence than hopefulness."

To which we crave to be heard with the following addition—Mississippi has the highest per capita tax rate of any American state, with the lowest per capita income.

Befooled contributors, yes?

Befooled contributors to a baloized, holier-than-thou political thuroeracy which has already begun to garrot, sandbag and throttle economic liberty for generations to come in the great commonwealth of Mississippi.

Funny thing! More political Jehovahs are already being heard with promises to save the railroads, busses, trolley lines, golf links, fruit stands, news stands, newspapers, baseball games, tennis courts, labor unions, airplanes, moving picture shows, concerts, picnics and bathing beaches from being anathematized by these assassins of economic freedom.

Tragic isn't it? We're very probably going to believe they will ride us with boots and spurs to the sanctuary where the age-old custom of Mississippi political hat-passing and graft and taxation orgies can not be found.

As The Star so aptly expressed it:

"We await the answer with less confidence than hopefulness."

CONCLUSIONS

Quoting the Commentator magazine:

"The South, during the depression, has received far less federal aid per capita than any other section. The WPA pays $52 per worker in the North and $22 per worker in the South. The state of Pennsylvania alone, with a population of 9,000,000, has received more WPA aid than the 29,000,000 people of the eleven Southern states."

Unbiased observers may come to very exact conclusions regarding the facts given in the above paragraph—

The federal government, as will be recalled, first set the WPA in the South on a level with that program within the North. Either protests by Southern interests lowered the level from $52 to $22 or the federal government was responsible. If the federal government was responsible, then it offers prima facie evidence of sectional distinction; if Southern business interests were responsible—$52 a month scale would have raised salary levels—then the worst enemy to progress in the South is a certain classification of so-called business. Either of the two is regrettable.

The fact the federal government has alloted more WPA funds to the state of Pennsylvania than to the eleven Southern states has but one meaning—

Pennsylvania was a doubtful state—the South was not.

This publication, with others in the Southland, foresees the future in this particular light—

The federal government cannot much longer set up barriers against progress in the South without causing the formation of another political party.

A final conclusion—inner barriers against Southern progress will die of their own accord—or the people will determine their own measures.

Nine thousand workmen's lives could be saved and injuries to 750,000 others prevented annually within a few years if the unsafe plants in industry were to install sound safety measures and procedures.—W. H. Cameron, managing director, National Safety Council.

I have long been looking for a proper definition of the term "liberal." It is my observation that it applies chiefly to those who believe in being "liberal" with the taxpayers' money.—T. M. Girdler, chairman, Republic Steel Corp.

The only practical method of handling an investigation of the industrial system today is to assume that people are entitled to want what they actually do want; and to define economic efficiency as giving people what they want. Anything else involves deciding (and ultimately trying to tell people) what they ought to want, which becomes tyranny pure and simple.—A. A. Berle, Jr.

As far as possible, compulsion or mandatory laws should be avoided. Government can compel compliance but never cooperation. Workers' organizations and employers' associations should work together, respect each other and, from the resulting training and self-discipline, negotiate, agree and abide by agreements once made. This method may take longer but it will be more effective and enduring.—Gerard Swope, president, General Electric Co.

Inner Ear Is Called Seat Of All Our Seasickness

By CLAUD NORTH CHRISMAN, M.D.

NOW that the war scare has subsided somewhat in Europe, the usual tide of ocean-goers will soon be flowing again. Next to the dismay so often caused by customs inspectors, probably the most distressing experience connected with ocean travel is seasickness. The experience varies from just a slight, temporary "mal de mer" to a dangerous illness. Though the distress has been suffered ever since ocean travel began, opinion concerning its cause and treatment is still as varied as ever.

DR. CHRISMAN

The fake remedies promoted by those who want to profit by the misery are almost as plentiful, and the hope of avoiding the penalty of boarding ship is still as strong as ever, as if thousands had not suffered the agony with no relief until the system had adjusted itself to the strain of ocean travel.

It's No Joke

Seasickness continues to be the subject of much fumesaking and in spite of its distressing character it usually fails to arouse much sympathy in others. It would seem that the people who have written about seasickness are those land lovers who know the least about it.

The trouble begins, of course, with the changing motion of the ship, especially if the weather is rough. The vessel rolls, pitches and heaves, then stops a moment as if considering just what to do next. She probably decides to dart suddenly sideways, and wriggles while doing it.

If one's insides are already a bit unstable, the results open up an entirely new field of research in digestive ailments. A mere 3 per cent of all sea-going passengers are credited with the good luck of never being seasick but most of us have never belonged to that privileged few.

There are innumerable theories offered as to the cause of this malady and someone always disputes them. The idea that the distress is connected in some way with the mechanism of the middle ear is perhaps the most acceptable of any. Going further with the idea, some of us are inclined to believe that the trouble arises from the violation of the conceptions which we habitually and normally have regarding either sight or hearing. The motion of the ship is naturally in constant process of causing mental concepts which are totally at variance with the ordinary experience.

"Blisters" On Ship

About all we doctors can say is that it behooves anyone contemplating a sea voyage to be careful to have the system in as good a condition as possible, avoiding overeating, paying special attention to elimination and taking care to avoid cold or congestion of the inner ear.

Dr. William James, of Boston used to say that deaf mutes were exempt from seasickness, but I do not know.

In the interest of all seasick victims, I am passing on the interesting item that two designers who seem to want to help you, Vladimir Yourkevitch, the designer of the French liner Normandie, has thought out a scheme for reducing the vibrations of the ship, incidentally increasing the speed. On each side of the hull down by the keel, he has installed a pair of bulbous "blisters," thus creating two tunnels which direct the flow of water to the propellers.

The strength and stiffness of these huge bulbs take the place of additional trusses or girders, saving weight and adding speed without increased power. They also reduce the vibration of the propellers. Yourkevitch, now in Paris, is including the new type of design in ships under construction. It is claimed it is possible to install the idea in ships already built, so if you have a favorite ship perhaps they will improve it for you.

Andrews Faces Task as Wage, Hour Boss

By TALBOT LAKE

WE DON'T know what plans you have made for that bright son of yours, but if you've decided that a nice quiet life, with his slippers on his toes in the evening, a good book and pleasant thoughts from all the neighbors, both liberal and conservative, is what should be his —don't let him take an appointment as Administrator for the new Wages and Hours Act. That's what Elmer Frank Andrews just did, but that's all right for Elmer, for he is used to that sort of thing, having just left a job as New York State Industrial Commissioner.

The New York job took about eight hours a day and paid $12,000 a year, but his new one will probably burn up 24 hours a day for a 7-day week at his new pay is $10,000 a year—a $2,000 cut.

Frankly, "Jap," as he is known to intimates, cares more for political fame than for money, so he probably doesn't mind what happens to his own wages and hours because the new job promises prestige and chances in the future.

Andrews is 48, liberal, fair, liked by both C.I.O. and A. F. of L., and the employers, too! This is because he thinks in terms of mediation. He sincerely feels that if the 10 per cent of chiseling employers weren't in business, there wouldn't be any need for such administration as he is about to put into effect.

Andrews is married and has round, smiling face and black eyes that up when he speaks of his three children. His family still lives in Flushing, Long Island, while he toils in Washington. He is a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated with a civil engineering degree. During the war he taught flying in Texas. Later, he built sugar warehouses for a large corporation in Cuba. Coming back to the United States in 1927, he was hired by one big firm after another as an engineer. He traveled widely around the country and finally landed in Albany in 1929 as the assistant to Miss Frances Perkins, then State Commissioner of Industry. There he put New York's minimum wage law into effect, which gave him plenty of experience for his new job.

U. S. Praises Service Of Camp Fire Girls

Camp Fire Girls in the past year have made surveys of conservation needs in their localities and developed twenty-five-year plans for practical work that members can do to conserve trees, wild flowers and bird and animal life. Out of 250,000 girls who did project work this year, groups from nine cities were cited for outstanding service.

These facts came out at the National Council meeting at Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd Street. Mrs. Elizabeth Pitt, of the United States Forest Service, Washington, D. C., expressed the government's appreciation of the girls' work.

Short Cuts

Oil or oily substances should not be used on wax floors. A rag dipped in turpentine will give the added luster desired to waxed hardwood floors.

• • •

Sprinkling table salt over fresh oven spills prevents them from giving off an offensive odor and smoke.

• • •

For cleaning windows one may use either vinegar or nousenoid ammonia or denatured alcohol in the water, using one tablespoon to a quart of water. Wring out a cloth in this solution and go over the glass. Polish dry with a clean cloth or chamois.

• • •

Fish will stay moist in refrigerator, and odor will not be eliminated, if it is first rolled in parchment paper.

If Child Forgets to Say "Please," Don't Scold Him for Rudeness

By JANE HERBERT GOWARD

"HEY, Mom, come here quick!" Dicky called. "Can't you say please?" mother replied. "And why the 'hey'? You ought to know that is no way to address me." She had crossed the room to where the boy sat on the floor. "What is it?" she asked, and because she had allowed herself to become peeved with the child she failed to notice the beautiful house he had built. "I wanted to show you what I made," he answered quietly. "It's grand," mother started raving. But it was too late. The lecture on politeness had opened a gulf between them.

MRS. GOWARD

Simply because a child may forget to say "please" or "thank you," does not imply he is unmannerly. Even though he resorts to slang or addresses the parent at times somewhat too familiarly, saying "Don't be shameful, dad" or answering, "Like heck!" the remark is not really what it seems to be because the intention of rudeness is not there. To interpret it as discourtesy, sows the seed of misunderstanding.

The brusque manners of children are a part of their delightful informality. Some, of course, may go too far. But this is unlikely to happen where they are not encouraged to be impudent. If they forget their manners occasionally, chalk it to childish exuberance and forget it.

The average child knows good manners from bad manners and when formality is in order, he wants to behave correctly, too. He sometimes needs to relax from the strain of being on his best manners in school as well as at home. And it is certainly preferable for him to relax at home, rather than at school, and when alone with his parents, than when strangers are present.

Insistence upon the polite forms of speech is always a vain pursuit without the example of parents' politeness. As the child grows older and develops social consciousness the need to conform to conventional standards of conduct becomes urgent. If he has a knowledge of what is correct at his fingertips now it won't be necessary for anyone to tell him what he ought to do.

INTERNSHIP IN BUSINESS

That long pull between a successful college career and landing a place in the business world has been greatly shortened by the successful experiment conducted under the guidance of the American Association of University Women, says Arthur W. Baum in the November Commentator.

For the experiment, seventeen girls from colleges in different sections of the country took post graduate courses last summer on the subject of jobs and business. The courses were taken not only in a school room but in business life itself. After a few days' training in the classroom, the girls were sent out to different business offices where they were interviewed by the manager.

Upon acceptance, they were assigned to a job in the office where they had to keep regular office hours and follow all company rules. They were subject to the severest criticism and had no advantage over regular employees except that they were shifted from job to job throughout the company. Daily reports of their progress and mistakes were sent to the A. A. U. W. for remedial attention.

Besides the daily job the troupe held voluntary night class meetings where they discussed the day's problems. Further business grooming in telephone conversation, poise, posture and manners was also given a

In French Style

Reminiscent of Josephine Bonaparte in its treatment of sleeves and bodice is this dinner gown worn by Cecelia Parker, movie star. The gown itself is of black silk crepe edged with black lace and high bodice line marked with a row of tiny blue silk buds. The over-blouse and sleeves are of black net banded with black lace.

Modes and Manners

QUESTION: "When introducing a cousin to a friend, would the following be appropriate? 'Helen this is Mrs. Jones.'—L. B. S."

ANSWER: It is in better taste to say "Helen, this is my cousin Laura," for two reasons. First, because it is better to mention the relationship when introducing members of the family. Second, both being known to you by their first names, it would not be natural to introduce them any other way. If you wished to be formal however, you could use this form "Miss Smith, this is my cousin Mrs. Jones. Miss Smith works in my office," or as the case may be.

• • •

QUESTION: "If you are invited to a church wedding, are you obligated to send a gift if the bride is no special friend? —E. T."

ANSWER: Acceptance of an invitation to a church wedding does not obligate one to send a gift. The reverse is true, however, when one also goes as an invited guest to the wedding reception following the ceremony. Then, it is assumed he is a close friend or a relative and will want to send a gift to the bride.

erican Parley Will Add apter To Four Centuries , Peru, History Making

y of Kings," with a rich history of four cen- ave a new day of glory on Dec. 9, when the ence of American States convenes at the Pe- l.

l heritage derived renous culture of a long period of as the seat of the y, and a modern re- arked by progress the city on the ades here as the ebrement of the ities

n of cultural rela- the major topics of an conference, and elegates from all

parts of the American continent who assemble at Lima will witness not only the visible symbols of American arts, crafts, and construction through many centuries but also will sense the historical atmosphere.

Ministry Holds Splendor

When, for example, Secretary Cordell Hull visits at the fire old palace of the Marquis Torre-Tagle now seat of the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Relations the red colored tiles in the courtyard and the carved mahogany balconies doubtless will remind him by contrast of the bleak granite fronts and the cheerless corridors of the huge architectural structures which houses his department in Washington.

And when Harvard men on the United States delegation start sightseeing, they will learn that nearly a century before John Harvard took his handful of books to Cambridge there already was a great institution of learning at Lima, the Universidad de San Marcos, oldest on the American continent.

Lima will entertain a general conference of the American states for the first time this hemisphere previously having been confined to Washington, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Havana, and Montevideo.

Sterner Realities Faced

Lima, it is apparent, is to witness the maturing of the Pan American movement, as the troubled affairs of the world at large have compelled American statesmen to grapple with realities as never before. These beautiful natural scenes of peak and vale where more than four centuries ago moved Pizarro to lay the foundations of the Cathedral near the present Plaza de Armas may in 1938 be the cradle of events no less transcendental.

Delegates staying at the Hotel Bolivar may look from their balcony windows upon the heroic statue of the South American liberator, Gen. Simon Bolivar, who according to history's verdict knew exactly what to do when Europe was distraught.

Lima, called "City of Kings" by Pizarro, now boasts a population of about 500,000. From the early days of 1535, the town passed through various phases of struggle and excitement. For three centuries it was the "second metropolis" of Spanish dominion on two continents, and the center of a viceregal court of splendor and gayety.

Pizarro conqueror of Peru, after the subjugation of the Incas reigned here years at Lima, and was succeeded by Don Cristobal de Vaca. In 1544 the first viceroy, Don Blasco Nunez Vela, arrived in Lima from Spain. His appointment not only included the newly founded city but the "entire continent of South America." This vast territory, however, was subsequently divided into smaller viceroyalties, and over that of Lima alone as one more viceroy in turn followed Vela.

History Briefly Sketched

A bulletin of the Pan American Union recapitulates history of this republican period at Lima in part as follows:

"Early in the 19th century the growing discontent of Spanish subjects became more and more pronounced. The first martyrs to the independence of Peru being Ubalde and Aguilar. In 1820 the Argentine military leader, San Martin, with his "Army of the Andes" and Lord Cochrane in command of a Chilean fleet, together with the forces of Gen. Simon Bolivar, came to the aid of Peruvian patriots with the result that the Spanish troops were defeated and Callao bombarded.

"On July 9, 1821, Gen San Martin's army entered Lima in triumph, and on the 28th of the same month the independence of Peru was proclaimed. On Sept. 20, 1822, a constitutional congress met in Lima, and on the 28th of the following February the first President of Peru, Don Jose de la Riva Aguero, was inaugurated, but it was not until after the battle of Ayacucho in 1824 that the royalist troops were completely subdued."

NAVY STRENGTH FAR UNDER PAR IN DESTROYERS

The United States' deficiency in destroyers and submarines—two classes of vessels which have been assuming increasing importance in the Japanese and Italian navies—is causing considerable concern in Washington naval circles.

On paper, this country has about 275 destroyers, but fewer than 50 of these are regarded as modern. In the submarine category, United States has 116 vessels but only 23 are up-to-date.

The apprehension with which naval officials regard this situation was shown in a recent remark of Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward, commandant of the Third Naval District. He said it was no secret that this country is woefully weak in these two classes.

Building Program Rushed

The Roosevelt administration has been trying to overcome the shortcomings in these categories. More than 65 destroyers, or about 30 underwater craft are building or projected, or have been completed recently, but even when these are in the United States will be far short of the aim to have a navy capable of defending the nation against an enemy possessed of a combination of hostile strength.

Nearly of the total number of destroyers are old, commissioned of those in active service. So are four of the nine cruisers in the Asiatic fleet based with the 50 modern destroyers in the United States fleet. Naval statistics show that Japan has 32 that are almost as large. France 43, Britain 85, Germany 22, Italy 32, Russia 36, Turkey 4, Greece 10, Jugoslavia 6, Rumania 6, Bulgaria 1, all the more conservative observers do take a dim view of Germany's and Italy's future naval operating potential, military, air and naval strengths.

Paper Strength Great

In the submarine class the United States has more vessels than any of the other major powers with the possible exception of Italy. But this is only paper strength. Thirty-three of these submarines are of 1918 or 1919 model and actual but beyond the efficient service age.

Brief statistical information for other powers shows that Italy has 31 submarines under construction, Japan 34, Britain 21 and Germany 56.

In view of the nation's need for the latest categories—battleships, cruisers and aircraft carriers the shortage is considered especially serious. The submarine is the principal necessity in these types of vessels. Its naturally is the destroyer.

The new building program will to a large extent, make up the deficiencies but naval experts still feel more of these vessels are needed.

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250 6th St.

Two Stock Show Champions

Fourteen-year-old Irene Brown of Aledo, Ill., grand champion fat winner in junior feeding contest at Chicago International Live Stock Show, pictured with Junior Grand Champion Aberdeen-Angus steer. Weight 1135 pounds.

Two Americas May Examine Sea Security

Affairs of the Pacific Ocean are likely to become a larger share of Pan American diplomatic attention after the forthcoming eighth Pan American Conference to convene at Lima, Peru, 9 according to international observers.

The Lima conference, it is expected, will mark the commencement of closer co-operation on common interest if not by agreement of the American republics in matters of Continental defense and in such event the Pacific ocean will come more intimately into the area of diplomatic interest.

The present sense of insecurity which pervades much of the American continent seems to have been caused primarily by events in Europe, by Japan's arming, rise in military power in Asia, a cause of concern to the American republics since 13 of them have Pacific coast-lines, another (Bolivia) relies upon the Pacific ports of Chile and Peru for transit of commerce, and 14 have a great and continuing interest in the safety of communications via the Panama Canal.

Twelve Countries Concerned

The United States, Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile have coastlines on the Pacific, and the safety of their communications would be of no less importance from a continental standpoint than the safety of the Atlantic coast and Caribbean countries.

For historical reasons the Pan American movement thus far has developed chiefly with a view to the creation of common American interests vis-a-vis European countries, but with Japan's growing power, commerce and transpacific facilities it is considered to be probable that interest may shift in some degree to the new after-effects of the current aggrandizement of Japan in the Far East.

When the first Pan American conference was held at Washington in 1889, there was correspondence with the then Hispanic-Hawaii concerning participation in the meeting of American states. Owing to the slow communications of that period the wish did not actually attend that conference, but an agent here gave its transactions careful attention since sugar trade then was of international interest.

Hawaii Not Included

As Hawaii is now an organized territory of the United States, there is no urgent economic reason for its attendance at Pan American gatherings and the question has not been agitated in recent years.

Puerto Rico, however, has taken a consistent historical interest in the series of conferences and frequently has been represented by delegates or counsellors. The delegation to Lima will include a prominent Puerto Rican.

There already has been more than casual consideration of the possible entrance of the Philippine Commonwealth into the Pan American Union after the islands become independent in 1946. One argument advanced for such entrance would include the fact that for several centuries the Philippines shared with most of the American continent the fortunes of the Spanish crown and had close commercial, official and clerical relations with Mexico. A second argument is that Philippine representation in the Pan American Union would be a gracious means of assisting its embarkation in the seas of international life.

Some Latin American observers here believe that it would be a happy circumstance if the countries of this continent should give more attention to Pacific affairs, since that ocean promises to have an ascending importance in international life. Before many years it is believed there will be modern highway communications down the entire West Coast of both North and South America. The development of consumers' interest is indicated in the fact that an inter-American tourist congress is to be held in San Francisco next year in connection with the Golden Gate Exposition.

A 200-pound human body contains one-fourth ounce iron, one-fifth ounce sugar, one and eight-tenths ounces salt, 24 pounds coal tin the form of carbon), 10 gallons water, one-tenth drop iodine, one and eight-tenths pounds phosphorous, 112 cubic feet oxygen, 60 cubic feet nitrogen, 561 cubic feet hydrogen, and 7 pounds lime.

Jacqueline Tries Wrights' Plane

Jean Ancelin, Jacqueline Cochran, Miss Ancelin's instructor, and the Wright brothers' "Flyer" in which Miss Cochran made her flight.

BEES CARRY THE MAIL IN SINO-JAPANESE WAR

The method in China has proceeded the few times a gathering of [illegible] carrier pigeons by the Japanese. With the loss of most [illegible] messages can be reduced to a tiny fraction of their former size. The bee will fly back like the carrier pigeon, finding its way home unfailingly from a distance of as much as three or four miles. As long as the queen remains the hive even its honey can be moved.

Bees are not only reliable but speedy mailers, too. 30 to 40 miles per hour. Much is expected from the bees on a modern industrial basis for the carrier pigeons. And woe to him who tries to trap them.

—The Cosmopolitan Magazine

L'Enfant Plan Of 1791 Reality In Capital Now

Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant in 1791 planned a magnificent mall across the heart of Washington as the cardinal feature in his landscape program for the Federal City, and his once incredible dream has first been realized in recent weeks.

Autumn sightseers at the Capitol have been stirred by the splendid clear vista of broad lawn parkway stretching without interruption from the heroic equestrian statue of General Grant to the tall tapering shaft of the Washington monument, but few have known that this rare scene was born nearly a century and a half ago when the noted Frenchman delivered his "Grand Plan" to George Washington.

L'Enfant enamored of the Versailles Gardens, had conceived as a central figure of his plan a broad central parked "axis" running from the Capitol to a projected Washington equestrian monument. Great spaces and limitless vistas were characteristic of his program, which was accepted by the nation's founder, but soon lost to view in the swiftly changing city. Paragraph H provided for "A Grand Avenue, 400 feet in breadth, and about a mile in length, bordered with gardens, rising in a slope from the houses on each side."

War Delayed Planning

Many buildings obstructed upon the great mall "axis" when Pierre L'Enfant's plan after long neglect was resurrected by the McMillan commission in 1901. Despite the early twentieth century effort to revive the original scheme, many pieces of structural "junk" known as "temporary buildings" were imposed upon the mall during the World war. It is only this Fall that the last of these eyesores, not directly in line of vision, has been removed. Meanwhile the entire mall area has been bordered by magnificent parallel avenues, planted with grass, and developed to the public for posterity's verdict.

In these snappy Fall days visitors on the stately western perch on old marble stairways of the capitol are enchanted by the magnificent spectacle stretching away to the Washington monument, the Lincoln Memorial and the hazy beyond the blue-rimmed Virginia hills.

Mellon Gallery Rises

There is a sense of power released in the spectacle, confirmed by the constant rat-a-tat-tat of the rivet hammers on the steel frame of the nearby Mellon art gallery now under construction to the southwest. The guides point out, are the buildings of the agricultural department largest office structures in the entire world. Bordering the mall at the capitol end is the sun-furbished glass top of the botanical garden. General Meade of Gettysburg fame has barely escaped isolation in a small grove toward Pennsylvania avenue.

The mall is paralleled by avenues and cross-crossed by city streets, and to a distant spectator the automobile traffic makes an ever-boiling "grid" which gives life to the panoramic parkway.

The entire western vicinity of the capitol has changed incredible in the last few years. Gone are long rows of small brick houses and gone are the cheap ones frequented by congressmen, gone is a motor location in Chinatown. New and modern are the huge Folger library, the parking lots, the bigger and better Pennsylvania avenue with its colossal mass of marble and granite buildings which old-timers here have scarcely learned to identify.

Yet there is a notable inconsistency in the scene, the magical beauty of Liberty on the capitol dome still looks eastward to Anacostia instead of toward the vast and imposing architectural array of modern Washington.

The limpnosucker fish has a row of suction cups on its under side, and thus anchors itself to rocks.

Shirley Temple In New Film Mon. - Tues.

Three times voted the nation's favorite screen star, Shirley Temple may be said to have several unusual Hollywood futures already behind her. Yet competent observers are as one in agreeing that Shirley's greatest triumphs are still to come that as she goes on she will be even more amazing than ever and that her career will set a mark never attained on stage or screen before.

J. P. McEvoy, newspaperman, humorist and acrobatic crystallized the emotion of most moviegoers when he predicted new markets of Achievement for the Number One star in a widely discussed article in The Saturday Evening Post.

McEvoy points to Shirley's latest 20th Century-Fox picture, "Just Around the Corner" to illustrate his conception, set forth in the Post article that Shirley is a consummate actress with a definite love for the art of acting and a talent that amazingly increases as she gets older.

McEvoy speaks on good authority. Always close to the theatre and the screen, he collaborated with Ethel Hill and Darrell Ware in writing the screen play for "Just Around the Corner."

Playing Monday and Tuesday at the Temple Theatre and announced as having the most original scenario thus far conceived for a Shirley Temple picture, the film concerns the hilarious but happy consequences which arise when Shirley confuses a wealthy old banker (whose name is "Uncle Sam" Henshaw) with the lean and bachelored gentleman who is the symbol of our national character.

A REPUBLICAN HOPE

The chief hope of Republicans in the 1940 presidential race is to find a skipper who will plod a new course instead of plot it.
—The Commentator Magazine

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Coaches' Jobs Appear Secure In Southwest

Southwest Conference football coaches, once changed more often than a woman's hat, seem fixed in their jobs this year.

The day apparently is gone when two or three coaches change addresses after every season. X. Bible came from Nebraska to Texas a year ago, and he is the newest of the seven head coaches. It was a re-entry for Bible, who went to Nebraska from Texas A. & M.

The isolated complaints from alumni of the various schools have done no damage. The most hullabalioo concerns Bible, whose removal some Texas supporters reputedly want. Texas won 10 games last year and has a dismal record for 1938.

Bible can laugh at the "wolves," however. He has eight years to go on a 10-year, $150,000 contract. He is working on a long range Bible plan" to supply replacements from Texas high school. The coach thinks the 120-man freshman team will increase the 1939 variety and by 1940 Texas will be rid of its football inferiority complex.

Squad Of Only 45

This year's squad is about as much the smallest any coach in the Southwest has had to field. Texas was fortunate enough to escape the ordeal when Charlie Haas, the best back, fractured a shoulder.

Lesser opposition has arisen among the scholastic backers to Homer Norton of Texas A. & M. and Jimmy Kitts of Rice. Norton seems to have captured the fancy of the hard-to-please Aggie rooters and his position appears to be highly stable. Kitts, a former high school basketball coach gave Rice two championship football teams where none rose before.

The 1938 Rice team, in a disappointment, but it still can win the conference championship—a feat that is unlikely since no champion ever repeated in this league.

The main reason that Rice probably won't repeat, however is the Texas Christian University Horned Frogs, ranked among the nation's top half-dozen teams by C. U. P. Coach Leo (Dutch) Meyer has been with the school as a student, freshman and varsity coach for 20 years. His last three football teams finished second in the conference race and the 1938 edition has prospects of exceeding all past performances.

T. C. U. Coaches Never Ousted

T. C. U., moreover, has never dismissed a coach although several have accepted jobs elsewhere. Francis Schmidt at Ohio State, Ray (Bear) Wolf at North Carolina, Matty Bell at Texas A. & M. once at Southern Methodist University.

Bell has gone up and down the ladder in the Southwest, and seems to have a permanent place at S. M. U. His first year as coach there, after he quit A. & M. under fire Bell carried his team into the 1935 Rose Bowl game.

Fred Thomsen of Arkansas is another whose record keeps the opposition silenced. Thomsen has directed the Razorbacks to national fame and one conference championship. His "passingest teams in America" are the most spectacular in this razzle-dazzle country.

Down in Waco, Tex., dwells the football coach who probably worries least about losing his job. Morley Jennings has coached the Baylor teams for 13 years, longer than anybody in the conference. Baylor has never had a "bad season" under Jennings although they have won only one championship.

The Bears in the past, as this year, have come from a zero ranking to the glory sometimes through a whole season and at other times in single games wherein they humble only one highly favored opponent. They say in the Baylor neighborhood that Jennings can stay as long as he desires that year-in and year-out he gets more from his material than any rival coach.

FARMERS DRAFT ENGLISH POLICY

The National Farmers' Union of England is working out a long-term policy, favors adoption of price assurance to apply when, only low prices are shown to exist. Also informed is a plan to enforce regulation of food imports from overseas pending operation of commodity councils on lines agreed upon by the Empire Producers' conference at Sydney, New South Wales.

The idea is to give confidence and stability to the farm-industry of Great Britain, and so fit it to expand production at once should an emergency arise.

One important point is made in a booklet.

"Not a penny has been voted under the rearmament program for the maintenance, let alone expansion of our fourth line of defense (farming)."

Not a single farmer throughout the length and breadth of England and Wales knows what would be expected of him if war broke out tomorrow."

Charge Tariff Jettisoning

The booklet points out that the straight tariff for agricultural products was "jettisoned by the Ottawa agreements act, that the levy subsidy was "scrapped some time in 1936," and the import duties advisory committee "was ham-strung so far as major agricultural applications are concerned."

Therefore, price insurance plans combined with quantitative regulation of imports became "the only alternative to levy-subsidy policy."

Failing its adoption, the union would feel bound to press for the immediate revision of our commercial treaty commitments so as to enable agriculture to exercise its rights under the import duties act in the same was as the motor industry was enabled to do under the finance act of 1935," it is added.

Complete Survey Urged

Other important recommendations by the union are:

"The ministry of agriculture should make a comprehensive survey of the capabilities of the land of Great Britain.

"Adequate credit facilities must be provided for farmers. They must be enabled to bring their land into full production. They have no capital to spare for equipment and construct and renovate farm buildings.

"Transport requirements should be given attention by the government departments concerned.

"Plans for the development of electricity distribution should give full consideration to agricultural interests."

"Damage to crops by rabbits and rooks should not be tolerated in peace time any more than in time of war."

THE LAST WORDS

The last word in the dictionary is Zyzzogeton meaning a genus of large South American leaf hoppers, having the pronotum tuberculate and the front tibiae grooved. That's all very interesting, to be sure, but the really salient point in section Z to be the basic loneliness of the Z section of the dictionary. There it is — all alone in the bark, like a wallflower at a dance. Perfectly good and just as pretty as any other section, but the only time we look at her we do it as a duty. Stop and think how often you look up a word beginning with Z, and give a thought to the Z section more often. Just place yourself in Zyzogeton's Place and think how lonely you would be!

—The Commentator Magazine

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Didn't Find a Thing in Cellar

Colorfully-garbed Yeomen of the King's Guard leave House of Parliament cellars after their traditional inspection ceremony showed everything safe for opening of Parliament.

Wrecked German Ship After Blast

With coast guard craft alongside, the German freighter Vancouver is pictured shortly after an explosion tore a great hole in the ship's bottom as she lay in the estuary at Oakland, Calif. Several of the crew were injured and a federal investigation of the mysterious blast was begun at once. An unidentified informant called an Oakland newspaper 10 minutes before the explosion with the anonymous report that a "bomb just went up on a German ship."

Reich Worries "Little Nations;" Swiss Check Nazi Propaganda; Baltic Lands Vow Neutrality

Europe is keeping a close watch on the troubles of little nations along the outer fringe of Nazi Germany's expanding orbit.

The worried maneuvers of Rumania, Yougoslavia and Poland are secondry today but that may be tomorrow a headline news. So too may developments in three other areas the Baltic states, Turkey and Switzerland.

All three are strongly feeling the spread of the Nazi influence and each has reacted differently. All three but particularly the Baltic states and Turkey, may be of great importance in the futures plans of Nazi Fuehrer Adolf Hitler.

The death of hard-drinking, modern-minded Kemal Ataturk, dictator of Turkey, removed a powerful figure from the path of German expansion eastward along the historic Berlin-to-Baghdad route that led to collision with the British Empire and the World War. But his successor, Gen. Ismet Inonu is widely respected as a positive statesman.

Great Britain is inclined to view the change in Turkish leadership as retarding German influence in the Near East, if anything. Gen. Inonu is considered a good friend of both Britain and Soviet Russia. The interests of both Britain and Russia are in harmony in regard to the Bosphorus. They want Turkey to be a barrier to German expansion in Asia Minor.

Turkey, which in the past had been co-operating with both London and Moscow may continue to do so, diplomats believe. They remember that Gen. Inonu fought Britain at the 1923 Lausanne conference, but they pointed out that since then he has become a good friend. In fact, he recently learned to speak English to facilitate dealing with Britain.

On the othe rhand, Nazi Economics Minister Walter Funk had a very profitable visit in Istambul and extended some $60,000,000 credits for purchases of industerial equipment and rams in Germany.

Turkish leaders themselves say that under the new regime their foreign policy will continue one of "gen-ral peace and sincere understanding with all states."

Switzerland is becoming alarmed by the recent increase of Nazi propaganda within its traditionally neutral frontiers—and is striking back vigorously.

The government has begun an intensive campaign to limit all Swiss Nazi and Communist organizations. Federal measures for censorship of Nazi and Communist newspapers and rigid curtailment of all organizational activities is scheduled for the near future. Meanwhile resident Johannes Hugenin has announced that the Federal Council had decided to terminate punishment for all persons convicted of intrigue with foreign countries.

The Swiss cantons nearest Germany are most nervous. As Basle, police arrested the would-be Swiss Fuehrer, Major Ernest Leonhardt, leader of the natural Socialist Swiss Workers party, which is modeled after the German Nazi party.

Nazi propaganda recently has been intensified and the country has been flooded with pseudo-scientific literature and maps intended to show that a great part of Switzerland is racially, geographically and culturally linked to Germany. There are 170,000 Germans in Switzerland, many belonging to Nazi affiliated clubs.

In the Baltic states — Latvia, Lituania and Esthornia—the rise of Nazi Germany to dominance of Central Europe has led to a policy of strict neutrality.

Esthonia has introduced a special neutrality law defining that nation's position in event of war in Europe. Latvia and Lituania are expected to do th same. Public opinion has been steadily educated by the governments to realization that participation or sympathy toward any combination of big powers is impractical and hazardous.

This viewpoint has been difficult for the Latvians to grasp because for years that nation had viewed Germany as Enemy No. 1, but pressure brings about remarkable changes. Lithuania's position has been difficult because of the city of Memel, which some Nazi circles have talked about as a possibly key to solution of the Polish corridor problem. The Polish corridor splits East Prussia from the rest of the Reich and it has been sugested that, " Poland could get an outlet through Memel, an arrangemen might be made for returning the corridor to Germany.

The Baltic states will get together in December at a conference at Riga, wheer they will attempt to harmonize and complete their neutral status.

FRENCH PEOPLE RUSH TO STUDY HITLER'S BOOK

Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf," the guide book of Germany's swift rise to the leading power of Continental Europe, has become the best seller in Paris, an inquiry into Paris bookshops reveals. But its author earns small personal income from his fame, and few disciples to his theories, for most of the editions sold here are bootleg versions.

An inquiry of 20 leading bookshops revealed that the demand for Hitler's bible has jumped overnight with the conclusion of the Munich accord and the virtual hegemony over Central Europe and the Danubian hasin that went with it. Cheap 5 and 10 franc editions adorn the open trays of virtually every bookshop and sales in the 20 shops in the last month are reported to have surpassed the 50,000 mark.

In addition there are street hawkers selling "Mein Kampf" on every important street corner in the center of Paris, and this correspondent has counted 15 at one time stationed in different corners of the Place de l'Opera. Although sales are hard to check from street-hawkers, all venders reported the books sold like hot cakes.

Not Authorized Versions

Most of the French editions of "Mein Kampf" on sale in Paris are not the authorized edition pearing the approval of the fuehrer. In 1934 a real controversy arose over this point, when publishers tried to edit the unexpurgated translation of "Mein Kampf" as it is sold in Germany. The French branch of the Munich publishers who edit Hitler's book sued the French publishers and won their case though the French courts. For some time no editions of Hitler's book appeared in France except in their abridged form, where all references to France as the traditional enemy of Germany are suppressed.

Last year, as interest in Hitler's real aims grew and Frenchmen began to worry about the possible threat to their own country in the growth of the Third Reich, bootleg editions began to appear. Publishers get around the legal and financial difficulties of reprinting by editing books which are ostensibly "Commentaries" on Hitler's original work. These editions are abridged, but instead of suppressing the sections of the book devoted to France, these are played up, and often printed in bold-face Italics, while sections devoted to internal German affairs are omitted. Most of the books are only about one-third as large as the original "Mein Kampf," and can thus be edited in very cheap paper-covered editions. The demand, as soon as it was learned that comments concerning France were not suppressed, grew tremendously.

Courts Refuse To Act

The courts have refused to ban these bootleg editions, finding that editors have legal technicalities in their favor. They also have decreed that profits need not be given to the German publishers, as commentaries are not covered by international copyright legislation, walks. It is said that the government in any way with the sale of the books, and a certain leniency is obvious in permitting street venders to sell anywhere on the side-

1. Anschluss with Austria.

ment is interested in the man in the street knowing exactly what Hitler has said about France in his bible, even though it has been repeatedly asserted that Hitler has changed his views since writing the book and is only interested now in German expansion to the east.

One of the most popular editions summarizes Hitler's first aims as:

1—Anchluss with Austria.

2—Neutralization of Czechoslovakia and the opening of a road toward the Danube.

3—Economic and eventually political penetration into all the Balkan countries.

4—The crushing of France, the "traditional enemy of Germany which must be crushed before Germany can become a real world power."

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Hurricane Henry Scores Again

Henry Armstrong, right, lands one of the many left hooks which found their mark on Celerino Garcia at Madison Square Garden, as Armstrong successfully defended his welterweight title.

WEST MAY TAP NEW RESOURCES

With the United States dependent upon importations from all parts of the world of nine of the "strategic mineral supplies" necessary for the carrying on of modern warfare, a canpaign has been launched for making the United States self-sufficient in nearly all of these minerals by the development of known deposits that exist in the western states.

This development is declared to be all the more necessary at the present time for the reason that China, major source of tungsten, which is indispensable in the hardening of all iron and steel, is passing into the hands of Japan and Spain, principal world's source of mercury, is still too embroiled in war to make it certain that America could import enough for its needs in event of war.

Eleven States Enlisted

The campaign has been undertaken by a private, non-profit organization whose objectives is the development of all resources of the western states.

The nine minerals that are indispensable for the manufacture of modern war mo... mony, manganese, ... cury, mica, nickel, ... and tungsten. ... of mica the Uni... exceedingly poor i... of these ... points of all, wh... of tin, are said ... western states.

At present the ... dependent on for ... all parts of the ... of antimony ... China and Bolivia, mica from Brazil, ... Madagascar; iodine ... Indies; nickel, ... from Great ... from China ... Spain.

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BABY PILLOWS
Stuffed Fine Pure Cotton
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the "HE 111"
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force by 1936, possessed three types of the most modern fighting craft, equal to the average types of foreign powers which might possibly be potential enemies of the Third Reich, and it was placed on an ultra-modern footing.

New Types Developed

In the meantime and in rapid succession German airplane factories developed further types of fast pursuit planes and "divers", like the "His 123 (Henschel) which Udet flew for the first time or the famous Messerschmitt "BF 109" in summer 1937, which stunned experts of the international Zurich air races, because it easily developed an average speed of some 400 kilometers per hour and finally established a record of 611 kilometers per hour.

Proudly the National Zeitung stated "By the time the German airplane industry had caught up with the advance of the foreign production. At the same time it was proven that German organization and the workers speed had beaten the foreign countries, for the "BF 109" became an ordinary unit of the German airforce, half a year, nay even a full year ahead of other air powers of the world."

VATICAN STATE SETS RECORDS IN MODERNITY

The Pontifical State, newest and smallest of nations, holds more records than any country in the world.

Whether it be telephones, automobiles, radios, soldiers or even prosaic elevators and refrigerators, it is the Vatican City that has more of the per capita than any other country.

Although there are only 6 names listed in the Vatican telephone directory, it is estimated that each inhabitant averages more than one phone apiece. With a population estimated slightly above the 700-mark the per capita rate is roughly .85. The United States with 15,295,852 telephones is far behind with approximately one-eight of a phone per person.

Actually the Papal State's average is higher than .85 because many of the phones connect with Pope Pius' private and official apartments and other inapartmental hookups are not listed in the directory.

Fifteen Outside Lines

The Vatican also has 15 lines with the outside world, which this case is Italy. There is no country that can boast of such high average of interurban lines for its population.

The Vatican has 32 electrically driven elevators and in a few months the figure will be increased to 35. Although there are about 100 buildings in the state territory, two-thirds are small one and two-story structures used as small offices and residences for Vatican employes.

This means that there is one elevator for each of the large buildings. Yet 20 years ago the Vatican State could only boast three elevators and all of the hydraulic type. King Edward rode on one of these old-fashioned lifts when he came to see the then reigning Pope early in the 20th century.

The fat, pompous elevator boy who piloted King Edward to one of the upper floors, is still on the job. His job has been greatly simplified. Instead of lugging on a cable all he does now is to push buttons and modern science takes care of the rest.

It is estimated that there are more than 200 automobiles in the miniature state. It is calculated that there are two cars for every seven inhabitants. Even the United States which boasts of one automobile for every 4.9 inhabitants cannot match this mark. Another minor record the Papal State has is that it has four gasoline distributors where only Vatican cars can refuel. This is one pump for every fifty cars. Still another record is that this state is the only one in the world which has no horse drawn vehicles.

Radio For Every Family

It is estimated that there is an average of one radio and one electric refrigerator per Vatican family. Authorities figure that there are about 150 families in the Vatican City. Chauffeurs and other domestic help are included in each family average.

The Papal State is the only truly self-sufficient country in the world. A modern farm and dairy system in the church's extra-territorial property at Castelgandolfo produces more than enough to feed Vatican City's entire population.

Although the Vatican can be considered the most peaceful of states, on the surface it gives the opposite impression of being classed among the most military. Its army makes up about two-thirds of its entire population. Even Russia, Germany, Italy and Japan, who are considered the most heavily armed, fall far behind. However, the Vatican army, composed of Swiss, Pontifical and Noble Guards and Papal Gendarmes, does not possess a single cannon, a machine gun an airplane or even a tank. That in itself is another record.

Sloan, Grace, Schwab and du Pont

THE DECEMBER 8, 1938 ISSUE OF THE COURIER-NEWS WAS BOUND OUT OF SEQUENCE AND WAS FILMED AFTER THE DECEMBER 29, 1938 ISSUE.

banks and the crook was about all washed away. And one of the deacons said, "That's what we get from hirin' one of these city preachers what ain't acquainted with the needs of agriculture."

DRAMATIZE ACCIDENTS

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—By dramatizing actual accidents that occur on Colorado Springs streets, police hope to convince the public that "gambling with safety pays only a death dividend." The dramatized radio sketches are written and enacted by police officers. All deal with fatal accidents.

WASN'T THAT COLD

BUTTE, Mont.—It was cold but not that cold, said Jack Duggan, assistant police chief, as he saw two men wearing five overcoats down the street. After he had detained them at city jail, calls came in from people who had lost their overcoats.

cles, also tinted her nails. As a matter of fact, a husband 2,300 years ago "raised Ned" with his wife because she used cosmetics so extravagantly.

Whenever it is that gets credit for scolding girls for powdering their noses in public, is just an interloper. Ovid said many centuries ago: "A statue is never shown until it is finished."

Beauty Parlors Old, Too

The modern beauty parlor, where women go regularly to have eyebrows plucked, their bodies smoothed in mud and their hair waved, is just an outgrowth of the ancient Egyptian days. The Egyptian beauties went through the same performances—all for beauty—and they wore high heels, too.

The fellow who boasts that the glass in his car is shatter-proof doesn't know what he's missing. Nineteen hundred years ago, man made glass that actually was unbreakable. The secret has been lost, so we'll have to be content with the non-shatterable material.

Garden tools, or the parts of an automobile, or most anything else, can be found in Pompeii. The ironic point in this discovery is that it appears on pottery of ancient Hebrews.

Kidnaping generally is regarded as solely American. But that's a fallacy. Julius Caesar was kidnaped at the age of 35 and held for $40,000 ransom.

As for the first gossip columnist —a Greek chronicler in 720 B. C. reported the choice tidbit that a runner named Orsippus ran so hard in a race that he lost his loin cloth, but finished, anyway.

"Hot dog" stands are old stuff. They originated 1900 years ago.

Elevators and organs certainly aren't new, either. Emperor Nero, who watched Rome burn and whiled away the moments with his fiddle, had an elevator 120 feet high and a self-playing organ operated by compressed air.

About the only thing that modern invention can claim as its own is the mechanical rabbit used at dog races. But the "rabbit's" inventor can't claim the original idea. The Romans had rat races and used a piece of sausage as "bait" for the rodents.

ITALY PRESSED TO HALT WAVE OF SMUGGLING

Antisemitism and strict currency regulations have given frontier smuggling of contraband in Italy its greatest impetus.

Smuggling has always existed in Italy. Today, however, the intensity, direction and nature of the contraband has changed. Most of the frontier trafficking now consists of currency, jewels and valuable metals from Italy to France and Switzerland.

The causes given are two; strict currency regulations which forbid taking money abroad and the desire of non-aryans to leave the country with as much of their fortune and valuable belongings as possible.

Smuggling received its greatest fanfare about a month ago when the entire Italian press came out with an organized and well-directed expose of its existence. The arrest of several prominent Italians, to whom Jews were distaintly connected, for smuggling currency into France produced the greatly desired scrapegoats.

PALESTINE TROUBLED LAND SINCE 1916; SEE NEED FOR PEACE SETUP

The sequence of events which have led up to the present Arab revolt in Palestine began in 1916, when a vaguely worded pledge of independence for the Arabs allegedly was given by the high commissioner for Egypt, Sir Henry McMahon, in exchange for their help in ousting the Turks from Palestine.

The pledge was contained in letters said to have been sent by Sir Henry to Sheriff Hussein, who was to become King of the Hedjaz, and violent controversy has raged round them and their interpretation ever since.

One version is that the Arabs were promised independence in a "region to the west of Damascus, Homs and Aleppo," but, according to this version, Palestine was not mentioned.

Then on Nov. 2, 1917, five weeks before General Allenby's troops entered Jerusalem, the then Foreign Secretary, Arthur Balfour, in a letter to Lord Rothschild, made the famous "Balfour declaration."

Four's Pledge To The Jews

It said "His Majesty's government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights existing in non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

This declaration was endorsed by the principal Allied Powers and embodied in the Teraty of Sevres, where it was provided that the country should be entrusted to a mandatory power.

In 1919 a League of Nations mandate over Palestine was conferred on Great Britain, and on July 1, 1920, a civil government was established to replace the military administration which had ruled the country since the entry of General Allenby into Jerusalem. Sir Herbert Samuel became the first high commissioner for Palestine.

Land Speedily Developed

Although sporadic riots broke out constantly, rapid progress was made in the development of the country. Annual industrial production increased from $2,500,000 before the war to $20,000,000 after the war.

In 1929 Winston Churchill published in the form of a White Paper a statement which read "In order that the Jewish community in Palestine shall have the best prospect for the development, it is essential it should know it is in Palestine as of right and not on sufferance.

"That is the reason why it is necessary that the existence of a Jewish national home in Palestine should be internationally guaranteed."

The Palestine-Arab delegation in London rejected the statement.

A legislative council was created in Palestine in 1922, consisting of the high commissioner and 22 other members, of whom 10 were officials and 12 were elected. Of the elected, eight were Muslims, two Jews and two Christians.

In 1927 the first municipal elections following the constitution were held throughout the country. Meanwhile Jewish immigration was increasing rapidly. From 7,500 in 1923 it rose to 33,900 in 1925.

Row Over Wailing Wall

Then in 1928 the Arabs protested against the erection on the eve of the Day of Atonement of a screen at the Wailing Wall by the Jews, to separate men from women, according to their custom. Police removed the screen during the service, as the Jewish beadle was unable to work on such a sacred day.

In August of the next year Jews were granted permission to hold a demonstration at the Wailing Wall in protest. The Arabs were allowed to hold a counter-demonstration. Clashes occurred and within a few days Jerusalem was in the hands of the Arabs.

Peace was restored and Jewish immigration continued, reaching a total of 61,854 in 1935.

In April, 1936, Arab brigands began to hold up automobiles outside Jerusalem. The occupants of 10 automobiles were robbed and three Jews were shot. From that beginning developed the Arab rising which was to prove so difficult for the 10,000 troops, plus police already in the country. Before order was restored the revolt cost the lives of 1,000 Arabs, 52 Jews and 27 Britons, in addition to hundreds of wounded, $10,000,000 damage and a loss of revenue of $8,250,000.

Three-Way Partition Favored

The Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Earl Peel, which was sent to investigate the causes of the revolt, reported on July 8, 1937, recommending that the mandate should be terminated and Palestine be divided into three parts, one for Great Britain, another for a new Arab state and a third for a Jewish state.

The House of Commons and the House of Lords endorsed the plan, and on Aug. 17 the League of Nations mandates commission recommended that British control should continue until the new states were ready for self-government.

Then in March, 1938, the Woodhead Commission was appointed to work out the details of partition, but in July there came an intensification of disorder, bomb outrages and shootings which forced Great Britain to send reinforcements into the Holy Land. This was followed by further reinforcements on Oct. 10, bringing the total strength of British forces in Palestine to 17 battalions of infantry, two cavalry regiments with artillery and armored cars.

MacDonald's Secret Visit

As the disorders increased in violence Malcolm MacDonald, colonial secretary, flew secretly to Palestine, arriving on Aug. 6 to confer with Sir Harold MacMichael, high commissioner. On his return he broadcast to the nation, saying:

"The British government will administer their trust on the basis of justice between Jews who are in long last building their national home, and the Arabs, whose title to the land of their birth is indisputable."

Then on Nov. 9 the report of the commission headed by Sir John Woodhead was made public. It found that last year's partition plan was unworkable, but failed to agree on an alternative. The British cabinet then proposed a round-table conference of Arabs and Jews.

VEETER DIET COMES GOAL PHILIPPINES

though sugar ranks as the ng industry of the Philippines, apita consumption in the isis so small that Rafael R. an, Philippine sugar administor, has started a campaign to ten the diet of Filipinos.

t of an annual sugar produc- of 1,100,000 tons only 7 per or 76,000 tons, is consumed e Philippines. Per capita succonsumption in the islands in was only 11 pounds, compared 102 pounds in the United es, 83.55 pounds in Cuba, and pounds in Hawaii.

When an industry is organized ny country, especially at this e of individualistic national omic development, the ability the population to absorb its duct is the main considera- " Alunan said in explaining drive to decrease the depend- y of Philippine sugar on export s.

Home Market Placed First

A small and comparatively poor ntry like the Philippines, which nable to scale high tariff walls, st make the home market the is of all its industries. It is my ef that if certain plans are ried out, local sugar consump- s can be doubled or trebled in ew years."

ompletе Philippine independence in 1946, which may bring a aller duty-free quota for Phil- ine sugar entering the United tes, gives added significance to anan's campaign.

The problems confronting the ands' No. 1 industry with approaching Philippine independence listed by Alunan as how to uce cost of production; how to rease domestic consumption, d how to preserve the American rket.

Loss of the American market Philippines sugar would, economists agree, disrupt the islands' nomy and sharply diminish the cess chances for a Philippine public.

American Market Best

"The American market is the st market for our sugar irrespec- e of our future political status." unan said in this connection. Ve are already in that market d we should do everything to ay in it. The problem before us this regard is to educate the merican people to the fact that ntinuation of trade relations be- een the United States and the hilippines is beneficial to both untries. It is necessary that the ople of the United States be formed that the Philippines is eir second largest market in the rient.

Principal cause for the small nsumption of sugar in the Philippines, in the opinion of the ular sugar administrator, has en the exorbitant retail price, hich on occasions has exceeded that paid by American consumers.

Alunan, one of the islands' leading sugar planters, said a recent study revealed Philippines middlemen make a margin of profit exceeding 100 per cent on refined sugar sold in the domestic market.

Recently the Philippine Commonwealth, through its National Development Company, purchased two of the islands' sugar refineries from private owners. Alunan indicated the production from these refineries might be used in combating the high price of refined sugar in Philippine domestic markets.

GIANT GAS CONTAINER

ESSEN, Germany—The world's biggest gas container has been built by the Municipal Gas works o Essen City. The steel giant will hold 600,000 cubic meters of lighting gas and is 490 feet high with a diameter of 26 feet. More than 3,000,000 rivets and 1,500 tons of steel have been used for its construction.

The prize case of all, but which cannot altogether be termed a case of smuggling, won the admiration of many Italians.

An Italian presented a large number of French stocks at the Italian customs office and crossed the frontier. Later he returned to claim the stocks and in the presence of two witnesses burned them in a nearby cafe. It turned out that the witnesses were agents of the company which issued the stock. When they had ascertained that th stock had been destroyed, the French company obligingly issued duplicates in Paris. The Italian had thus succeeded in getting his stock abroad.

CLOCK, AT 160, STILL GOOD

WYNOT, Neb.—A grandfather clock made in Germany 160 years ago and believed to be the oldest of its type in America, is owned by Mrs. R. R. Reasongood. It has not missed a day of perfect performance.

Coaches' Jobs Appear Secure In Southwest

Southwest Conference football coaches, once changed more often than a woman's hat, seem fixed in their jobs this year.

The day apparently is gone when two or three coaches change addresses after every season. N. Bible came from Nebraska to Texas a year ago, and he is the newest of the seven head coaches. It was a re-entry for Bible, who went to Nebraska from Texas A. & M.

The isolated complaints from alumni of the various schools have done no damage. The most hullaballoo concerns Bible, whose removal some Texas supporters reputedly want. Texas won 10 games last year and has a dismal record for 1938.

Bible can laugh at the "wolves," however. He has eight years to go on a 10-year, $15,000 contract. He is working on a long range Bible plan to create replacements from Texas high school. The coach thinks his true 12th-man freshman team will improve the 1939 varsity and by 1940 Texas will be out of its football doldrums.

Squad Of Only 45

This year's squad, already its num was the smallest any team school used, Texas was hardest-hit-ered at the outset when Charlie Haas the best back, fractured a shoulder.

Lesser opposition has arisen among the schools backers to Homer Norton of Texas A. & M. and Jimmy Kitts of Rice. Norton seems to have captured the fancy of the hard-to-please Aggie rooters and his position appears to be highly stable. Kitts, a former high school basketball coach, gave Rice two championship football teams where none rose before.

The 1938 Rice team is a disappointment, but it still can win the conference championship—a feat that is unlikely since no champion ever repeated in this league.

The main reason that Rice probably won't repeat, however, is the Texas Christian University Horned Frogs ranked among the nation's top half-dozen teams. T. C. U.'s Coach Leo (Dutch) Meyer has been with the school as a student, freshman and varsity coach for 20 years. His last three football teams finished second in the conference race and the 1938 edition has prospects of exceeding all past performances.

T. C. U. Coaches Never Ousted

T. C. U., moreover, has never dismissed a coach although several have accepted jobs elsewhere—Francis Schmidt at Ohio State, Ray (Bear) Wolf at North Carolina, Matty Bell at Texas A. & M. (now at Southern Methodist University).

Bell has gone up and down the ladder in the Southwest, and seems to have a permanent place at S. M. U. His first year as coach there, after he quit A. & M. under fire Bell carried his team into the 1935 Rose Bowl game.

Fred Thomsen of Arkansas is another whose record keeps the opposition silenced. Thomsen has directed the Razorbacks to national fame and one conference championship. His "passingest teams in America" are the most spectacular in this razzle-dazzle country.

Down in Waco, Tex., dwells the football coach who probably worries least about losing his job. Morley Jennings has coached the Baylor teams for 13 years, longer than anybody in the conference. Baylor has never had a "bad season under Jennings, although they have won only one championship.

The Bears in the past, as this year, have come from a zero rating into glory — sometimes through a whole season and at other times in single games wherein they humble only one highly-favored opponent. They say in the Baylor neighborhood that Jennings can stay as long as he desires, that year-in and year-out he gets more from his material than any rival coach.

FARMERS DRAFT ENGLISH POLICY

The National Farmers' Union of England, in working out a long-term policy, favors adoption of price insurance to apply when unduly low prices are shown to exist. Also indorsed is a plan to enforce regulation of food imports from overseas pending operation of commodity councils on lines agreed upon by the Empire Producers' conference at Sydney, New South Wales.

The idea is to give confidence and stability to the farm-industry of Great Britain, and so fit it to expand production at once should an emergency arise.

One important point is made in a booklet.

"Not a penny has been voted under the rearmament program for the maintenance, let alone expansion, of our fourth line of defense, farming.

"Not a single farmer throughout the length and breadth of England and Wales knows what would be expected of him if war broke out tomorrow."

Charge Tariff Jettisoning

The booklet points out that the straight tariff for agricultural products was "jettisoned" by the Ottawa agreements act, that the levy subsidy was "scrapped some time in 1936," and the import quotas industry committee "was ham-strung so far as major agricultural applications are concerned."

Therefore, price insurance plans combined with quantitative regulation of imports became "the only alternative to levy-subsidy policy."

"Failing its adoption, the union would feel bound to press for the immediate revision of our commercial treaty commitments so as to enable agriculture to exercise its rights under the import duties act in the same was as the motor industry was enabled to do under the finance act of 1935," it is added.

Complete Survey Urged

Other important recommendations by the union are:

"The ministry of agriculture should make a comprehensive survey of the capabilities of the land of Great Britain.

"Adequate credit facilities must be provided for farmers. They must be enabled to bring their land into full production. They have no capital to renew equipment and construct and renovate farm buildings.

"Transport requirements should be given attention by the government departments concerned.

"Plans for the development of electricity distribution should give full consideration to agricultural interests."

"Damage to crops by rabbits and rooks should not be tolerated in peace time any more than in time of war."

THE LAST WORDS

The last word in the dictionary is Zyzzogeton meaning a genus of large South American leaf hoppers, having the pronotum tuberculate and the front tibiae grooved. That's all very interesting, to be sure, but the really salient point to us seems to be the basic loneliness of the Z section of the dictionary. There it is — all alone in the back, like a wallflower at a dance. Perfectly good and just as pretty as any other section, but the only time we look at her we do it as a duty. Stop and think how often you look up a word beginning with Z, and give a thought to the Z section more often. Just place yourself in Zyzzogeton's place and think how lonely you would be!

—The Commentator Magazine

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Didn't Find a Thing in Cellar

Colorfully-garbed Yeomen of the King's Guard leave House of Parliament cellars after their traditional inspection ceremony showed everything safe for opening of Parliament.

Wrecked German Ship After Blast

With coast guard craft alongside, the German freighter Vancouver is pictured shortly after an explosion tore a great hole in the ship's bottom as she lay in the estuary at Oakland, Calif. Several of the crew were injured and a federal investigation of the mysterious blast was begun at once. An unidentified informant called an Oakland newspaper 10 minutes before the explosion with the announcement that a "bomb just went up on a German ship."

Reich Worries "Little Nations;" Swiss Check Nazi Propaganda; Baltic Lands Vow Neutrality

Europe is keeping a close watch on the troubles of little nations along the outer fringe of Nazi Germany's expanding orbit.

The worried maneuvers of Rumania, Yugoslavya and Poland are secondry today but that may be tomorrow a headline news. So, too, may developments in three other areas: the Baltic states, Turkey and Switzerland.

All three are strongly feeling the spread of the Nazi influence and each has reacted differently. All three, but particularly the Baltic states and Turkey, may be of great importance in the futures plans of Nazi Fuehrer Adolf Hitler.

The death of hard-drinking, modern-minded Kemal Ataturk, dictator of Turkey, removed a powerful figure from the path of German expansion eastward along the historic Berlin-to-Baghdad route that led to collision with the British Empire and the World War. But his successor, Gen. Ismet Inonu, is widely respected as a politico-statesman.

Great Britain is inclined to view the change in Turkish leadership as retarding German influence in the Near East, if anything. Gen. Inonu is considered a good friend of both Britain and Soviet Russia. The interests of both Britain and Russia are in harmony in regard to the Bosphorus. They want Turkey to be a barrier to German expansion in Asia Minor.

Turkey, which in the past had been co-operating with both London and Moscow, may continue to do so, diplomats believe. They remember that Gen. Inonu fought Britain at the 1923 Lausanne conference, but they pointed out that since then he has become a good friend. In fact, he recently learned to speak English to facilitate dealing with Britain.

On the othe rhand, Nazi Economics Minister Walter Funk had a very profitable visit in Istambul and extended some $60,000,000 credits for purchases of induserial equipment and rams in Germany.

Turkish leaders themselves say that under the new regime their foreign policy will continue one of "general peace and sincere understanding with all states."

Switzerland is becoming alarmed by the recent increase of Nazi propaganda within its traditionally neutral frontiers—and is striking back vigorously.

The government has begun an intensive campaign to limit all Swiss Nazi and Communist organizations. Federal measures for censorship of Nazi and Communist newspapers and rigid curtailment of all organizational activities is scheduled for the near future. Meanwhile, resident Johannes Baumann has announced that the Federal Council had decided to prescribe punishment for all persons convicted of intrigue with foreign countries.

The Swiss cantons nearest Germany are most nervous. As Basle police arrested the would-be Swiss Fuehrer, Major Ernest Leonhardt, leader of the National Socialist Swiss Workers party, which is modeled after the German Nazi party.

Nazi propaganda recently has been intensified and the country has been flooded with pseudo-scientific literature and maps intended to show that a great part of Switzerland is racially, geographically and culturally linked to Germany. There are 170,000 Germans in Switzerland, many belonging to Nazi affiliated clubs.

In the Baltic states — Latvia, Lituania and Esthornia—the rise of Nazi Germany to dominance of Central Europe has led to a policy of strict neutrality.

Esthonia has introduced a special neutrality law defining that nation's position in event of war in Europe. Latvia and Lituania are expected to do th same. Public opinion has been steadily educated by the governments to realization that participation or sympathy toward any combination of big powers is impractical and hazardous.

This viewpoint has been difficult for the Latvians to grasp because for years that nation had viewed Germany as Enemy No. 1, but pressure brings about remarkable changes. Lithuania's position has been difficult because of the city of Memel, which some Nazi circles have talked about as a possibly key to solution of the Polish corridor problem. The Polish corridor splits East Prussia from the rest of the Reich and it has been sugested that, " Poland could get an outlet through Mermel, an arrangemem might be made for returning the corridor to Germany.

The Baltic states will get together in December at a conference at Riga, wheer they will attempt to harmonize and complete their neutral status.

FRENCH PEOPLE RUSH TO STUDY HITLER'S BOOK

Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf," the guide book of Germany's swift rise to the leading power of Continental Europe, has become the best seller in Paris, an inquiry into Paris bookshops reveals. But its author earns small personal income from his fame, and few disciples to his theories, for most of the editions sold here are bootleg versions.

An inquiry of 20 leading bookshops revealed that the demand for Hitler's bible has jumped overnight with the conclusion of the Munich accord and the virtual hegenomy over Central Europe and the Danubian basin that went with it. Cheap 5 and 10 franc editions adorn the open trays of virtually every bookshop and sales in the 20 shops in the last month are reported to have surpassed the 20,000 mark.

In addition there are street hawkers selling "Mein Kampf" on every important street corner in the center of Paris, and this correspondent has counted 15 at one time stationed in different corners of the Place de l'Opera. Although sales are hard to check from street-hawkers, all venders reported the books sold like hot cakes.

Not Authorized Versions

Most of the French editions of "Mein Kampf" on sale in Paris are not the authorized edition bearing the approval of the fuehrer. In 1934 a real controversy arose over this point, when publishers tried to edit the unexpurgated translation of "Mein Kampf" as it is sold in Germany. The French branch of the Munich publishers who edit Hitler's book sued the French publishers and won their case through the French courts. For some time no editions of Hitler's book appeared in France except in their abridged form, where all references to France as the traditional enemy of Germany are suppressed.

Last year, as interest in Hitler's real aims grew and Frenchmen began to worry about the potential threat to their own country in the growth of the Third Reich, bootleg editions began to appear. Publishers get around the legal and financial difficulties of reprinting by editing books which are ostensibly "Commentaries" on Hitler's original work. These editions are abridged, but instead of suppressing the sections of the book devoted to France, these are played up, and often printed in bold-face Italics, while sections devoted to internal German affairs are omitted. Most of the books are only about one-third as large as the original "Mein Kampf," and can thus be sold in very cheap paper-covered editions. The demand, as soon as it was learned that comments concerning France were not suppressed, grew tremendously.

Courts Refuse To Act

The courts have refused to ban these bootleg editions, finding that editors have legal technicalities in their favor. They also have decreed that profits need not be given to the German publishers, as commentaries are not covered by international copyright legislation, walks. It is said that the government in any way with the sale of the books, and a certain leniency is obvious in permitting street venders to sell anywhere on the side-

1. Anschluss with Austria.

ment is interested in the man in the street knowing exactly what Hitler has said about France in his bible, even though it has been repeatedly asserted that Hitler has changed his views since writing the book and is only interested now in German expansion to the east.

One of the most popular editions summarizes Hitler's first aims as:

1—Anchluss with Austria.

2—Neutralization of Czechoslovakia and the opening of a road toward the Danube.

3—Economic and eventually political penetration into all the Balkan countries.

4—The crushing of France, the

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Hurricane Henry Scores Again

Henry Armstrong, right, lands one of the many left hooks which found their mark on Ceferino Garcia at Madison Square Garden, as Armstrong successfully defended his welterweight title.

WEST MAY TAP NEW RESOURCES

With the United States dependent upon importations from all parts of the world of nine of the "strategic mineral supplies" necessary for the carrying on of modern warfare, a campaign has been launched for making the United States self-sufficient in nearly all of these minerals by the development of known deposits that exist in the western states.

"traditional enemy of Germany which must be crushed before Germany can become a real world power."

This development is declared to be all the more necessary at the present time for the reason that China, major source of tungsten, which is indispensable in the hardening of all iron and steel, is passing into the hands of Japan and Spain, principal world's source of mercury, is still too embroiled in war to make it certain that America could import enough for its needs in event of war.

Eleven States Enlisted

The campaign has been undertaken by a private, non-profit organization whose objectives is the development of all resources of the western states.

The nine minerals that are indispensable for the manufacture of modern war ma... mony, chromite, ... cury, mica, nickel, ... and tungsten. Wi... of mica the U... ceedingly poo... of those mine... points of all, wi... of tin, ores and ... western states.

The minerals e... essary for the ... types of guns, ... plate, rails, ... ery of all kinds, ... trical equipment, ... tural steel, tools, ... hardware, ... material.

At present the ... dependent on ... all parts of the ... of antimony ... China and South ... mica from Brit... Madagascar; ta... Indies; nickel, ... ium from Great ... from China and ... Spain.

Statistics were ... that the United ... tion of these ... ceedingly large ... is small.

For the first ... paign to make ... self-sufficient ... the complete ... the situation, ... ministrative offic... partments dealing ... materials of the ... men, and private ... owned electric ... the survey is co... be convoked and ... the development ... sources of these ...

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CLOS... OUT
Childr... UNIO... SUIT...
Sizes u...
Reduce... 2...

SMASH PRICED
Men's Heavy CANVAS GLOVES
Reduced to
10c
A Pair

A SCOOP VALUE
BABY PILLOWS
Stuffed Fine Pure Cotton
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AIR EXPANSION ED BY HITLER ON TO REARM

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German military ed with the most and equipment, young aspirants s World War an officer, who gs order to help pilot.

poor sheds and ably served as shot short. They an planes of all one of them victim on the future, others place.

ers in Service

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mat, Dornier's w twin-engined a fast middle- peeding to the Benheim," the "HE 111' the German air force by 1936, possessed three types of the most modern fighting craft equal to the average types of foreign powers — although possibly be potential enemies of the Third Reich, and it was placed on an ultra-modern footing.

New Types Developed

In the meantime and in rapid succession German airplane factories developed further types of fast pursuit planes and "divers"; like the "HS 123" Henschel; which Udet flew for the first time of the famous Messerschmitt "BF 109" in summer 1937, which stunned experts of the international Zurich air races, because it easily developed an average speed of some 400 kilometers per hour and finally established a record of 611 kilometers per hour.

Proudly the National Zeitung stated "By the time the German airplane industry had caught up with the advance of the foreign production. At the same time it was proven that German organization and the workers speed had beaten the foreign countries, for the "BF 109" became an ordinary unit of the German airforce half a year, nay even a full year ahead of other air powers of the world."

VATICAN STATE SETS RECORDS IN MODERNITY

The Pontifical State, newest and smallest of nations, holds more records than any country in the world.

Whether it be telephones, automobiles, radios, soldiers or even prosaic elevators and refrigerators, it is the Vatican City that has more of the per capita than any other country.

Although there are only 600 names listed in the Vatican telephone directory, it is estimated that each inhabitant averages more than one phone apiece. With a population estimated slightly above the 700-mark the per capita rate is roughly .85. The United States with 15,295,852 telephones is far behind with approximately one-eight of a phone per person.

Actually the Papal State's average is higher than .85 because many of the phones connected with Pope Pius' private and official apartments and other interiors of the buildings are not listed in the directory.

Fifteen Outside Lines

The Vatican also has 15 lines with the outside world, which in this case is Italy. There is no country that can boast of such a high average of interurban lines for its population.

The Vatican has 32 electrically driven elevators and in a few months the figure will be increased by three. Although there are about 100 buildings in the small territory, two-thirds are small one and two-story structures used as small offices and residences for the Vatican officials.

This means that there is one elevator for each of the larger buildings. Yet 20 years ago the Vatican State could only boast of three elevators and all of the hydraulic type. King Edward VI rode on one of these old-fashioned lifts when he came to see the then reigning Pope early in the 20th century.

The fat, pompous elevator boy, who piloted King Edward to one of the upper floors, is still on the job. His job has been greatly simplified. Instead of lugging on a cable all he does now is to press buttons and modern science takes care of the rest.

It is estimated that there are more than 200 automobiles in the miniature state. It is calculated that there are two cars for every seven inhabitants. Even the United States which boasts of one automobile for every 4.9 inhabitants cannot match this mark. Another minor record the Papal State holds is that it has four gasoline distributors where only Vatican cars can refuel. This is one pump for every fifty cars. Still another record is that this state is the only one in the world which has no horse-drawn vehicles.

Radio For Every Family

It is estimated that there is an average of one radio and one electric refrigerator per Vatican family. Authorities figure that there are about 150 families in the Vatican .Servants, chauffeurs and other officials bring the list to each family average.

The Papal State is the only truly self-sufficient country in the world. A modern farm and dairy system in churchly extra-territorial property at Castelgandolfo produces more than enough to feed Vatican City's entire population.

Although the Vatican can be considered the most peaceful of states, on the surface it gives the opposite impression of being classed among the most military. Its army makes up about two-thirds of its entire population. Even Russia, Germany, Italy and Japan, who are considered the most heavily armed, fall far behind. However, the Vatican army, composed of Swiss, Pontifical and Noble Guards and Papal Gendarmes, does not possess a single cannon, a machine gun an airplane or even a tank. That in itself is another record.

Sloan, Grace, Schwab and du Pont

Plenty of power and plenty of bucks in white tie and tails. Listening to Anthony Eden in New York, left to right: Alfred P. Sloan, Jr. (leaning forward), General Motors chief; Eugene Grace and Charles M. Schwab, Bethlehem Steel bigwigs; Lammot du Pont, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

Well Sir, there was once a young lady society correspondent up here at Lauderdale who wrote up a Christmas present they give to the preacher. It was a gold headed walking cane. When she left she went by where Charlie Ellerby had invented a new big killing machine and she wrote that up. Well Sir, the bindyeopersator got on a bender and got the two articles all mixed up so you couldn't tell which was which. But it was all mighty bad coming out just at Christmas time.

"Several of Rev. Dr. Hopkins friends called upon him yesterday, and after a brief conversation the unsuspicious hog was seized by the hind legs and slid along a beam until he reached the hot-water tank. His friends explained the object of their visit, and presented him with a very handsome gold-headed butcher, who grabbed him by the tail, swung him around, slit his throat from ear to ear, and in less than a minute the carcass was in the water. Thereupon he came forward and said that there were times when the feelings overpowered one, and for that reason he would not attempt to do more than thank those around him for the token which such a huge animal was cut into fragments was simply astonishing. The Dr. concluded his remarks when that Chinchina seized him, and in less time than it takes to write it the hog was cut into fragments and worked up into delicious sausage. The occasion will long be remembered by the Doctor's friends as one of the most delightful of their lives. The best pieces can be procured for fifteen cents a pound; and we are sure that those who have been so long under his ministry will rejoice that he has been treated so handsomely."

But I never shall forget the time we had a new preacher up at Marion. There never had been such a drought and the farmers was gathered from as far as Kewanee to hear the preacher pray for rain. Some of 'em brought their umbrellas. The preacher prayed and he prayed. When all of a sudden there was a clap of thunder like the opening of the battle of Shiloh and a streak of lightning shot across the sky looked like to Poterville. I never seen such a rain in my life. Fences was washed away, hogs was drowned, Sowasshee overflowed its banks and the crops was about all washed away. And one of the deacons said. "That's what we get from hirin' one of these city preachers what ain't got a quantity with the needs of agriculture."

DRAMATIZE ACCIDENTS

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—By dramatizing actual accidents that occur on Colorado Springs streets, police hope to convince the public that "gambling with safety pays only a death dividend." The dramatized radio sketches are written and enacted by police officers. All deal with fatal accidents.

WASN'T THAT COLD

BUTTE, Mont.—It was cold but not that cold, said Jack Duggan, assistant police chief, as he saw two men wearing five overcoats down the street. After he had detained them at city jail, calls came in from people who had lost their overcoats.

Mussolini Draws Up Harsh List Of Demands As Price Of Franco-Italian Accord

Diplomatic negotiations to restore relations between Paris and Rome to a friendly basis are scheduled to begin soon.

Three years of hatred and misunderstanding which reached a climax when the French joined Britain in economic penalties against Italy during the Abyssinian campaign cannot, however, easily be shaded off the slate, authoritative observers believe.

Continued French slurs upon the quality of Italian soldiers fighting in Spain, assistance to Barcelona and Valencia in the Spanish Civil War have added to the problems weighing heavily upon Franco-Italian relations and a solution, if is admitted, appears very unlikely.

Italian demands already apparent in the assertions of certain sections of the press known to be controlled by Palazzo Chigi indicate that Rome will ask much, give little in whatever bargaining is made with France.

Italian Demands

Italy will demand:

1—Revision of the administrative machinery of the Suez Canal to give Italy either representation upon the waterway's board of directors, or to arrive at a more equitable scale of tolls commensurate with Italy's traffic requirements and ability to pay.

2—Termination of the Franco-Russian military and political alliance.

3—Granting of belligerency rights to General Franco and immediate cessation of all French aid to the Spanish Government side.

4—Cessation of all anti-Fascist propaganda by Italian political refugees in France.

African Concessions

5—Recognition of commercial and political relations between French Somaliland and Italian Ethiopia with particular stress on the Gibuti-Addis Ababa railway situation. Italy apparently wants preferential trade and traffic concessions.

The question of Tunis is the most vital one of all, but how it will be handled remains still a mystery. Italy has a large population in Tunis totaling 94,289 as compared to a French population of 108,068 . A believed possible in religio-political circles that Italy may even go so far as to ask autonomy for the Italian population upon the headland known as Cap Bon, a richly agricultural territory directly across from Sicily.

Arrival of Francois Poncet as French Ambassador accredited to "King and Emperor" Victor Emmanuel has already established French recognition of the Italian conquest of Abyssinia, thus making France the first of the "Great Democracies," and with the exception of Germany, the first of the major European powers to offer recognition.

Difficulty Foreseen

Unimpeachable Italian political quarters are of the opinion that Poncet will have difficulty in obtaining a pact with Italy resembling the Italian accord with Britain. But it is also believed that if France is ready to consider such important questions as autonomy for the Italian-populated territories of Tunis or the cessation of the certain mandates to Italy then "something can be done" to patch up relations between Rome and Paris.

Restoration of Italo-French relations might make a possible harmonization of the Rome-Berlin Axis and the London-Paris "axis" and in that way return to a form of collective security, passes on bilateral non-aggression pacts loosely knit into a Four Power Pact, whereby Italy, Germany, England and France could collaborate on all vital question of mutual interest after the fashion set a Munich.

You Think It's New But It Isn't, For Ancients Made Unbreakable Glass And Rust Resistant Iron

Bill McKenzie, one of the most overzealous research workers in the country, slammed shut the covers of a book, "So You Think It's New," and announced that Solomon was right—everything "new" is old stuff.

For example:

The flapper of not-so many years back didn't start the vogue of painted fingernails. The real pioneer in that field was Cleopatra. Aspasia, girl friend of Pericles, also tinted her nails. As a matter of fact, a hundred 2,000 years ago "Painted Ned" with his wife because she used cosmetics so extravagantly.

Whoever it is that gets credit for seobing girls for bobbing the bangs most in public, is just an interloper. Ovid said many centuries ago: "A statue is never shown until it is finished."

Beauty Dates Old, Too

The modern beauty parlor, where women go regularly to have eyebrows plucked, their hair smoothed in mud and their hair waved, is just an outgrowth of the ancient Egyptian days. The Egyptian beauties went through the same performances—all for beauty—and they wore high heels, too.

The fellow who boasts that the glass in his car is shatter-proof doesn't know what he's missing. Nineteen hundred years ago, man made glass that actually was unbreakable. The secret has been lost, so we'll have to be content with the non-shatterable material.

Garden tools, or the parts of an automobile, or most anything metal will rust in time unless you take meticulous care of it. But 20 centuries ago, the citizens near Delhi, Indoia, didn't worry a bit about the Kutob column, made of 17 tons of iron. There still isn't a fleck of rust on it.

Early Swastika Emblem

Fuehrer Adolf Hitlers' swastika emblematic of Nordic supremacy, was found on the first day of the early period from Greenland to the southermost tip of the Americas. The ironic point in this discovery is that it appears on portery of ancient Hebrews.

Kidnaping generally is regarded as solely American. But that's a fallacy. Julius Caesar was kidnaped at the age of 35 and held for $40,000 ransom.

As for the first gossip columnist —a Greek chronicler in 720 B. C. reported the choicest tidbit of the runner named Ornippus ran so hard in a race that he lost his loin cloth, but finished, anyway.

"Hot dog" stands are old stuff. They originated 1900 years ago.

Elevators and organs certainly aren't new, either Emperor Nero, who watched Rome burn unwhiled away the moments with his fiddle, had an elevator 120 feet high and a self-playing organ operated by compressed air.

About the only thing that modern invention can claim as its own is the mechanical rabbit used at dog races. But the "rabbit" inventor certainly claims the original ides. The Romans had rat races and used a piece of sausage as "bait" for the rodents.

ITALY PRESSED TO HALT WAVE OF SMUGGLING

Antisemitism and strict currency regulations have given frontier smuggling of contraband in Italy its greatest impetus.

Smuggling has always existed in Italy. Today, however, the intensity, direction and nature of the contraband has changed. Most of the frontier trafficking now consists of currency, jewels and valuable metals from Italy to France and Switzerland.

The causes given are two, strict currency regulations which forbid taking money abroad and the desire of non-aryans to leave the country with as much of their fortune and valuable belongings as possible.

Smuggling received its greatest fanfare about a month ago when the entire Italian press came out with an organized and well-directed expose of its existence. The arrest of several prominent Italians to whom Jews were distantly connected, for smuggling currency into France provoked the greatly desired scrapegoats.

Many Schemes Ingenious

At the same time the papers detailedly explained the different methods which professionals and amateurs employed in smuggling money and precious stone and metals cross the frontier. To say the least the masority of them were exceedingly ingenious.

The most recent and original case was reported only a few days ago in a Milanese paper. The imaginative smugglers unscrewed the metal hat pegs in a first-class compartment of the Paris-Rome express and substituted others carefully prepared in advance made of gold and platinum and nickeled coated. Once the frontier was passed these were removed and the original ones replaced.

A few days ago Angelo an Italian on the Rome-Amsterdam express carefully wrapped 120 one thousand lire bills in several layers of paper and then hark into the towel cabinet in the first compartment's wash room. Another passenger gave away his compatriot shortly afterward when he saw the ticket collector of the hidden money.

Glass Eye Trick Exposed

Another case aroused the suspicion of the customs agents because of the frequent visits of a monocled individual crossed the frontier. He was questioned during one trip and after a careful examination was found to have a glass eye in which he had put precious stones and folded banknotes of high denominations.

One smuggled succeeded in getting currency across the frontier in several rubber hankies which he had in a rubber tube which carries steam from one train compartment to another.

Then there are many tricks which are "old stuff" to the sharp-eyed, experienced customs officials. Among these are concealing banknotes inside of book bindings, lining and inside cushions mattresses, false soles and bottoms in valises and trunks. Jewels are often hidden in chocolates, sandwiches and fruit.

Many smuggling attempts are made by amateurs. Most of those recently made were two cases in which the license plates and mudguards were of solid gold. Another smuggler was caught because he exaggerated. He had a hammerhead made of solid platinum but it was overlarge weighing five pounds—it aroused the curiosity of the guard.

Dogs are used by professionals. Currency and precious stones are strapped on them. Then they are picked up on the other side by confederates.

Jewels Closely Examined

Many believe they can get money across the frontier by converting their lire into precious stones and jewels. Customs official permits the jewelry to be sold in the county only if the Italians promise to return with it or to turn over the foreign money in exchange for lire if they are sold abroad. Customs officials also carefully check the station of life of the jewel wearers and if they are not economically able to afford such jewelry they are turned back or questioned. Often doubts arise as sent across the frontier with the jewelry of their employers.

The prize case of all, but which cannot altogether be termed a case of smuggling, won the admiration of many Italians. An Italian presented a large number of French stocks at the Italian customs office and crossed the frontier. Later he returned to claim the stocks and in the presence of two witnesses burned them in a big open safe. It turned out that the witnesses were agents of the company which issued the stock. When they had ascertained that th stock had been destroyed, the Italian company obligingly issued duplicates in Paris. The Italian had thus succeeded in getting his stock abroad.

CLOCK, AT 160, STILL GOOD

WYNOT, Neb.—A grandfather clock made in Germany 160 years ago and believed to be the oldest of its type in America, is owned by Mrs. R. R. Seasongood. It has not missed a day of perfect performance.

PALESTINE TROUBLED LAND SINCE 1916; SEE NEED FOR PEACE SETUP

The sequence of events which have led up to the present Arab revolt in Palestine began in 1916, when a vaguely worded pledge of independence for the Arabs allegedly was given by the high commissioner for Egypt, Sir Henry McMahon in exchange for their help in ousting the Turks from Palestine.

The pledge was contained in letters said to have been sent by Sir Henry to Sheriff Hussein, who was to become King of the Hedjaz, and violent controversy has raged round them and their interpretation ever since.

One version is that the Arabs were promised independence in a "region to the west of Damascus, Homs and Aleppo," but, according to this version, Palestine was not mentioned.

Then on Nov 2 1917 five weeks before General Allenby's troops entered Jerusalem, the then Foreign Secretary, Arthur Balfour in a letter to Lord Rothschild made the famous Balfour declaration.

Balfour's Pledge To The Jews

He said "His Majesty's government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of that object. It being understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights existing in non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

This declaration was endorsed by the principal Allied Powers and embodied in the Treaty of Sevres where it was provided that the country should be entrusted to a mandatory power.

In 1919 a League of Nations mandate ever Palestine was conferred on Great Britain, and on July 1, 1920, a civil government was established to replace the military administration which had ruled the country since the entry of General Allenby into Jerusalem. Sir Herbert Samuel became the first high commissioner for Palestine.

Land Speedily Developed

Although sporadic riots broke out constantly rapid progress was made in the development of the country. Annual industrial production increased from $2,500,000 before the war to $20,000,000 after the war.

In 1929 Winston Churchill published in the form of a White Paper a statement which read "In every case the Jewish community in Palestine shall have the best prospect for the development, it is essential it should know it is in Palestine as of right and not on sufferance."

That is the reason why it is necessary that the existence of a Jewish national home in Palestine should be internationally guaranteed."

The Palestine-Arab delegation in London rejected the statement.

A legislative council was created in Palestine in 1922, consisting of the high commissioner and 22 other members, of whom 10 were officials and 12 were elected. Of the elected 8 were Muslims, two Jews and two Christians.

In 1927 the first municipal elections following the occupation were held throughout the country. Meanwhile Jewish immigration was increasing rapidly. From 7,560 in 1923 it rose to 37,900 in 1925.

Row Over Wailing Wall

Then in 1928 the Arabs protested against the erection on the eve of the Day of Atonement of a screen at the Wailing Wall by the Jews, to separate men from women, according to their custom. Police removed the screen during the service as the Jewish people was unable to work on such a sacred day.

In August of the next year Jews were granted permission to hold a demonstration at the Wailing Wall in protest. The Arabs were allowed to hold a counter-demonstration. Clashes occurred, and within a few days the problem was in the hands of the Arabs.

Peace was restored and Jewish immigration continued, reaching a total of 61,854 in 1935.

Disorders broke out again in 1936. Arab brigands began to hold up automobiles outside Jerusalem. The occupants of 10 automobiles were robbed and three killed in about. From that beginning developed the Arab rising which was to prove too difficult for the 10,000 troops, plus police already in the country, before order was restored the revolt cost the lives of 1,600 Arabs, 82 Jews and 47 Britons in addition to hundreds of wounded. $10,000,000 in damage and a loss of revenue of $8,250,000.

Three-Way Partition Favored

The Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Earl Peel, which was sent to investigate the causes of the revolt, reported on July 5, 1937, recommending that the mandate should be terminated and Palestine be divided into three parts, one for Great Britain another for a new Arab state and a third for a Jewish state.

The House of Commons and the House of Lords endorsed the plan, and on Aug. 17 the League of Nations mandates commission recommended that British control should continue until the new states were ready for self-government.

Then in March, 1938, the Woodhead Commission was dispatched to work out the details of partition, but in July there came an intensification of disorder, bomb outrages and shootings which forced Great Britain to send reinforcements into the Holy Land. This was followed by further reinforcements on Oct. 10, bringing the total strength of British forces to 20,000 or 17 battalions of infantry, two cavalry regiments, with artillery and armored cars.

MacDonald's Secret Aid

As the disorders increased in violence Malcolm MacDonald, colonial secretary, flew secretly to Palestine, arriving on Aug. 12 to confer with the High MacMichael, the commissioner. On his return he broadcast to the nation, saying:

"The British government will undertake their trust on the basis of justice between Jews who are at long last building their national home, and the Arabs, whose title to the land of their birth is indisputable."

Then on Nov. 9 the report of the commission headed by Sir John Woodhead was made public. It found that last year's partition plan was unworkable, but failed to agree on an alternative. The British cabinet then proposed a round-table conference of Arabs and Jews.

SWEETER DIET BECOMES GOAL IN PHILIPPINES

Although sugar ranks as the leading industry of the Philippines per capita consumption in the islands is so small that Rafael E. Alunan, Philippine sugar administrator has started a campaign to sweeten the diet of Filipinos.

Out of an annual sugar production of 1,100,000 tons only 7 per cent, or 76,000 tons is consumed in the Philippines. Per capita sugar consumption in the islands in 1937 was only 11 pounds, compared with 102 pounds in the United States, 93 pounds in Cuba, and 134 pounds in Hawaii.

"When an industry is organized in any country, especially at this stage of individualistic national development, the ability of the population to absorb its product is the main consideration," Alunan said in explaining his drive to increase the dependency of Philippine sugar on export sales.

Home Market Placed First

"A small and comparatively poor country like the Philippines, which is unable to scale high tariff walls, must make the home market the basis of all its industries. It is my belief that if certain plans are carried out, local sugar consumption can be doubled or trebled in a few years."

Complete Philippine independence in 1946, which may bring a smaller duty-free quota for Philippine sugar entering the United States, has given added significance to Alunan's campaign.

The problems confronting the islands' No. 1 industry with approaching Philippine independence were listed by Alunan as how to reduce cost of production, how to increase domestic consumption and how to preserve the American market.

Loss of the American market for Philippines sugar would revolutionize and disrupt the islands' economy and sharply diminish the success chances for a Philippine republic.

American Market Best

"The American market is the best market for our sugar irrespective of our future political status," Alunan said in this connection. "We are already in that market and we should do everything to stay in it. The problem before us in this regard is to educate the American people to the fact that a continuation of trade relations between the United States and the Philippines is beneficial to both countries. It is necessary that the people of the United States be informed that the Philippines is their second largest market in the Orient."

Principal cause for the small consumption of sugar in the Philippines, in the opinion of the insular sugar administrator, is the high exorbitant retail price, which on occasions has exceeded that paid by American consumers.

Alunan, one of the islands' leading sugar planters, said a recent study revealed Philippines middlemen make a margin of profit exceeding 100 per cent on refined sugar sold in the domestic market.

Recently the Philippine Commonwealth, through its National Development Company, purchased two of the islands' sugar refineries from private owners. Alunan indicated the production from these refineries might be used in combatting the high price of refined sugar in Philippine domestic markets.

GIANT GAS CONTAINER

ESSEN, Germany—The world's biggest gas container has been built by the Municipal Gas works o Essen City. The steel giant will hold 600,000 cubic meters of lighting gas and is 490 feet high with a diameter of 26 feet. More than two million rivets and 1,500 tons of steel have been used for its construction.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1923, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
Meyer Building—2105 5th Street
Phone 1413 P. O. Box 1061

PERSONAL INTEGRITY

By DR. ERNEST CRUTCHER

Fear argues an attempt to escape Destiny; but you must know that every debt shall be paid and the writing upon our brows fulfill itself to the last letter. —Persian.

We may escape all things but Destiny. In the act of living we pay a debt. In dying we pay another, however reluctant most of us are to discharge our last obligation, heedless of the fact that it is, in itself, a recompense—a resting place between two lives.

Most all have pecuniary debts, however small. And all are indebted otherwise, even the infant—debts for kindness, courtesy, consideration, attention, service, forbearance, for is not the forbearance of our intimates an obligation? All have idiosyncrasies, eccentricities, follies that exact patient submission of friends.

How can obligations be discharged save in kind? Money is handed out in a surly way. No duty is well done that is not done cheerfully. A debt is paid only in part if without sense of gratitude. Everything bought for personal use has cost someone labor, pain, struggle, sacrifice. Money will not entirely free the debtor. In buying, another factor enters—appreciation, recognition of service that involved, perhaps wounds. Money can never entirely repay.

So of service otherwise—service to yourself as babe, child, helpless or in illness, perhaps recovered from and forgotten. The obligation continues until it has been rendered in turn to someone else. There was endless care given to you in infancy, have you rendered in turn? Peradventure you reared a child of your own, a precious privilege, but did you do it ungrudgingly and not of necessity? Was the debt discharged in full? If not, you were not honest. You owed a debt and paid it with secret whining.

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth to find a thankless child." Have you read King Lear by Shakespeare? Do you know Balzac's Pere Goirot and the sacrifice of a doting father for two wicked daughters? Such debts compound. There are divers debts due from all that must be paid by all, sometime, somewhere.

Death is not the end of life, and Destiny is not blind, nor forgetful. The chuckling thief, the grinning sharper, the dishonest trickster but runs in his own debt. He shall pay to the utmost farthing. There is no vicarious payment. It is your dues that must and shall be paid. To enter into spirit life encumbered with various obligations does not find them cast away through the natural process of leaving the body. Death itself is a repayment for life, and another career begins forthwith. In death another opportunity is achieved, afforded and thrust upon each for another chance. We take up life about where we leave off, and go on from there. Death does not stop evolution of character and soul.

Life is a problem and must be worked out individually, however we may whine and squirm. The lashings of Now may be but payment for a Yesterday. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Is it not just?

Fatuously, wickedly, carelessly to strip away the body by suicide in no wise relieves of present obligations. You but add to them and increase the onus. Think!

Life is made up of beneficient tests. We fail to perceive that they are purposeful. The whole of life of today is purposeful. The appalling thought is its obligation, else it would not be. The creative force brought each out of chaos and through ageless seasons. This avows purpose back of tragedy. What is the purpose but unfoldment, and to what end? And death? It should have no fears. "I will lay me down in peace and sleep, for Thou, Lord, makest me to dwell in safety."

COURT COSTS

You have heard of court costs all of your life but perhaps have never seen a fee bill in criminal cases in a justice of the peace court. Fees in our various courts are set by the legislature but you never heard of a justice of the peace or a constable objecting. The following is published as a timely warning for those who might feel inclined to transgress the law during Christmas. These fees are applicable in cases of simple drunk to trespass viet armis.

Fees of a justice of the peace:

Each warrant in criminal cases	$ .75
Mittimus or recognizance	.75
Proceedings theron to judgment	.50
Each subpoena containing one name	.40
Each additional name	.05
Entering each suit	.50
Entering each judgment	.50
Swearing each witness	.05
Appeal with proceedings and bond	1.50
Transcript of record when received	1.00
Each certificate not otherwise provided for	.50
Each affidavit not otherwise provided for	.50
Drawing jury—venire facias	.50
Swearing jury—entering verdict	.50
Total justice fee	
County attorney fee	3.00
Fine	

NOTE—The county attorney doesn't receive the $3.00. It goes to the county.

Constables fees (to be added to fees of justice of the peace):

Executing bond and making arrest	1.50
Searching for stolen goods	1.50
Searching for liquor	1.50
Summoning each witness	.50
Executing mittimus	1.00
Taking every bond	.75
Conveying criminal to jail—mile	.10
Attending trial in justice court	.40
Returns	.25
Total constable's fees	
Jurors, Each	1.00
Witnesses, Each	1.00

Just a casual perusal of the above is enough to convince any sane man that "the straight and narrow" is the only course to pursue. But, of course, you can do whatever you want to do.

NOTE—Jailer's fee not included.

A SIMPLE REMINDER

The greatest lesson on the horror and futility of war we have ever discovered was written by an American soldier as he was about to "go over the top" at Cantigny, France. We reprint that letter in the light of recent developments in Europe:

Dear Mary:

I cannot tell you how strangely I feel as I write this, the last letter you will ever receive from me.

When you receive it, will you do this: Go upstairs and sit by the bedroom window in the big chair where we used to watch the moon, and don't have anyone with you? Sit down as calmly as you can, and try to visualize me sitting on the chair edge stroking your hair like I used to do. As you read, try to think it is my voice you hear, and above all do not feel too sadly, for I will really be there with you, and it will grieve me to see you cry. Now stop, right here, and go upstairs.

Of course, I know that you will have had the news of my passing long before you read this. I have written you details of life in the field and will not go into such matters again. What I want to do is to impress upon you again the immense importance I place upon the knowledge that I had the privilege of knowing you and the delirious happiness of being your husband.

Five wonderful years! Every minute a joy.

To know that you loved me when you might have married other men who had so much more to offer you than I had was a thought that always kept a prayer in my heart, a prayer of thankfulness, a prayer that I might be worthy always of the trust you reposed in me.

And when the baby came, I was so happy that I was almost afraid. You would have laughed at me then, but actually I never heard the fire alarm, or the ambulance gong, but what I felt uneasy and almost ran from the station when I returned at night until I could see the house. I was just so supremely happy that I feared Fortune would not permit it to last.

In heathen lands I would have remained poor through continual offerings to the gods as a propitiation against any interference with my happiness.

Five wonderful years! It seems less than five weeks, and here is the parting.

The words of our marriage ceremony still sound in my ears. "Till death do us part." Even death will not part us. If I am permitted to influence you in some manner from the other side of the veil, I will do so; and be sure I will make my spirit felt if such a thing is possible. On the day that you come to meet me, I will be there to greet you.

God gave me a Heaven on earth, and I cannot conceive how He can give me any other reward hereafter to compensate me for your loss, unless the measure of time in the beyond is as nothing.

To you the years will drag, but I trust that in the guidance of our little one you will find joy in building a character that will compensate you for my absence.

As I think over my life, I am proud to remember that I tried to do my best always. I envied no man. I helped others to the extent of my ability. I lived the Golden Rule. I was loved by the greatest woman in the world, who gave me proof of her love in our darling child. I was successful financially to the extent that you will not be stinted. I was granted the privilege of dying for my country. This one little request I make of you that is not among my papers in the safety vault. Do not put any other epitaph on my tombstone than this: "Died from wounds received in action, Cantigny, France."

And now again, like a benediction, dear, I repeat, "I Love You."

Goodbye, and may God in His mercy sustain you until we meet again.

YOUR HUSBAND.

HOW THE GREAT GUEST CAME

An old cobbler was told that he might expect a visit from the Lord:

His friends went home; and his face grew still
As he watched for the shadow across the sill.
He lived all the moments o'er and o'er,
When the Lord should enter the lowly door—
The knock, the call, the latch pulled up,
The lighted face, the offered cup.
He would wash the feet where the spikes had been,
And then at the last would sit with Him
And break the bread as the day grew dim.

While the cobbler mused there passed his pane
A beggar drenched by the driving rain.
He called him in from the stony street
And gave him shoes for his bruised feet.
The beggar went and there came a crone,
Her face with wrinkles of sorrow sown.
A bundle of faggots bowed her back,
And she was spent with the wrench and rack.
He gave her his loaf and steadied her load
As she took her way on the weary road.
Then to his door came a little child,
Lost and afraid in the world so wild,
In the big, dark world. Catching it up,
He gave it the milk in the waiting cup,
And led it home to its mother's arms,
Out of reach of the world's alarms.

The day went down in the crimson west
And with it the hope of the blessed Guest,
And Conrad sighed as the world turned gray:
"Why is it, Lord, that your feet delay?
Did you forget that this was the day?"
Then soft in silence a Voice he heard:
"Lift up your heart, for I kept my word.
Three times I came to your friendly door;
Three times my shadow was on your floor.
I was the beggar with bruised feet;
I was the woman you gave to eat;
I was the child on the homeless street!

—EDWIN MARKHAM.

THE NEW GULF STATION

We congratulate John Primm and the Gulf Refining Company upon the completion of the new filling station at Twenty-fifth avenue and Eighth street, which will be operated by Richardson-McLean.

In passing, we testify to the fact John Primm is one of the finest and most ethical distributors ever to come into our city of Meridian. A gentleman, he is also a splendid business executive; a civic leader, he unselfishly participates in the development of the community.

In this instance the good city of Birmingham, Ala., lost a good man; Meridian gained one.

As for the station in question, it is without doubt one of the most attractive in the state of Mississippi. It is an indication of the Gulf Refining Company's faith in Meridian.

We wish the station well—even as we wish the very best of things for John Primm, as do many citizens of this community.

EXHIBIT A

The matter of constructing an all-year road between Meridian and the heart of Kemper county occupies the attention of Meridian business leaders.

Such a road, in fact, would open up new avenues for commercial activity and widen the approaches to a more affirmative understanding between our peoples. All of us know these things and appreciate the importance, the practical importance, so to speak, of such a roadway, even as we can realize the need for paving Highway 19 between Meridian and the city of Philadelphia.

The point, however, this publication has to make in connection with the project has to do with the road's status, as of some few years ago. We should look back, analyze the set-up at that time, consider the program today, with the idea of enlightening ourselves upon the errors, needless errors, too, of some who have anointed themselves as the guardians of our progress. For most certainly they made a terrible blunder.

As this publication can generally recall the business, a project was submitted by the Chamber of Commerce to gravel the present roadway. The Works Progress Administration engineer in Jackson, Mr. Gladney, quickly gave his approval to the program and made this one stipulation:

All gravel would be shipped to the nearest point of usage, in the instance, Meridian. From Meridian it would be transported to the Kemper county line by vehicles of the county of Lauderdale. All labor incident to finishing the road, itself, would be furnished by the Works Progress Administration.

This stipulation was agreed to with the understanding, at the time, that the board of supervisors had given its assurance to the Chamber of Commerce it would have the gravel moved between the two points. At the last minute, the board announced it would not go through with the work, according to a general recollection.

Be this as it may, this publication has but one reaction:

The road between Meridian and the heart of Kemper county would be an established fact today—if Gladney's stipulation had been accepted.

Today—we have no road. We have no project.

Our first suggestion is to determine the truth relative to that first project.

Our next thought is—the road is a mighty important one to the development of this community. A project ought to be submitted while there still is time.

Otherwise—we adopt a policy of stand-still-ism.

QUITE CORRECT

Quoting the esteemed John Temple Graves, famous analyst and commentator for the Birmingham Age-Herald:

"Great fleas have little fleas on their backs to bite 'em,
And little fleas have lesser fleas, and so ad infinitum."

Extremists in one direction provoke greater extremists in the other, and they in turn excite things more extreme in the original extremists, and so on until the peace of a land is destroyed and its hope of sane and orderly progress is laid low. It behooves those of us who are not extremists these days to give no aid or comfort to those who are. It behooves us, also not to be drawn to one extreme out of sheer disgust after an exhibit of the other. If anything is obvious now in the South it is that the changes and reforms which all regions require as time goes on might be accomplished here in our own way, by our own people, with our own history, institutions and temperaments in mind. If anything else is obvious it is that those who so rightly and necessarily point out this need of doing things in our own way must be careful lest they fall into the company of those who want nothing at all done, who stupidly or selfishly or in wanton hate invite disastrous change by refusing to accept any change at all.

There are things to be done in the South for the working man, for the farmer, for the negro. It is important that we be left to do them in our own way. It is equally important that we do them.

We, in Meridian, might well study these lines; they are true as anything under the shining sun today and when we can incorporate the suggestions into the common texture of our daily lives, ours will be a more effective, affirmative record of activity.

It is, indeed, a great pity we do not have more "capables" such as Mr. Graves, who so often lets us know our collective fault and error—in such a way as to arouse our innate patriotic sensibilities.

ADVERTISING

"The education of the public as to who you are, where you are and what you have to offer in way of skill, talent or commodity. The only man who should not advertise is the man who has nothing to offer the world in the way of commodity or service."

So said Elbert Hubbard and in the spirit of those words do we now again suggest Meridian lies within Lauderdale county, in the commonwealth of Mississippi, in the Deep South.

Meridian contains a splendid people, worthy of acceptance in the halls of many courts.

Meridian possesses a marvelous climate and many useful natural resources.

Meridian boasts ethical industrial organizations, agricultural institutions and commercial enterprises.

Meridian has an unusually fine public school system, adequate railroad, highway and airport facilities.

Meridian, indeed, is worthy of advertising to the world.

THE IDEAL IS NECESSARY

Mr. Anthony Eden, representative of Great Britain, in his first speech on American soil says the ideal is essential to civilization for the reason the individual may never achieve the higher ambition without his attention first being focussed upon the idealistic conception.

This publictation believes the eminent British representative is correct in his observations. If practical idealism existed even in a minor form in the textures of the German and Italian governments, the situation in the Western world would be far different today.

Hitler and Mussolini, alike, have failed to realize the importance of a basic conception of love either in a government or in a people. Both have adopted religions which disunite men rather than bind them together. In other words, idealable Hitler and Mussolini will continue to deliberately exclude them both.

For instance—Hitler and Mussolini never pity—they punish; they never pardon—they destroy. Such behavior is classified as negative and being negative, the only results must be harmful.

It is our belief Hitler and Mussolini simply represent a common sin of Germany and Italy but, as all sins, they may be used for stepping stones to higher, better things.

In brief, love of simple liberty is nothing less than the love for an ideal. The German and the Italian peoples forgot that particular love and having forgot it were forced into the acceptance of a baser phase of existence. Hitler and Mussolini, then, were born by virtue of the fact their peoples did forget, and did fail to remember the ideal. There is no other sensible answer to the business. And this much holds true:

We, in America, might pay more attention to the matter of preserving our essential liberties.

OIL RIGHT

Madame Rumor says several major oil [illegible] obtained leases to considerable properties [illegible] Meridian; that oil drillings even now are [illegible] major workings may begin at an opportune [illegible]

Whether oil is discovered here or [illegible] covered is not now the question. The [illegible] geological survey of this section's resources [illegible] swered this and other important questions.

We have have a thousand assets and [illegible] ered providing a sensible, proper effort [illegible]

For instance, a general survey in 1928 [illegible] present Chunky river program. A geological survey pointed out facts relative to the water [illegible] river, then stating it might be used for [illegible] and possibly for a power producing unit. [illegible] ridian Star, whose editor reprinted the [illegible] we have the program approved and under[illegible]

We, with other persons, believe oil may [illegible] we likewise are sure of the fact other [illegible] not so important in a material way, are to [illegible] looking.

Let's begin to look more.

GOOD-BYE! SHRIMP CO[illegible]

Scientists have recently discovered the [illegible] our popular restaurant item, the shrimp [illegible] Central Louisiana. Hitherto, in Meridian [illegible] have somehow gotten along in the winter [illegible] or canned shrimp. A fleet of fishing [illegible] been assembled along our Gulf Coast to [illegible] shellfish sanctuary.

We have raped the fields and ravished [illegible] gutted the mines and plundered the soil of [illegible] in some sections, even hope is gone. Now [illegible] the shrimp. Hunted in winter and summer [illegible] did the passenger pigeon, the buffalo, the [illegible] the wild turkey. True, we will make [illegible] for a while—and then what?

The Fisheries Bureau at Washington in [illegible] the states of Mississippi and Louisiana might [illegible] matter under serious consideration—NOW.

The most precious thing anyone—man or [illegible] or anything—can have is the goodwill of [illegible] thing as fragile as an orchid. And as be[illegible] cious as a gold nugget—and as hard to [illegible] ful as a great turbine, and as hard to build [illegible] as youth—and as hard to keep.

To exult even o'er an enemy oppressed, [illegible] tion on the afflicted, is the mark and the [illegible] a dastard soul.

Joy is spiritual prosperity. That motto [illegible] —"Smile!" How did that ever get into [illegible] offices? Does a smile help business? Why [illegible] the face shine, and he that hath a merry [illegible] tinual feast.

We have an obligation to other people [illegible] and to our country. But the man who [illegible] the purpose of his life below. Please bear [illegible] not created for time, but for eternity. [illegible] Tax-Gatherer. Yet how many refuse to pay [illegible]

Give Her
BEAUTIFUL SILK [illegible]
NOW [illegible]
FRE[illegible]

Archer
Chiffo[illegible]
$1[illegible]
3 Thread[illegible]
2 Thread[illegible]
HUMMING BIRD HOSE
2 Thread and 3 Thread
$1.00
YOUR DRESS SH[illegible]
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FOR HER . . .
COTY'S TOILET SETS
HOUBIGANT'S TOILET SETS
EVENING IN PARIS SETS
MAX FACTOR TOILET SETS
MELLO-GLO TOILET SETS
HARRIETT HUBBARD AYRES CADET
ARMAND'S TOILET SETS
DUSTING POWDER AND PER[illegible]
All Kinds and Sizes.
HOLLINGSWORTH, PANGBURN'S [illegible]
FRESH CANDIES—ANY [illegible]
FOR DAD, BROTHER AND SWEETH[illegible]
Shaving Sets - Pipes - Pipe Sets - Cig[illegible]
Humidors - Razor Sets - Wrist [illegible]
ALL TYPES FIREWORKS FOR TH[illegible]
MASSEY'S DRUG & SE[illegible]
Corner 4th St. and 22nd Ave. Pho[illegible]

Hemisphere Handclasp at Pan-American Party

Senora Benavides, wife of the President of Peru, welcomes Secretary of State Cordell Hull at a reception in Lima's Palace Torre Tagle. President Benavides, with medals. L. A. Steinhardt, left, U. S. Ambassador to Peru. This picture was flown to the U. S.

Shark Fishing Becomes New Industry; Vitamin A Processed For Poultry

Discovery of the high Vitamin A content of shark liver oil, particularly valuable to poultry, has resulted in the development of shark fishing as a major industry of California.

Shark fishing has its greatest activity in San Francisco Bay and nearby waters of the Pacific Ocean.

More than 35 fishing boats based here operate out of this harbor daily and fish with "long lines" for the gray predatory fish that raise havoc with the striped bass and other game fish in California salt waters.

Fishermen receive from $20 to $40 a ton for sharks, depending upon the species caught. The small dog shark is the least valuable while the larger deep sea variety whose fins are used for soup, brings the highest price.

State fish and game officials said more than 100 tons of sharks, worth approximately $3,000 to the fishermen, have been unloaded in San Francisco during a single day. The shark meat other than the liver is made into fertilizer.

Officials said the oil from shark livers is packed into five-gallon cans and shipped to refineries where it is converted into a by-product to provide Vitamin A for the California poultry industry.

Special permits for the special type fishing gear used to catch the sharks have been issued by the state fish and game commission. N. B. Scofield, chief of the bureau of marine fisheries, reported.

The permits require that fishing be done within a restricted zone; that hooks be baited with salt fish, and that the fishermen retain a boat and operator for the use of the marine warden in the supervision of the fishing.

Most species of shark, according to Scofield, are heavy fish eaters and it is good conservation to reduce the number and destroy the advantage this species has over other fish caught for food or sport.

DANGER IN 'DUCKING' DUCKS

LYONS, Kan.—W. R. Mullins slammed on his brakes and attempted to dodge a flock of ducks that swooped low over the highway. Another motorist, following him, rammed the car from behind.

Lubrication is no guess-work matter. It is a business which requires expert personnel and equipment.

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FREE COOK BOOK

• Come in and get your free copy of this special Christmas recipe book. Cookies, Fruit Cake, and Plum Pudding. Candies, party hints, and decorative ideas. Recipes tested by home economists in the Magic Chef Research Kitchen.

TESTED RECIPES FOR CHRISTMAS COOKIES AND OTHER HOLIDAY GOODIES

PEOPLES WATER AND GAS CO.

2119 6th Street

best finish since he started pouring millions into his team. The only question is how long can Manager Joe Cronin's veterans stand the gaff? Can Grove bring his ancient soupbone back to life? A couple more new pitchers like Bagby and their pitching staff might look like something.

INDIANS—Did their expected annual fold-up. Pitchers can't seem to pitch and hitters hit when the heat's on. Bob Feller started the season as hot as a bee's sting but flopped when Manager Oscar Vitt needed him. Their hitting, which had been touted as "well-distributed" certainly lived up to its name in fact, hits were too few and too far between. A little more infield pep and a pair of pitchers to help Feller, Johnny Allen and the veteran Mel Harder.

TIGERS—Picked as the team for the Yanks to beat. They had plenty of power but their pitchers blew up faster than Hank Greenberg could hit homers. Changed managerial horses in mid-stream and played .661 ball under new pilot, Del Baker, to finish fourth. Changes in almost entire team will have to be affected to produce a contender.

SENATORS—Al Simmons was not figured to hit but did. Zeke Bonura was supposed to sing and didn't that's why the club lacked balance. Ancient Harry Kelley will be the nucleus of the pitching staff, says Manager Bucky Harris and that tells the sad story of Washington's plight—pitching.

WHITE SOX — Jimmy Dykes' club never recovered from the injuries that struck hard and fast. Monte Stratton came around and won his share of games but Luke Appling failed to recover soon enough. The deal that brought Gee Walker to the Sox and which was hailed as the winter's strategic masterpiece flopped when Walker failed to hit. Pitchers and infielders wanted here.

ATHLETICS — They're still "building for the future" at Shibe Park and how long it will take the venerable Connie Mack to mold a pennant winner, nobody knows or can guess.

BROWNS—Last year Manager Gabby Street confidentially predicted his team was not a last-place club but the Browns landed in the cellar and Street has gone. A good-hitting team but short on pitchers. Buck Newsom, their best hurler, is being traded off as fast and as often as rumors can travel.

PUBLICATION NOTICE

Ben F. Wright vs. Mrs. Lucile Hall Wright.

No. 653-A5843

To Mrs. Lucile Hall Wright, post office address 1916, Semmes St. Conway, Arkansas.

You are commanded to appear before the Chancery Court of Lauderdale County, Mississippi, January 16, 1939 to defend the suit of Ben F. Wright, wherein you are defendant.

This December 15, 1938.

Howard Cameron, Clerk
Gipson and Shields, Solicitors.
12-15-22-29—38.

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PARAMOUNT NEWS

—WED. AND THURS.—

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Robert Donat - Rosalind Russell

—FRIDAY—

"ANNABEL TAKES A TOUR"

with

JACK OAKIE - LUCILLE BALL

STEEL UPTURN GOES STEADILY AHEAD IN OHIO

Men are making steel again in northern Ohio's "Little Ruhr" and the red smoke from a thousand mill stacks is forming a silver lining in what many believe is a national recovery picture.

The steel production rate in this city "where coal and ore meet" has reached 72 per cent of capacity, the highest in more than a year, and the rate at Youngstown, industrial capital of the bustling Mahoning valley, has pushed up steadily to the 61 per cent mark, and is expected to go higher.

Production increases in turn have resulted in greater employment. The National Labor Relations Board ruling ordering rehiring of 5,000 Republic Steel corporation workers who were in the C. I. O. Steel Workers' Organizing committee strike against "little steel" in 1937 alone has boosted employment in both Ohio steel valleys—the Cuyahoga here and the Mahoning at Youngstown.

Gain Reaches 13 Points

The gain here and in nearby Lorain, the largest city between Cleveland and Toledo, has been 13 points recently.

At downstate Canton, Republic Steel's operations in the coke division have been stepped up from 12 to 70 ovens and a blast furnace, rebuilt and enlarged a year ago has been relighted.

In Cleveland, Republic has begun pouring steel from its 11th active furnace of 14 open-hearth furnaces in its Corrigan-McKinney division.

The Otis Steel company here has lighted two additional open hearths at its Riverside plant and a small one at the Lakeside plant on the Lake Erie front.

The company has in operation eight furnaces at its river plant now.

Republic has three of its four blast furnaces in the Corrigan-McKinney division busy now. Its pig-iron producer is dismantled for installation of a new hearth.

New Coke Plant Opened

Recently, Republic started operation of a new coke plant in Youngstown.

The National Tube company at Lorain now has operating three blast furnaces. Ten open-hearth furnaces are operating there.

Otis has one in operation in Cleveland.

Demand for steel used in automobile production in Detroit has done much to stimulate the Ohio steel upturn.

Automobile parts industries in northern Ohio are increasing both production and employment almost daily.

Local scrap-iron prices reportedly have firmed recently. This action generally has been interpreted as reflecting a rise in steel operations.

E. J. Kulas, president of Otis Steel, said:

"The recent rise in automobile production has brought in substantial additional business and our company now is operating on a more satisfactory basis than at any time this year."

Gulf No-Nox Ethyl and that Good Gulf Gas

At the sign of the orange disc

Richardson-McLean
8th St.—25th Ave.

Vincent's Service Station
5th St.—46th Ave.

Tatum's Service Stations
6th St.—19th Ave.
8th St.—36th Ave.

Fleming's Service Station
B St.—26th Ave.

2300 Service Station
9th St.—23rd Ave.

Duke's Gulf Station
4th Ave.—Highways 11-80

T. J. McLemore
5th St.—29th Ave.

Tom Peter's
20th St.—24th Ave.

J. S. PRIMM,
Distributor

HOLY LAND WAR HAS ITS HEROES

From time to time the award of military decorations reveals in London some of the heroism which is marking the little war still waged in Palestine.

Chief among the heroes in the latest official list is Adjutant David Michael Lindsay Gordon-Watson of the Irish Guards, who ran 400 yards under a hail of Arab bullets to pile unexploded bombs around a plane which had been shot down. Then he poured petrol over the machine and laid a short trail which he lighted.

In a flash the plane was ablaze, and, silhouetted against the flames, the lieutenant was a perfect target for Arab marksmen. Bullets struck the rocks, but he regained his company unwounded.

This won him the military cross. The same decoration went to Lieut. Vivian Wakefield Street, of the Devonshire regiment, and to Lieut. Robert King Clark, of the Manchester regiment, for similar acts of gallantry.

Lieut. Street was in an armored car which was preceded by a truck containing seven soldiers. The truck was blown up by a rebel land mine, and the ambush 50 rebels opened heavy fire. All seven soldiers were killed or wounded.

When the Vickers machine gun in the car jammed, Street jumped from the cover of the car, and, after wirelessing for reinforcements, seized a Lewis machine gun from the truck and engaged the rebels. He was assisted only by three men, one of whom was wounded, but he carried the fight to close quarters. He succeeded in holding the Arabs off for 30 minutes until R. A. F. planes arrived.

COLORED YOLKS POPULAR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Business is brisk for a St. Louis feed store that produces eggs with the yolks "made to order" in any color. Right now red and green, for Christmas, are the popular combinations. The color is produced by regulating the hen's diet.

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SANTA USES NIOLON'S COUPONS TO PURCHASE HIS CHRISTMAS GIFTS

You'll Find Them a Big Saving To You!

Every package of our fine coffees and teas CONTAINS A COUPON. The coupons entitle you to Useful, Attractive and Valuable Premiums when presented at our store at 8th Street and 22nd Avenue. Here is a new list of late arrivals.

NOTE: We do not send premiums by parcel post or express on account of the higher cost of packing and transportation charges.

GIFT SUGGESTIONS

	Coupons
Children's Ware:	
Plates, 3 Compartment, Decorated	15
Plates, Plain, Decorated	10
Cereal Bowls, Decorated	10
Mugs, Decorated	10
Sleeping Dolls:	
Non-breakable, 15 inches high	52
Non-breakable, 20 inches high	94
Waste Baskets:	
Large, Assorted Colors	25
Salad Bowls:	
Decorated, 6 inch	4
Decorated, 7½ inch	6
Decorated, 8 inch	7
Decorated, 6½ inch, Handled	4
Decorated, 8½ inch	10
Decorated, 12 inch	12
Orange Juice Sets:	
Pitcher and 6 Glasses	82
Tomato Juice Sets:	
Pitcher and 6 Glasses	82
Tea Set:	
23-Piece, Decorated	231
Bedside Set:	
Includes Tray, Toast Rack, Tea or Coffee Pot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher and Cup	61

	Coupons
Pink Glassware:	
Nut Bowl, 5½ inch	3
Marmalade Dish, 5½ inch	3
Handled Olive Dish, 6 inch	3
Handled Jelly Dish, 5 inch	3
Handled Mint Tray, 7½ inch	4
Footed Bon Bon, 6½ inch	4
Flared Bowl, 11½ inch	11
Crimped Bowl, 11½ inch	11
Salad Bowl, 9½ inch	5
Sandwich Plate, 13 inch	12
Relish Plate, 13 inch	14
Hanging Baskets:	
Glass, Crystal, With Chain	16
Cake Covers:	
Without Carrier, Blue, Red Yellow, Decorated	55
With Carrier, Blue, Red Yellow, Decorated	65
Roasters:	
Round (Will hold 6-lb fowl—8-lb. meat)	33
Oblong (Will hold 6-lb. fowl—8-lb. meat)	49
Oblong (Will hold 8-lb. fowl—10-lb. meat)	59
Oblong (Will hold 12 to 15-lb. fowl—15-lb. meat)	69
Oblong, With Vapor Tray (Will hold 8-lb. fowl—10-lb. meat)	118
Oblong, With Vapor Tray (Will hold 12 to 15-lb. fowl—15-lb meat)	145

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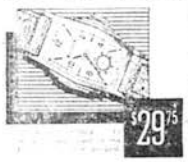
ESTABLISHED 1885

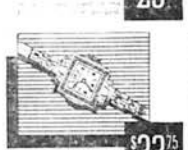
Demand 'Americanization' Of Airlines In Britain To Cut Down Winter Flying Mishaps

Demands for a thoroughgoing "Americanization" of civil British commercial airlines mounted today as the advent of winter with its fog and ice threatened increased delays and cancellations.

It was revealed that neither British planes nor airports are equipped to deal with the hazards of bad weather.

Despite the fact that London is [illegible] the world for [illegible]





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EAT
BROOKSHIRE'S ICE CREAM
It's Better!

culed as "perambulators for school teacher trippers," but they encounter difficulties with fog and rain that Air France, the French-operated London to Paris route, and the Newly-formed British Airways have been able to surmount.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, whose own government subsidizes Imperial Airways, passed up this line in favor of British Airways when he flew to Berchtesgaden and later to Godesberg for his meetings with Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler. The plane he used was an American-built one presumably better equipped to meet any weather encountered en route than Imperial Airways' own British machines.

VIEWS AT ODDS ON EAST COAST FLEET STATUS

Creation of the new Atlantic squadron, giving the United States its first unified naval force in the Atlantic since shortly after the World War, has resulted in widespread speculation among observers here as to the permanency of the fleet.

Navy officials contend the new force was formed purely for tactical and administrative purposes and assert it probably will be abolished at the conclusion of the 1938 naval maneuvers scheduled to be held on the Atlantic side beginning late in January and ending about the middle of March.

Many observers, however, believe the maneuvers simply have given the navy with a convenient excuse for creating the force without causing too much furore.

It is not known of course exactly when the navy high command decided to place a squadron in the Atlantic but it was regarded as particularly significant by some observers that the announcement was made when the European situation was highly unsettled.

The squadron as originally announced consisted of seven destroyers and seven cruisers. Later three cruisers which were ordered from the west to the east coast during the height of the European crisis presumably to be available to evacuate American nationals were added to the squadron although no official announcement of the move was made.

Shortly afterward, it was learned the entire training detachment, consisting of about 26 warships and including four battleships, would be consolidated with the new unit to make a force on the east coast of around 40 vessels. This includes several submarines which have been added from time to time. Other additions are contemplated, it is reported.

Naval officials insist the squadron is no scheme afloat. They point out that of the four battleships, two are over age and one is demilitarized.

Nevertheless, some observers contend that even if the present squadron is not a particularly strong unit in itself, it could serve as a basis and contemplated permanent force in the Atlantic.

A staff organization for the expanded squadron has been created. Chief of Staff is Capt. Allan S. Farquhar, who was assistant to the chief of naval intelligence.

When announcement of the formation of the original 14-vessel squadron was made, some quarters immediately criticized the move contending it was in violation of one of the fixed rules of naval strategy that at least the fleet must not be divided. Navy men counterfeit with the assertion that the new force has not weakened the fleet and that both the battle force and scouting force were intact. The new squadron, they pointed out, was composed principally of new construction.

Like Other Squadrons

Although much larger, the Atlantic squadron is not dissimilar to United States forces in other waters.

In the Far East is the Asiatic Fleet, consisting chiefly of gunboats, destroyers and submarines.

In the Caribbean the United States has the special service squadron, consisting of a destroyer and two gunboats. Although this unit has certain special duties, its principal purpose is to show the Stars and Stripes in Latin America.

Another small force, designated as "Europe," is stationed in the Mediterranean where it was sent shortly after th outbreak of the Spanish war to evacuate American nationals.

In addition, the navy has forces at Guantanamo, Cuba, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the Philippines and other outlying areas.

Permanent Pulp Plants Replace Sawmills as Virgin Forests Fall

Mississippi's last generation of timbermen measured their wealth in board foot volume. A new generation may use cords of pulpwood as the index.

A dozen years ago Mississippi's lumber industry was almost exclusively a saw and planing mill business. Today, the largest woodusing factory in the state, and the state's largest single industrial plant, is a pulp mill.

Hardly more than a year ago one of the state's largest sawmills at Laurel, a plant which had been in operation since 1907, heard saw teeth sing through yellow pine for the last time. But the men who lost work as the mill "cut out" have found new jobs in plants which do things no saw besides fell them and rip their trunks into boards. Foremost of these is an industry more amazing than any Laurel has seen before—Masonite, named for its inventor, W. H. Mason, a Laurel citizen.

Wood trucks and railroad flat cars from a hundred miles around carry tons of cordwood to the giant stacks lining the fields about Masonite plant. The annual pulpwood requirement of this single mill, if stacked cordwise fashion four feet thick and eight feet high, would reach close to 175 miles, or almost the distance from Laurel to Greenville as the crow flies.

The single plant, employing a thousand men, chips out a million square feet of its wallboard product—enough to cover 23 acres—every 24 hours.

Along the Pascagoula and Escatawpa Rivers in Moss Point in the 1890's a dozen large sawmills cut so much timber that the sawdust and waste returned to the river made an excessive mass of fuel in the lower reaches, cutting the wide mouth of the stream into a myriad of channels separated by the newly built spoil.

Today the sawmills are gone, but near the banks of the Escatawpa a combined pulp and paper mill turns out 250 tons of pulp and 150 tons of finished Kraft paper a day.

It's a fact that Jackson County stood with the first Southern pine ever to be made into paper. It's a fact that E. H. Mayo, superintendent of the Moss Point mill from 1913 until 1925, was the South's first successful paper maker. It's a fact that the Moss Point mill was the first to operate in the South and in August of 1934 became the first paper mill in the South to make bleached Kraft paper from pine.

In March, 1911, 500 cards of Jackson County pine were barged from the Pascagoula River to Gulfport where Pascagoula lined on a freighter bound for Sweden. Converted into pulp in Sweden, the pine was reshipped to the United States and made into the so-called Kraft paper. The test was so successful that the Southern Paper Company, backed partially by English capital was organized to build a mill at Moss Point. It was this mill in which E. H. Mayo brought the chemical skill which made his name famous for its pioneering achievements wherever paper is manufactured. In January, 1925, the Southern Kraft special edition of the Moss Point Advertiser became the first newspaper to be printed on bleached Kraft. The paper used in the edition was manufactured in the Moss Point mill.

In 1931, at Greenville, Mississippi the United States Gypsum Company built a pulp mill to convert cottonwood and willow into wallboard and insulating material. Previously considered worthless except for firewood, the fast-growing cottonwood and willow along the banks and river bars between the Mississippi's levees is cut and floated with the current to the mill, where it becomes first pulp, then finished insulating wallboard. In seven years of operation the plant has become one of the largest industries in this delta city built on river trade and cotton. Inspired by the 1,000-acre Delta Branch Agricultural Experiment Station in conducting reforestation tests on lands too difficult to put into cotton cultivation, the plant itself is doing considerable reforestation to assure a constant supply of pulpwood for its digesters.

Thus is Mississippi's lumber industry changing. The twentieth century magic of the chemist has worked a revolution in the use of her forest stands. Wood is now envisioned as a basic chemical material rather than as a source only of lumber and firewood. Scientists of the nation's most modern mills Mississippi cordwood goes round and round to come out in forms scarcely recognizable as wood.

The chemistry of wood transformation can be stated in simple terms. Wood is a combination of cellulose and other compounds, chiefly lignin and the resins. Cellulose is the base of all papers, whether made from wood, rags or plant fibers. The task of making paper, therefore, is the breaking down of wood raw material into cellulose pulp, and the treatment of the pulp for the paper desired.

The process of manufacturing Masonite out of the natural wood can be stated just as simply; but the chemical and engineering problem was not worked out until 1926, when W. H. Mason perfected his technique for converting sawmill or chemical-mill refuse into the board whose name is known for its pioneering achievements wherever paper is manufactured. In January, 1925, the Southern Kraft special edition of the Moss Point Advertiser became the first newspaper to be printed on bleached Kraft. The paper used in the edition was manufactured in the Moss Point mill.

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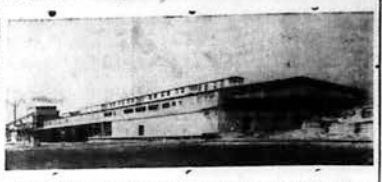

Main building of the U. S. Gypsum plant at Greenville, where cottonwood and willow are converted into wall board, insulating materials, and other products.

passes through powerful rolls which press it into sheets of paper.

Since 1925 it is estimated that $100,000,000 has been invested in Southern pulp and paper mills. All of these mills are using the kraft process first used successfully in the South by E. H. Mayo, longtime superintendent of the Moss Point mill. In the last fifteen years the production of kraft pulp and paper has more than doubled in the United States; and this increase has been principally in the South.

The most important development in paper manufacture since Mayo's experiments with the kraft process is now giving added impetus to the present Southern paper mill expansion. In November, 1933, nine leading Georgia daily newspapers issued their regular editions on newsprint paper made from native slash pine. Though the paper was manufactured in a Canadian mill, the man responsible for the success of the experiment was a Savannahan, the late Doctor Charles Herty, who has joined Mayo in the hall of fame of the Southern paper industry. It was Doctor Herty's ceaseless labors with the problem of making bleached pulp from Southern woods that made industrial headlines through the 1930's until his death in 1938.

At Edgewater Park, Mississippi on June 1, 1938, the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association announced the awarding of contracts for a $7,000,000 four-mill newsprint mill, the first of what is expected to be many Southern newsprint mills using native raw material. The announcement, coming shortly before his death, was the well-deserved practical triumph of Doctor Herty's long years of labor.

In its three pulp mills at Moss Point, Laurel, and Greenville, Mississippi uses the major types of pulpwood available in the South. The Southern Kraft plant at Moss Point takes only pine, most of it slash. Masonite at Laurel uses mostly pine, including loblolly as well as slash and longleaf, but can take a certain amount of hardwood as raw material. The U. S. Gypsum Company's plant at Greenville takes hardwood entirely. With but one exception, no other Southern state has this wide a variety in pulp mills classified by type of wood used. No other Southern state has Mississippi's variety in pulp mill products manufactured.

Perhaps to be as epochal as his work with slash pine was one of Doctor Herty's last experiments. At the SNPA convention on the Mississippi Coast in 1938 he exhibited samples of "excellent newsprint" made in his Savannah laboratory from cottonwood furnished to him by the Greenville, Mississippi, Chamber of Commerce.

This is the eleventh of a series of semi-monthly presentations of the Mississippi Advertising Commission. The twelfth will feature Flood Control.

RIGHT—Part of Laurel's giant Masonite plant, the state's largest industrial payroll. One day's production from this plant is one million square feet, enough board to cover nearly 23 acres.

LEFT — Section of the Kraft paper mill at Moss Point which makes papers from linen napkins to manila index cards out of Mississippi pine. In tanks such as these the solvents are reclaimed for further use.

Winged Cavalcade Is Due In Meridian January 2

More than two score airplanes, piloted by members of the Southeastern division of the 1939 light-plane cavalcade to Miami, Fla., will make landings at Key Field on the morning of January 2.

Airport officials disclosed information to the effect the airplane group will leave Dallas, Tex., Monroe, La., and Jackson on the same day. Following an over-night lay-over in Jackson, the ships will take off for Meridian at an early hour on the morning of January 2 landing here about 10 p. m.

A two-hour stop will be made in this city, it is announced. Proceeding to Montgomery, Ala., the group will be joined there by the Memphis, Tenn., wing of the central division for further progress to the Florida metropolis.

STUDY SHOWS THAT SMITH AND JONES ARE BRITAIN'S MOST POPULAR SURNAMES

Analysis of the surnames of Britain, based on returns issued by the Register General for Birth, Marriages, and Deaths, today revealed that the Smiths are the "Backbone" of the British nation.

The analysis established the importance of the tribe and revealed the Smiths as easy winners. One in every 73 of the population is a Smith.

It further revealed that the most numerous after the Smiths are not, as was believed, the Browns, the Joneses, and the Robinsons but the Joneses, the Williamses, the Taylors, and the Davieses.

Jones Is Runnerup

The Jones form one in every 76 of the population, the Williamses one in 115, the Taylors one in 148, and the Davises one in 162. The Browns come next with one in every 174, and the Robinsons only eleventh with one in 276.

The exact order of numerical importance of the first 25, surnames in England and Wales is revealed as follows:

Smith, Jones, Williams, Taylor, Davies, Brown Thomas, Evans Roberts, Johnson, Robinson, Wilson, Wright, Wood, Hall, Walker, Hughes, Green, Lewis, Edwards, Thomson, White, Jackson, Turner, and Hill.

To make the Smith claim even more devastating, some authorities are claiming the inclusion of the Whites, pointing out their name is derived from "hwita," meaning a sharpener, or sword-smith which would make them of the Smith clan.

Further Additions

If the Smith include among them the Smithsons, the Smyths, the Smythes, and others who misspell the distinguished patronymic, they can probably muster in Britain alone an army of at least a million very strong.

In fact, the official commentator points out that the names of John Smith nad John Jones are today used by most everyone who wants to describe "no one in particular."

WHEN YOU SMELL RUBBER CHECK YOUR TOBACCO

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky.—Kentucky tobacco growers have received orders not to bind their leaf with rubber bands when they take it to the auction floor.

Manufacturers who buy the tobacco say the rubber bands sometimes were ground up with the leaf.

MOSBY'S
Milk Means Good Milk
Try It Today!

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Our Careful Laundry Services
WILL SURELY PLEASE
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WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
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W. G. HENDERSON, MGR.
20% discount for cash and carry. Please bring your dry cleaning with your laundry.
Cash and Carry - Delivery Daily

SILENT SERVICE
WEBB
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MERIDIAN

The Gift "for Keeps"

For years and years this beautiful G E will prove the statement that it is the gift "for keeps."

Smashing a 12 year record of ever increasing convenience, cold capacity, and economy, it is a gift for which the whole family may be thankful, keeping not only its beauty and fine performance but holding health and happiness as it keeps foods fresh and safe.

THE
SIMPLE, SILENT, SEALED-IN-STEEL
GE THRIFT UNIT

with oil cooling now gives quieter operation, faster freezing, less operating cost and longer life.

See a GE today and let us tell you about the easy way in which you can give
THE GIFT FOR KEEPS

Give Electrical
Gifts
for year round
Gladness

MISSISSIPPI POWER COMPANY
MA-6339

dwiches Score a Hit at Bridge Party When Cut into Tricky Designs by Clever Hostess

Steal Women's Stuff d Make No Apologies

By MARIAN MAYS MARTIN

tealing our stuff, but what of it? Tit for tat is ough exchange. For years, women have been s on men's territory—ever since the World War

hich leads up to the interesting newspaper report

ool boys are taking ing and that more en are learning to proud of it. There's under the sun, and most certainly, neither of these masculine accomplishments is new. Some of the best hairdressers of all time have been men. Chet is a masculine not feminine word and the world's greatest chefs are emphatically not apologetic about their Any frequenter of knows that there is an who trims and ir after it is shame- of these men are broad a woman is the not the rule. In Bearded giants hair-dressers are.

lth Housework

more and more acthe idea that jobs are ay be held by either n. we will be more any job open that living wage. More men who are coming skillets and curling

household the husgenerous hand with . Not only does he e dishes, but he oum polishes floors, s and takes on any ms a bit beyond the woman. Sometimes his because the wo- to have a will with than his—or has a man's!

e no admirer of brings his after- r coffee in bed or own and her work. is physically able to nless men bring their spoiled darlings, and carry for the rvine the ladies they ladies, being obliging us to please, allow

comforting to a wo- that her husband ilfish to wait on her extent of assuming d duties, but knows ife of a man who how would rather casion and make her en when it's pretty ter than for abed the fact that her y beyond his depth

n From Work

e-feminized women mely done only by re is no danger of less masculine be- ents happen to be usually associated

n reading the suc- a woman who has experience in spe- nagement, and who a two-year-old if mean She attrib- to good health, that "a woman has y if she is going to her work and put

meals is important, of sleep a necessity. Following a routine , she claims not to being tired at the

s in an occasional , but never two in has a work-out at least four noons goes in for dancing of exercise three or ch week during the Sounds easy if one off for it. Presum- if one is astute ulate a routine and

e can say about the ess on woman, one that it has made a of her in the sense nished the weaklings the tradition of the fittest.

TING METAL

inting metal furni- rust stains and the a stiff metal brush and paint remover. e furniture with a t a cup of sal soda of hot water. Wipe apply the enamel sually needed).

E STARCH

overs a little when m. That will make e glossy and give y. They will keep ever use bluing on ered slip covers.

Child Responds To a Parent's Courtesy

By JANE HERBERT GOWARD

MOST parents know that children are suggestible, but few take advantage of the power of suggestion in getting the cooperation they want. The excuse commonly given is that they have not the patience. But more often the real reason is that while deeply devoted as parents they lack fellow-feeling for their child.

MRS. GOWARD

Most people regard little David as an unusual child because he is agreeable. But David is just an average boy who just has the good fortune to have a mother who makes a practice of appealing to his better nature in her dealings with him. If he is busy, she may ask "Do you want your milk now?" He may answer, "Not just this minute." Then she may ask, "When will you want it?" "As soon as I finish this," in about five minutes." Without fussing or argument mother would put the glass down where he could get it when he was through.

David is a product of his environment. Always treated with courtesy and consideration, he responds in kind. He yields willingly to authority because it is so easy to obey the way mother puts things up to him. Once I heard her say, "You've a pair of very dirty hands." It was a plain statement of fact and no criticism was intended. "Why don't you go and wash them?"

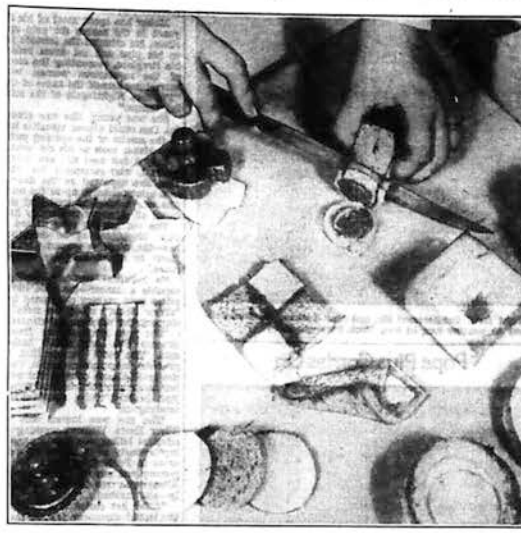
David looked at his blackened hands and saw them for the first time. "Guess I will." he replied and attended to the matter directly. But if mother had exclaimed disgust at the sight of his hands and ordered him to clean up at once, she would have antagonized him, possibly, to oppose her suggestion.

As it was, the lad was able to see what mother had in mind and because she was so courteous the suggestion seemed reasonable to him and he wanted to obey. "Come and see the dirt," he called enthusiastically from the bathroom. Having washed his hands, he was proud of the accomplishment. A wise parent uses affirmative suggestions and says "yes" whenever she can; "no" only when she must.

Shoulders Up

Copyright, 1932, by Fairchild.

This "upped" shoulder afternoon dress is done in black velvet rolls on black Hacienda crepe in the draped surplice and flare skirt frock. Faceted turquoise and dull gold combine in the chain trim



If you're tired of serving the same kind of sandwiches when entertaining at a little party, here are some novel sandwich ideas. Here's how to make them: PINWHEEL SANDWICHES—Trim crusts from loaf, cut lengthwise. Spread slices with any desired spread of a creamy consistency. Roll firmly the narrow way. Small stuffed olives, nut meats or hard-cooked eggs make an attractive center for the roll if desired. CROUSTADES—Cut bread in 2-inch-thick slices. Hollow out each slice and trim edges to form box. Brush with melted butter and bake until a delicate brown. CHECKERBOARD SANDWICHES—Remove crusts from a loaf of whole wheat bread. Cut 5 lengthwise strips of white and 4 strips of whole wheat bread 1 inch square. Butter all but the outside edges with softened butter. Put together checkerboard fashion with cream cheese. RIBBON SANDWICHES—Remove crusts from 4 slices bread, 2 white and 2 whole wheat if you like. Put them together with different fillings, wrap in waxed paper and chill. Cut down through the 4 layers in thin slices.

Tasty Sandwiches Brighten Meals

By JUDITH WILSON

THERE IS rarely an occasion—outside of a formal dinner—where sandwiches are not appropriate. On a moment's notice they'll save the day for you deliciously and economically. Serve big, hearty ones for your buffet suppers after the football game, nutting party or Halloween frolic. Serve fancy ones, perhaps daintier, for a Sunday night supper. Serve an assortment of dainty ones with crisp cookies or little frosted cakes and salted nuts for formal teas or bridge snacks.

With a little patience and today's illustration to guide you you can make professional looking table sandwiches for your tea parties or those occasions when some course on your regular menu needs brightening. A small fancy sandwich with a piquant filling can save a drab salad or add appeal to a perfect one. Serve a tiny rolled celery or watercress sandwich on the plate beside a glass of chilled tomato juice or fruit juice cocktail. Day-old bakery bread will be best for fancy sandwiches, as it will hold its shape better than fresh or home-made kinds.

Here are sandwiches, plain and fancy for all occasions:

BAKED BEAN SANDWICHES

16 thin slices, sliced thin and buttered
1½ cups baked beans
½ cup sweet pickle relish
8 slices tomato, sliced thin
4 slices bacon

Mix the beans and relish and spread on half the bread slices. Place a tomato slice on each of the remaining rounds of bread and top each one with ½ slice of bacon. Place all the rounds under the broiler and cook until the beans are heated and the bacon crisp and evenly browned. Put the sandwiches together and serve at once.

SALAD SANDWICH LOAF

1 sandwich loaf
Mayonnaise, salt
2 sliced tomatoes
1/2 cup cheese-relish spread
½ cup finely shredded lettuce
2 packages cream cheese
¼ cup light cream
Parsley, watercress, radish roses

Remove the crusts from day-old sandwich bread. Cut in 4 lengthwise strips. Place the bottom slice on a platter and spread with mayonnaise, then cover with the thinly sliced tomatoes. Sprinkle with salt. Spread another slice of bread with mayonnaise and turn dressing side down over the tomatoes. Spread the top of this with a generous layer of cheese-relish spread and cover with the third slice of bread. Spread this slice with mayonnaise and cover with finely shredded crisp lettuce and sprinkle with salt. Spread fourth slice of bread with mayonnaise and place dressing side down on the lettuce. Blend the cream cheese with cream enough to soften and spread over the outside of the sandwich as though you were frosting a cake. Decorate with parsley or watercress and roses made from tiny tender radishes. Chill for 1 hour or more before serving. Cut in slices ½ inch thick. 12 servings.

NUTBREAD TEA CRISPS

12 slices nutbread
½ cup butter
½ cup brown sugar

Cream the butter until soft and blend well with the sugar. Spread the mixture over the nutbread slices and brown about 5 minutes in a hot oven until the toppings become like syrup. Cool a few minutes before serving. If you wish, the crisps may be cut in finger-like strips. Delicious with tea or any hot beverage.

ROQUEFORT CELERY SANDWICHES

8 very thin slices bread
Softened butter
8 crisp white celery stalks
Roquefort cheese, cream, paprika

Spread the bread with butter and remove the crusts. Cut the celery in sticks to fit the bread. Mash Roquefort cheese with cream to season and add a dash paprika. Use this to stuff the celery stalks. Place a stalk on each slice of bread and roll. Wrap in a damp cloth and chill for several hours. 8 sandwiches.

BUFFET SUPPER
French Onion Soup or Chilled Tomato Juice
Baked Bean and Brown Bread Sandwiches
Hot Mushroom Sandwiches
Apple Cole Slaw
Pumpkin Pie Coffee

SUNDAY NIGHT SUPPER
Oyster Bisque
Salad and Sandwich Loaf
Assorted Relishes
Nutbread Tea Crisps
Angel Cake Ring with Maple Mousse

Modes and Manners

QUESTION: "Is it proper to address an elderly lady as 'Dear Madam' in a letter?—Mrs C. W."

ANSWER: This would be the correct form of address in a business letter. But in a social note a lady, whether young or old, should be addressed by name, as "Dear Miss Jones."

* * *

QUESTION: "Is it correct for a bride to walk alone in the bridal procession or must she come down the aisle with her father?—A. B."

ANSWER: She may walk alone or enter on the arm of her father. The latter, however, is more customary.

* * *

QUESTION: "We are to be married by a Justice of the Peace. How should the bride dress? How should the bridegroom dress?—O. T."

ANSWER: The bride may wear an afternoon dress or traveling suit. The bridegroom may wear a dark business suit or be dressed for traveling.

* * *

QUESTION: "When should business women make social calls?

—P. L."

ANSWER: On Sunday afternoons and on convenient evenings during the week.

Long Silhouettes Are Sponsored In Paris

By ELEANOR GUNN

NEW YORK—The small waistline is the point on which fashion turns this season. Nevertheless there is a strong opposition party that favors a pretty figure, although definitely not an hour-glass one.

Don't refer to it any longer as swagger, but as a smock silhouette. It swings from the shoulder either with or without a yoke for support. It's the type of thing the woman who just can't get her wardrobe down rushes into whenever possible.

But more important still is the silhouette which accents a long torso line and gives foundation for the rumors flying about that waistlines are dropping lower and lower, though very gradually.

Long Torsos Seen

In fact, in the glamour places around New York there is observed a smart endorsement of the long torso silhouette. It appears in the slim dinner dress and in the full skirted evening style as well but in each case the molding of the bodice extends well down over the hips. Entirely in another mood from the dirndl-influenced fashions which have the high fullness, this long-bodied style is a favorite with those whose figures are above reproach, and who are corseted in the manner good figures should be.

Several of the important Paris houses showed partiality to this hip-molding silhouette in their openings; in the August events Schiaparelli seemed the chief exponent of the long waistline softening the light line with folds while Alix carried the molded section well below any thought of the waistline.

Beauty Tips

QUESTION: "I was fortunate enough to escape acne when I was younger, but recently following a long illness I have developed a serious case. This has lasted several months and seems to be getting worse. Can you suggest an effective treatment?

—Mrs C Arnold."

Here is the treatment suggested by one authority: At night, cleanse the face by washing with a bland soap, a rough wash cloth and tepid water. Rinse with tepid water, laying the steaming cloth over the face. Apply cream around the eyes, but keep it away from eruptions. Apply a healing, scanty lotion over the face and neck and leave it on overnight. Try to get at least eight hours sleep; maybe a bit more until you have built up your resistance again.

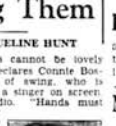
In the morning, wash again with tepid water and soap, and pat the face with skin tonic or a mild astringent. Use the acne lotion again as a make-up base and allow it to dry. Apply a little powder and lipstick but use as few cosmetics as possible until the condition has cleared up.

Once a week wash the face with hot water and soap suds, and apply an acne cream in a thick coating and leave on the skin from 15 minutes to half an hour.

Hands Made Graceful by Using Them

By JACQUELINE HUNT

"LAZY hands cannot be lovely hands," declares Connie Boswell, mistress of swing, who is well known as a singer on screen, stage and radio. "Hands must have character to be really lovely, and disuse is certainly no character-builder."



MISS HUNT

Miss Boswell speaks with justification for her hands are as important a factor in her singing as her thrilling voice. But long before she began singing professionally, this attractive brown-eyed girl from New Orleans proved that her hands were as talented as they were expressive, for she is an expert on the banjo, 'cello, saxophone and piano.

"From my own experience," she says, "I have become convinced that training in any musical instrument not only provides a woman with a hobby which often becomes a social or even a professional asset, but makes her hands much more alive and more graceful.

Hands Are Relaxed

"Most women believe that beautiful hands can be acquired by pairing them as much work as possible with emphasis on lotions, creams and frequent manicures. I'll admit that taking care of your hands helps to keep them in good condition but that is only a small part of the story."

If you have never played a musical instrument and are not even musically inclined then there are many other ways in which to develop your hands and make them graceful, poised, sure and expressive.

Simple exercises will help. Here is a routine that every woman can take several times a day: Hold your hands in front of you, elbows bent and hands clenched. Then thrust both hands out, opening your fingers as wide as possible. Do this rhythmically counting "one-two, one-two"—ten times. This exercise is especially good for relaxing tenseness, so try it when your hands are tired from typing, sewing or paring vegetables.

Typing Helpful

Here is another good exercise Miss Boswell recommends. It is as simple as it is effective. Sitting in front of a table, rest one arm from the elbow to the wrist on the surface of the table. Arch the hand and curve your fingers as though you were going to play the piano. Now raise one finger at a time as high as it will go, keeping the other fingers resting on the table. Do this with one finger after another, starting with the thumb and repeating the whole routine about five times with each hand.

"If you spend most of your time at a typewriter," Miss Boswell adds, "don't worry too much about additional exercises to beautify your hands. Typewriting is a beneficial for your hands as any other exercise."

Average Life Expectancy Shown To Be Increasing

By CLAUD NORTH CHRISMAN, M.D.

HOW many years of life are left, is an important question to most of us. We know that death is certain, but we always think of it as being in the future, and we rather hope that it will come in the distant future. We hear that human life is becoming longer, and some one says, "It just seems longer." But it's a fact that we Americans are living to a greater age.

Statistics are always dry and uninteresting, but only through the study of them can we reach any conclusion on this subject. Our life-insurance companies compile great numbers of statistics which give us our knowledge of life expectancy.

DR. CHRISMAN

In 1901, the year for which the first official life table was published, the average length of life was 49.24 years. Compare this with the last census in 1930, which gave the average length of life for white males as 60.18 years, and that for white females as 64.72 years. This gives an increase of 11.57 years over a period of thirty-five years.

We're Living Longer

From 1901 to 1910, the increase of life expectancy among white males was two years; among white females slightly more; and the rate of white females over white males continues. From 1910 to 1920 there was a gain of 3.90 years for males and 5.10 for females; from 1920 to 1930, the increase was 3.98 and 5.21. Since 1936, the increase has been less marked.

How long you can expect to live increases from 60.81 years at birth to 63.13 at one year of age. A half century of life remains to those who reach 16. At the age of 34, one may have as many years ahead as he has behind him. When one is 46, one still has a quarter of a century ahead of him. At the age of 70, one may have 9½ years ahead.

The increase in life expectancy cannot go on indefinitely with our present health and living conditions. The rate of increase has decreased in the last six years—probably due to the depression and resulting lowering of our standards of living. Poor housing and poor food are factors that hold up all the advantages of modern medical science are made available to all, can we hope for further increase in life span. Medical knowledge will continue to advance, and we doctors and health authorities must keep up with the procession.

Health Marches On

Increase in length of life has not come in chance but by improved knowledge and control of disease by improvement in sanitation and by extension of public health education. It will continue to come as we follow the teaching of scientific medicine and improve our housing and living. Relief money and relief work help to keep up the health, but they allow standards of living to be below that required for our normal well-being.

Vital statistics showing the causes of death vary as to regions. The chief cause is heart trouble, which has a record more than double that of cancer. Then come pneumonia, kidney disease and accidents. Tuberculosis has dropped to eighth place. The high ranking of the prevalence of cancer in the general population is in the northeastern, north central and Pacific coast states. In the Rocky Mountains and southern states, it is far less common.

Contrary to general opinion, pneumonia is not as frequent a cause of death in the trying climate of the northeastern and north central states as it is in the Rocky mountain and southern states. In New Mexico, pneumonia exceeds heart disease as a cause of death. We are prone to think that, in the clean, clear air of the mountains, there would not be so much pneumonia.

Deaths due to accidental violence are not as great in proportion in the populous districts of the east as they are in the Rocky mountain region. The chief cause is automobile accidents, not so much among the natives as among visitors.

Mayor in Kansas Crochets, But He's No Sissy

By TALBOT LAKE

DARNED if I'm not going to try it. Somebody sent me a crochet hook and a ball of thread and I'm going to hook me up a camisole for that hot water bottle we have round the house. Better send along a book of instructions because I've never wasted a hook in my life.

What brings this on? Well, if Mayor Ralph C. Mitchell of Independence, Kas., can win prizes at county fairs with his bedspreads, tidies and other things, why not Talbot?

Mayor Mitchell a sissy? What on talkin' about? When he's not working as mayor in Independence, Kas., he tames lions and then gives them to the zoo, or to friends, and the zoo is just stuffed to the gunwales with them. And when Christmas comes around he gives away presents of crochet work or lions. You never know which you'll get. I think I'll have a lion. No I mean a table runner.

Mayor Mitchell is 48, smokes a brown pipe, wears rimless glasses, is clean-shaven, brown-haired and has a good male Moselle Western look about him. He took up the hobby of crocheting 25 years ago when he worked on the railroad. He saw a sectionhand crocheting during his lunch hour. That was a good way of relaxing, he decided, so he tried it out.

At first he was clumsy, but persistence won through, and now he enters difficult pieces at county fairs under the name of Mrs. Mother-in-law and cops the prizes.

What is our country coming to? What a state of affairs when the elected official hides behind the skirts of his mother-in-law and enters his nefarious crocheting as her handiwork!

And here's another thing, the citizens of the U. S. A. should be aware of. Harry Woodring, the Secretary of War, says Mayor Mitchell says so. The Secretary lives 19 miles from the Mayor, and the Mayor has caught him at it. Of course the Mayor thinks Harry is no more art than making mud pies but I ask you is this nation going to sit still while the Secretary of War gets away with it? And in these perilous times, too!

Where will all this male fancy work lead to? There follows that the Duke of Windsor, when he was Prince of Wales, was often caught with his knitting. Look where he is today. No! I take back, don't send me a crochet hook. Send me a ball of thread, but your book of instructions I am going to build for a boat, an iron one.

NO BURNED TASTE

When food becomes slightly burned in cooking, set the saucepan in cold water and it will take away the burned taste.

Conservative Version of High Hair-Do

This soft and becoming version of the upswept coiffure, created by the American Hair Design Institute, is adaptable to almost any type of hat—conservative or otherwise. Even a bad neckline can be concealed, as the curls start low—the "up" effect being obtained by the design of the waves.

Short Cuts

If kid gloves are rubbed gently with bread crumbs after each time they are worn they will remain clean much longer than otherwise.

To remove colored candle wax, place blotting paper, French chalk or white talcum powder on each side of stain and apply a warm iron. Brush out chalk or powder and remove color by sponging with alcohol or ether.

Use cold water to remove egg stains, followed by hot water and soap, as in ordinary laundering.

Naturalist Plans Trip To Fijis To Seek Scientific Explanation Of Natives' Fire-Walking Feats

Charles Kellogg, nationally known naturalist and "bird man," has announced plans for a four months' scientific expedition to the Fiji Islands to solve two mysteries.

One of these mysteries is the methods used by the native fire-walkers which enable them to walk through a pit of glowing white stones with bare feet without suffering any ill effects. The second is the art that has behind the construction of huts, or long rooms, sign through which the natives are able to send messages up to 180 miles.

Kellogg, himself first saw the fire-walking during his visit to the islands in 1925 and also brought back some of the huts through which he has been able to send messages 14 miles.

The scientific methods underlying each of these two mysteries are said to be known to but a few of the natives and the secrets of the pit he hopes to bring back in the form of moving pictures, similar to those made of the secrets of the Hopi Indians by Major Mrs. Walter Buckley of Hollywood, who made the journey and took motion pictures of the ceremonials. They were shown in San Francisco, March 5, 1930.

The knowledge of the huts by Kellogg is the result of his long residence among the natives, during which he has become initiated into the secrets of the pit. Kellogg will be the first white man to witness the fire-walking ceremony performed by all members of the native group of foreigners in addition to the natives.

It takes two days and two nights to get the stones heated, Kellogg said, but less than half an hour to perform the act.

It is his theory that the natives can attune their mental vibrations in such a manner that in addition to walking unharmed over the glowing stones they can control inflammable materials.

At the time Kellogg first witnessed the feat on the island of Malanga, he said that natives with bare feet and with garlands of dried ferns wrapped about their legs walked across a 20-foot square pit filled with white-hot stones emerging without the slightest injury to their feet or with any sign of scorching on the ferns.

As each young girl made the trip for the first time, it was customary, and on the first time for her. She [illegible] Kellogg rushed [illegible] so he could get [illegible] Next day [illegible] normal con-

[illegible] experts [illegible] about the [illegible] of the pit [illegible] as they walk from [illegible]

[illegible] trip Kellogg [illegible] which he has been [illegible] the mystery of [illegible]

With the aid of the tall [illegible] which is [illegible] feet in [illegible] he hopes to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE COURIER-NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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AN LANDS LOOM HARRASSED JEWS

i-Jewish campaign, unexpected abrupt-mber, is rapidly ap- goal, but it will not al phase until Feb. 12,

"enemies of Fasc- 70,000 Jews have been a series of restrictive ich in three months almost the same anti-Jewish legisla- in Germany during years. al measures official- far are: annot teach in Italian

annot attend regular ls. Jews cannot live in or the Aegean islands 1939. citizenship granted to Jan. 1, 1919, has been

ign Jews who entered n. 1, 1919, must leave efore Feb. 12, 1939. cannot marry Jews n-Aryans. annot belong to the

annot manage any loying more than 100

annot own more than of land. cannot serve in the d forces either in r time.

Mixed Parentage

to a ruling of the d Council these meas- only those persons rs and fathers are Persons of mixed t subject to these re- less they profess the ion.

sisting for official leg- papers, hospital and erns have been liqui- r Jewish employes. uses have ceased written by Jews. e stopped producing by Jews, and radio quit playing music executed by Jewish

a number of exemp- milies of Jews who tarily fought, been decorated in one of rs in Libya, Europe, Spain. These exemp- apply to the ban ng Italian schools.

Full Pensions

have lost their jobs ernment are entitled pension. Special Jewish teachers are ed for Jewish stu- are permitted to wor- restriction. Those emigrate to Italian will be given special assigned to special

ressions, the Fascist il decided, may be ded or increased to e of the Jews, de- the attitude which me toward Fascist

le ruling is inter- han that those Jews may be converted for the good or bad rd Italy of Jews liv- countries.

this decision few reign Jews are anx- ate to Ethiopia be- l their position there ncerned in, But neces- choice and therefore 15,000 Jews in Italy ed -- go to East cannot find any which will accept eb. 12. As more and are closed to them. be left ill hope of future homes.

Italian public re- measures with pained verage Italian had them to be so severe g. But as the gov- ppaganda campaign ews increased in in- e diminished into even attempts to rogram.

Italy's policy was the Italian race the country of an- of the regime. They any, persecution of They say there is nation" between s and Jews. While number of Jews in n proportion to the on. Fascists say they many prominent po- ve not given the re- ted support.

WATER IGHT, SPOT UT WRONG PART

Mont. — Prankster ing Fred Jorgenson,

okesters let the air enson's automobile ice pick. Jorgenson in the same spot, the ohio where he is sat down to watch. a gang of boys who aping windows on en dashed into the a bucket of ice keeping for just ney, and splashed indow.

ered out to see a of boys he saw In- mes, Helena peace from head to foot. g just as the boys

Writer Reveals Crocodile Pool As Justice Bar

How natives in Northern Cameroon and Nigeria settle disputes among themselves by using a crocodile infested pool, is revealed by Capt. R. R. Oakley, a former political officer and magistrate in the Nigerian administrative service, who writes of his many strange missions to out-of-the-way places when enforcing the white man's law.

The theory of the crocodile pool, he says, is that it shows which of the disputing parties is telling the truth. In the presence of witnesses, disputants enter the pool from opposite sides and try to swim across.

Natives hold the view that the man who really is truthful could swim across without difficulty, but that the false person would at the last minute either refuse to swim, or if he did enter the water, would be seized by a crocodile.

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

Dear Santa Claus:

I just thought I would write you a letter. I don't want nothin'. I got everything. I was walkin' down the street the other day and a fellow showed me his shoes with holes in 'em and said he hoped old Santa would bring him some new shoes. About that time we seen a fellow in front of Kress' without no legs and he said, "I ought to be glad I ain't got no corns." And that's the way it is. So many of us hollerin' and carryin' on about what we ain't got, when the truth of it is, we've got plenty. Why it hasn't been no later than Thanksgiving that a fellow walked up to Norman Cohen and said, "Boy, it's so cold today, we ain't got much to be thankful for." And old Norman said, "You ain't talkin' to me." Day before yesterday I thought I was dead. Somebody tried to asphyxiate me by turnin' on the gas in my cellar and when I waked up I was as unconscious as a bull bat. They tell me my eyeballs had done set and Frank Williams was lookin' at me and I couldn't look at him. They ambulanced me out to the hospital where they pulmotored me and I popped into semi-unconsciousness. About that time I heard the doctor say, "Wonder how much insurance he's got." And I said, "One hundred dollars" and he said, "that ain't enough to pay your hospital bill and it ain't enough to make nobody glad you're dead." Guess I'd better let you live.'

"Brother, I'm glad I'm living."

And that's the way I am Santa. If you'll just keep my liver going good until next Christmas that's all I want. And you ain't goin' to hear of me blowing my brains out like old Costa. He had everything and he wasn't satisfied. If you'll give old Joe the opportunity to make people happier I'll write a better column every week—that's all he wants. He promises not to go around here "preachin'" about how bad other people are.

Just give me good digestion and a clear conscience.

Yours,
JOE.

CIVIL AIR CORPS PUT UP TO U. S.

A plan for training thousands of civilian pilots principally at government expense has been submitted to the federal civil aeronautics authority and the Nebraska congressional delegation by U. W. Packard, secretary of the state aeronautics commission.

Packard said his plan was endorsed several years ago by the national aviation committee of the American Legion, and he hopes it will be supported by various aeronautics associations and pilots' organizations.

He proposed that the federal government purchase 2,000 light training planes for assignment to commercial pilots. Classes would be organized for flight instruction, each student being required to pass a military physical examination and pay the instructor's fee for dual training and a supervision fee for solo flying. The airplane and fuel would be furnished by the government under Packard's plan.

Packard believes the proposal would have these results:

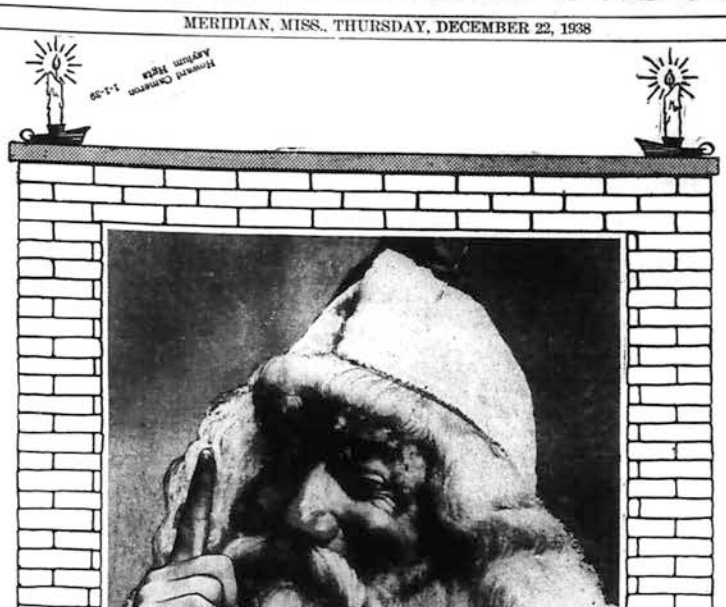
1. It would enable airplane manufacturers to organize their factories for mass production.

2. More than 100,000 civilian fliers would be trained each year.

3. A huge market would be developed for aircraft sales.

4. Prices of aircraft would be reduced.

5. It would ease the unemployment situation among trained commercial pilots.



A Merry Christmas To You All

"AND IT WAS ALWAYS SAID OF HIM, THAT HE KNEW HOW TO KEEP CHRISTMAS WELL, IF ANY MAN ALIVE POSSESSED THE KNOWLEDGE, MAY THAT BE TRULY SAID OF US, AND ALL OF US! AND SO, AS TINY TIM OBSERVED, GOD BLESS US, EVERY ONE!"

NEARBY TOWNS REDUCE RENO'S DIVORCE TOTAL

Nevada's lucrative divorce trade is being decentralized away from Reno, but the state is not suffering from competition of liberal divorce laws adopted in Florida, Arkansas, Idaho, Wyoming and other states.

That is the conclusion drawn from statistics of the state health office for the 1938 fiscal year. Divorces, despite effects of the general business depression, showed a 1 per cent increase in climbing from a total of 4,704 in 1937 and 4,758 in the latest fiscal period.

While Las Vegas, Carson City, Elko and Virginia City registered distinct gains in their divorce filings, Reno showed a 5 per cent decline from 2,879 to 2,735 cases. A similar drop was experienced between 1936 and 1937 totals.

Reno Still Far Ahead

The decline in the business of the state's divorce capital, however, was not considered serious enough to challenge its supremacy. Reno's divorce suits filed in the latest period totaled 58 per cent of all filed in the state and were more than three times as large as either Las Vegas' or Carson City's figures—Reno's nearest competitors.

The report showed that Reno, Las Vegas and Carson City combined do nearly 88 per cent of the state's divorce business.

Elko county divorces rose 21 per cent from 84 to 102. Carson City's filings rose from 633 to 738, an increase of 17 per cent. Las Vegas' suits climbed from 623 to 701, a jump of 12 per cent.

Four Counties Gain

Other increases were recorded by Eureka, Humboldt, Pershing and White Pine counties, while decreases were noted in Churchill, Douglas, Esmeralda, Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, Mineral and Nye counties.

Marriages in Nevada outnumbered divorces 3 to 1. Of the state's 14,257 marriages, Reno had 7,878, Las Vegas had 3,120 and Ormsby 1,683.

Reno wedding totaled the same in 1938 as in 1937. Las Vegas and Carson City had slight gains. Douglas county had the largest decline, from 352 to 228.

The figures compiled by Dr. John E. Worden were the first complete taste totals were offered for both marriages and divorces.

MILK BOTTLE COLLECTION

LARAMIE, Wyo.—William Conner of Laramie has a collection of more than 800 different milk bottles bearing the names of dairies in all parts of the country. Conner, a dairyman, started his unusual hobby when he noticed the many varieties of bottles which came to him during the tourist season.

New York Area Is Eden Of Geology, Rock Formations Billion Years Old

The region around New York was classed as "geologist's paradise" in a report to the Geological Society of America by Herbert J. Arnold of Columbia University.

Within 50 miles of New York City, Arnold said, almost every type of geological formation, except coral reefs and active volcanoes is available for scientific observation.

On Manhattan Island are found dikes of coarse granite great intrusions of granite in which literally cubic miles of melted material welled up into the earth's crust to be exposed by later erosion," he said. "In the Watchung Mountains of New Jersey on finds ancient lava flows which have been buried by sediments and later tilted and eroded into their present condition. A further example of the ways in which the movements of igneous rock which is lava in its molten state, have raised the earth's surface may be studied in the Palisade cliff, which is the eroded edge of what is now a huge layer of solidified lava from about 160,000,000 years ago."

Arnold said other types of crustal movement were found in areas of crupled rock, such as Manhattan and the Bronx, "which are literally the roots of ancient folded mountains, and in the numerous geological faults or breaks where great cracks have appeared in the earth's surface."

"Nearly all the common types of rocks are to be found in this 50-mile area," he said. "Some of these rocks in northeastern New Jersey, were made during the Triassic period about 190,000,000 years ago, a time when the ruling reptiles were starting their 130,000,000-year reign on earth. Deposits of the last chapter of earth history, the Cenozoic Era, or Age of Mammals, are also found here, about in the Tertiary gravels of New Jersey."

"In fact, rocks formed during each of the major divisions of geologic time—the five geologic eras—are easily obtainable within the 50-mile circle. The scientist may find rocks made during the first span of earth history more than a billion years ago — the Archeozoic. He may ponder about the great masses of igneous rocks which were probably intruded into the earth's crust during the second era, the Proterozoic. He may examine folded and somewhat changed sedimentary rocks made during the Paleozoic Era, the third great chapter of earth history.

"Geomorphologists, who study the earth forms and their origin, also find a great range and diversity of physiographic features and geologic structures in this area. They find plateaus, plains, folded mountains, complex mountains and block forms, which are due to the breaking of the earth's crust. There is every type of stream and valley, plus a complete set of results of continental glaciation to be observed."

Canada Spends $3 Per Capita On Militarism

Great Britain is spending more than twice as much per head of population on armaments as the United States and eight times as much as Canada, Brigadier R. O. Alexander, D. S. O., commanding officer of the Montreal military district, told the Canadian Society of Cost Accountants and Industrial Engineers at a meeting in Montreal.

Describing organization of Canada's militia, air force and navy, Alexander said the Canadian government was spending $3 per capita of its population on those services, compared with $12 per capita in the United States and $25 in Great Britain.

Alexander described the armaments expenditures as "a form of national insurance" and denied there was any attempt by military forces of Canada to glorify war or militarism.

"We are, I suppose, the most unmilitary people in the world," he said. "Yet that does not mean that we cannot be good fighters. Still you hear in schools and in some sections of the press that we are trying to militarize Canadians.

"Of course, this is absurd. We regard ourselves as a form of national insurance—just as the fire brigade is a form of insurance for any city."

MOSQUITO PUT TO NEW WORK OF SAVING LIFE

Dr. Robert M. Mickler, government biologist, is feeding with his own blood a colony of 2,500 deadly mosquitoes which will be used to treat sufferers from paresis.

Dr. Mickler, who estimated that he had been bitten more than 2,000,000 times by the pests whose bites both kill and cure, each day rolls up the leg of his trousers to give the mosquitoes a few bites.

The insects, known as anopheles quadrimaculatus, are carriers of malaria, yellow fever, dangue fever and possibly other diseases. Yet, in their tiny stomachs lie hopes of life and health of more than 300 paretics at West Tennessee State Hospital.

During the next few months, the victims of paresis—a fatal form of insanity caused by phyhilis—will be subjected to the mosquitoes bites to contract malaria. Fourteen already are being treated, but physicians said, they had not had the fever long enough to show improvement. They had to be bitten several times before they contracted the disease.

Insects used to make the patients ill were allowed to feed on blood of persons afflicted with malaria at Shelby county hospital. Fifteen to 18 days were required to "malarize" the mosquitoes.

Dr. Mickler said that the insects could feed on guinea pigs or rabbits as well as human beings, but he preferred to let them bite him than shave the animals, which would be necessary.

First inhabitants of the colony were hatched from eggs brought to the University of Tennessee laboratories here from laboratories at Wilson Dam.

The eggs were placed in a breeding trough, filled with water and chemicals. In a few days, the eggs hatched, but the young insects did not leave the water for two weeks. As growth progressed, they were moved to various troughs filled with different chemicals.

It is the female anopheles quadrimaculatus which transmits the malaria germ. This treatment for paresis has been used successfully in recent years in a few hospitals, but never on such a mass scale as planned here.

In charge of the treatment is Dr. W. E. Stratman-Thomas and Dr. F. L. Roberts, chief of the University of Tennessee department of preventive medicine. The work has been approved by the state department of public health.

Several theories have been advanced as to why malaria cures paresis, but the most generally accepted is that the fever kills the syphilitic germs. The average paretic lives only about five years after contracting the disease, for the germ destroys the brain.

OREGON HUNTERS HAVE FIRST OPEN SEASON ON DOES

PORTLAND, Ore. — For the first time in the history of Oregon game laws, there will be an open season on does this year. An overpopulation of deer in relation to the state forage supply was given as reason for the action taken by the State Game Commission.

"If a farmer has too many cattle for his available range, he reduces the number of cows as needed," said L. H. Douglas, wildlife head.

"The same method must be applied where there are too many deer. We hope sportsmen will take advantage of this opportunity to bag a deer and the same time assist in improving conditions for the deer."

BRITAIN BUILDS 126 SHPS; COSTS RISING

Britain Places All Criminals In Six Classes

Theer are six groups of criminals, according to a report by three medical experts to the Home Office on the scientific aspects of criminology.

Although the report divides criminals into the six following classes:

The criminal who commits crimes from deliberate and calculated intention.

Those of inferior intelligence and "constitutional psychic inferiority."

Imbeciles, feeble-minded and moral defectives, who all present experts with a different problem in their attempts to cure them by psychological methods.

Mentally inefficients, who include unstable adolescents, perverts, drug addicts, alcoholists and sadists.

Neurasthenics, persons liable to hysteria and other suffering from anxiety neurosis and other mental ailments.

Psychotics, who include people afflicted by one or other of the psychoses, or mental conditions, of which there are approximately 30 or 40.

This research is part of Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare's plans for prison reform, and while the results achieved and the experience gained do not promise definite general cures by psychological means, it is felt that the research was justified.

Wheat Nations Seek To Widen World Outlet

With world grain markets stagnated by surplus, representatives of the leading export countries will meet in Winnipeg Dec. 12-14 and endeavor to formulate a new Canadian wheat policy.

Wheat experts from the United States, the Argentine and other Canadian provinces will attend the four-day session called by the Manitoba government.

Confronted with a decidedly bearish statistical position of wheat, conferees will tackle the problem of finding an outlet for an overcrowded market, and a stalemate for rapidly declining prices.

Canada's recent signature to a revision of a 3-year-old reciprocal trade treaty with the United States is expected to have a direct bearing on the conference. In the agreement, the Dominion yielded to a 6-cent per bushel preference on Canadian-grown wheat going directly to the United Kingdom.

$50,000,000 At Stake

With present prices of wheat bordering on the depression lows of 1932, Canada faces a possible loss of $50,000,000 on the 1938 yield because it pledged itself to pay farmers a minimum of 80 cents a bushel regardless of the world price.

The 80-cent minimum will save farmers this year, but the administration is concerned with the prospect of the imminent loss in future years.

World wheat production during 1938 was slightly under 5,000,000,000 bushels, or 507,000,000 bushels in excess of last year's yield, because of a prolonged thrust to the west by farmers a minimum of 80 cents a bushel regardless of the world price.

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In announcing its intention of representation at the conference, the Argentine government stated that it would cooperate in efforts to reach an agreement on a world wheat policy, but would not accept commitment on its unharvested 1938-39 crop.

Carry-Overs To Be Large

Substantial carry-overs are expected in the major exporting countries. The international trade in wheat exports has been estimated at between 520,000,000 and 565,000,000 bushels.

The development of keen competition in export markets has as a "wheat war." In addition to been described by some observers restrictive measures taken by European countries to control imports, some have adopted the subsidy methods to facilitate disposal of surpluses.

The United States has set an export objective of 100,000,000 bushels through the subsidy plan for 1938. The plan so far has been disappointing, with only about 34,400,000, or less than half the objective, exported between July 1 and Dec. 1.

Argentine also subsidized its exports. Competition between the Argentine and Canada is anticipated when the former takes this year's crop.

Livestock Problems Up

Subjects to be considered at the sessions will not be limited solely to those of wheat marketing, but will encompass a detailed study of problems associated with the marketing of surpluses of cattle, hogs, butter, honey, poultry and fish.

The United States is represented by L. A. Wheeler, chief of the Foreign Division of the Department of Agriculture, and R. M. Evans, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Premier John Bracken of Manitoba, a noted economist, will preside at the meeting.

Great Britain is hastening forward the most formidable naval building program since the great warship race with Imperial Germany just before the World War.

At present more than 135 ships aggregating 612,000 tons displacement, either are under construction or are projected. At a rough estimate their total cost probably will exceed $800,000,000 That represents an expenditure of $17 for every man, woman and child in Great Britain. It may well be even higher ultimately, owing to the soaring price of armaments.

Britain's gigantic rearmament is proceeding quietly, with little of the limelight playing on its efforts to match Germany in the air. That probably is because the great European crisis in September brought home to Britons at large for the first time the full realization of the danger of lightning attack from the air. Even so, today as in the past and for decades to come, Great Britain will rely upon the navy to shoulder the major burden of the Empire's defenses.

Program for 3 Years

Following are the warships being constructed under the 1936-37-38 programs:

Five battleships of 35,000 tons displacement.

Six aircraft carriers of 23,000 tons.

Four 10,000-ton cruisers.

Five 8,000-ton cruisers.

Ten 5,450-ton cruisers.

Nineteen submarines.

Thirty-five destroyers (of which 1 will be completed shortly).

Five escort vessels.

Four minesweepers.

Three patrol vessels.

Two depot ships.

Ten miscellaneous crafts (tugs, tenders, gunboats, etc.).

Eighteen motor torpedoboats or "mosquito craft" of 25 tons each.

In addition two 4,000-ton battleships four 8,000-ton cruisers and a number of smaller vessels have been authorized. Their construction will begin soon.

The first two of the new battleships, the King George V and the Price of Wales, probably will be launched early next spring. They are expected to go into service by 1940. Their three sister ships, the Anson, Beatty and Jellicoe, are scheduled for completion the following year. All are of 35,000 tons with a speed expected to touch 30 knots and each will mount 14-inch guns. With their huge armaments it is said they will be the most strongly protected warships ever built.

Two Giants Out in 1942

The two 40,000-ton battleships, Lion and Temerarie, will be laid down shortly under the 1938 building program. They are to be completed during 1942. They will mount 16-inch guns and will be the largest vessels in the British navy, except the 42,000-ton battle cruiser Hood. It is estimated they will cost at least $50,000,000 each.

Britain's six new aircraft carriers, each of 23,000-tons displacement, also are being rushed to completion. The first of them, the Ark Royal, laid down under the 1935 program, already is finished and will be put into commission soon. The Illustrious, Victorious and Formidable are scheduled for service next year, and the Indomitable and Implacable will be completed in 1940 and 1941 respectively. The last two, however, are years hence the British fleet will have a total of 12 aircraft carriers and two seaplane carriers.

The new cruiser program already is well under way to completion. It provides for ten 10,000-ton vessels of the "Southhampton" class, armed with 6-inch guns. Six of these already are in service. The Liverpool is completed and will join the fleet in the near future and three others, the Belfast, Gloucester and Edinburgh, are scheduled for commission early next year. Five of the 8,000-ton "Fiji" class are nearing completion and are expected to be ready in 1940. Four others have been authorized but not yet laid down. Finally, 10 small vessels of the "Dido" class with a displacement of 5,450 tons are being built now. At least seven of them should be ready in 18 months' time.

18 Destroyers Nearly Ready

Within two or three months 18 new destroyers are scheduled to join the fleet's vanguards. They will be the first installment in a program of 35 of this type craft due to be carried out before 1946. This program was held up for a time owing to the tremendous demand primarily thrown on the British armaments industry by the simultaneous speed up in rearmament all three fighting services. To equip the destroyers alone it was necessary to deliver nearly 300 new model 4.7-inch guns, including reserves. These guns have a high angle mounting never previously used in the British navy.

Additional destroyers probably will be laid down before the 1939 program, since it is on these small, high speed craft that Great Britain would depend largely in wartime for defense against U-boat and raw materials along the Empire trade life-lines. Destroyers laid down next year probably would be completed in 1940-42, although their output mainly depends on the supply of guns and recruiting of navy personnel.

Simultaneously with this vast building program and navy personnel has been increased by 30,000 officers and men in the past four years. The total now is 119,000.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1923, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
Meyer Building—2105 5th Street
Phone 1413 P. O. Box 1061

GOODWILL

Christmas this year comes to a world never more urgently needing the spirit of goodwill to shine forth from men's hearts. That the Christ pours it forth in richest abundance and yet the world exhibits so many incidents of its denial but evidences the truth that only through men's own hearts can the world win redemption. Amid atrocity and persecution, war, military and economic, the responsibility of those who know the law of men's unity, though men deny it by their acts, is ever clear. Never condoning those acts that deny brotherhood, men who know, men who care, men who love, men in whom this Christ spirit glows even faintly, send forth only goodwill to all. Persecutor and persecuted, those who make war and those upon whom it is made, aggressor and defender alike, all are men and brothers. The Christ withholds no blessing. His love embraces all and will some day vivify the love in men's own hearts, for they, too, possess the spirit of goodwill, dormant though it be. Only from heart to heart can it spread through the world. To His great love of mankind men will some day awaken and respond. Ours the responsibility to be steady in our own outpouring, thus to aid as best we may the unstinted love of Christ.

Where hatred is and outrage against brotherhood prevails, there must goodwill be given to soften the heart, to quicken the innate Godhood even of the tyrant and the oppressor. No animosity, no ill will, no spirit of enmity, can aid the needy world. These can but add to the destructive forces of cruelty. Only goodwill, tolerance, spirit of the Christ, can prevail against the forces of darkness.

Men of goodwill, stand forth this Christmas-time. Love all men—your neighbor, your brother, whom you approve, but no less him whose actions you despise. He most needs goodwill. Because of him the world needs goodwill from you.

To be steady when the darkness threatens most is to hasten the coming light.

"YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU"

In the year 1322 B. C. during the reign of Rameses II, there lived a merchant prince who amassed a great fortune by chicanery and trickery. On it being discovered that he had violated the laws of the land of Egypt, in amassing this huge fortune, he fell upon his spear and died—a suicide.

In the year of our Lord, 1938, there lived a man named Philip Musica, alias F. Donald Coster, who was the head of an $87,000,000 durg concern, McKesson and Robbins, Inc. For making false statements in reference to securities sold to the public Coster was indicted. It was also ascertained that Coster had embezzled some $18,000,000. As officers were rapping on his door, Coster ordered a high-ball (which he failed to drink) stepped into his bath room and blew out his brains.

In the year 5198 A. D., which is 3,260 years from now, the name of Costa will have been forgotten, the same as the name of the embezzler who lived during the reign of Rameses II. Time will have obliterated his name and his memory. Death did not settle the score for him any more than it did for the Egyptian and as Dr. Crutcher so forcibly wrote in last week's Courier-News, "Death is not the end of life, and Destiny is not blind nor forgetful. He shall pay to the utmost farthing. To enter into spirit life encumbered with various obligations does not find them cast away through the process of leaving the body."

In the eyes of man the lives of the Egyptian and of Coster may have been huge successes (had they not been caught). In the eyes of nature they were failures. They sought only their own good. They lived for themselves and cared nothing for the good of humanity of which they are a part. In seeking to save their lives—they lost it. "What profiteth a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" All that they lived and strived and struggled for—they lost. They never realized that, "You can't take it with you."

Some day we will learn to look at life in the light of eternity and not in the light of a few brief years. We will learn that life is not:

"A call to battle and the battle done;
A wisp of fog between us and the sun;
A burst of music down an unlistening street."

In the light of the new knowledge our lives will be different because actuated by wider concepts and different motives. According to Spinoza and Einstein, there is no past—no future—only an eternal NOW.

It may be we exist and cease to exist in alternations, like the succession of pictures of a movie film. It may be that life is only a story written on the ground of inconceivable realities, "the pattern of a carpet beneath the feet of the incomprehensible." Whatever it is, the lives of the ancient Egyptian and of Coster can teach us how not to live. If there is nothing beyond this life we can't lose by leading a good life. If there is—immeasurable is our gain.

COMMEND JIM GOODWIN

Jim Goodwin takes the job of city councilman seriously; as a trust reposed in him by the citizens of Meridian; as an opportunity to clearly, definitely demonstrate the efficacy of serious efficiency in public office; as one element by and through which he may climb to higher aspirations. In so viewing the responsibilities of his position, Councilman Goodwin has set something of a highly affirmative predicate for others to follow and, too, the groundwork which will enable all Meridian residents to judge the fruits of his labors.

More particularly, we mention the new system of streets and avenues being consummated under the direction of Mr. Goodwin. Of them one may well speak in superlatives—they are the best and finest the community has obtained through the years and each and every citizen may well commend Jim Goodwin. He obtained them at the lowest cost possible, of the best materials with a guarantee of long duration.

Of Jim Goodwin, personally, one may also speak in the superlative—he is a good, substantial, honest man.

The wheel of fortune is like a bicycle and spins only when you pedal it yourself. You can't coast uphill and no one is going to take you up on his handlebars.

WORTHY STUDYING

A goodly number of Meridian residents have visited the offices of The Courier-News in recent weeks, collectively requesting the publication to discuss the need for moving picture shows in the community on Sundays.

As a matter of literal fact, from the social welfare point of view, Sunday picture shows are well worth our due study and consideration, providing a schedule can be arranged which will not interfere with regular religious services.

The proper sort of moving pictures, we believe, have a splendid moral effect upon the young leadership of the community and, if shown regularly upon Sundays, would almost certainly augment the religious needs of local citizens.

We further believe Sunday pictures of the right sort offer a highly affirmative time-occupation for our "modernized" youngsters and might tend to deter present leanings on their part towards using their time in ways that are hardly beneficial.

In connection with these thoughts, one visitor remarked that he did not believe the ministers in Meridian would condone Sunday movies under any circumstances.

We disagree. Our conception of local ministers, in the collective sense, is they are not seeking to reform so much as they are hoping to educate our people to the need of letting the cosmic Christ come into their lives; they are carrying on a Divine work and doing that work in the liberal sense, as Christ, Himself, did it.

We believe the one question with which our ministers concern themselves in connection with Sunday movies is—will the proper pictures be shown?

And most certainly the proper sort of pictures should be given.

With these few simple predicates, The Courier-News invites the residents of Meridian to study the question. For, after all, the Sunday movie is bound to be less harmful, if harmful it is, than present activities.

REMEMBERING

By THEODOSIA SMITH

Where yule log burns with leaping flame
And candles glow against the night
In warming pools of yellow light
There comes a whisper of His name.

From holly wreath and bough of fir,
In spicy scent of shining tree,
A silver thread of memory
Brings breath of frankincense and myrrh.

A star-hung sweep of midnight sky
Above a world that long ago
Saw one star larger, brighter grow,
Hears echoes of an infant's cry.

While shepherds watch and wise men pray,
We pause, our eyes with tears made dim
To hear the song of seraphim
Proclaiming it is Christmas Day.

And thus remembering His birth,
We know that peace is born again
Into the troubled hearts of men
And love, triumphant, rules the earth.

WHO SHALL SAY?

On December 15 Washington officials announced a loan of $25,000,000 had been approved for the Chinese government. There were only a few lines to the announcement and no comments were attached. Yet, the loan, in and of itself, constitutes one of the more important steps taken by the American government in connection with the crisis in the Far East.

This single question naturally comes to light—would this government make such a loan to the Chinese government if that government's future existence is in doubt?

We think not and we further believe Japan's present efforts to conquer China will fail, not so much because of China's ability to resist aggression but for the reason Russia will enter the picture before the spring months of 1939 have passed. In addition, economic retaliation may bring Japan to her senses.

Else—why the loan?

NOT A LOSS AT ALL

A newspaper report of last week indicates the TVA has lost some $300,000 in this year's operations.

Here is another example of hanging truth by the neck until it is dead, dead, dead! Maybe!

All persons of good memory recall—clearly—the power properties of the federal government on the Tennessee, the present basis of the TVA, lost well over a million dollars per year for upkeep alone before TVA was born. It lost that money for 15-odd years, as memory will further set forth.

The mere fact the properties are being used for the first time since Hoover and others of the republican party held office mitigates any sort of loss which might obtain.

After all—sensible people agree the TVA expansion program is not near completion and further losses, so-called, must prevail until a working full-time schedule is arranged.

AIRPLANE FACTORY

Experts of the American military say our airport manufacturing units are too centralized at the present time; that a decentralization should take place.

In that case, no better site for an airplane manufacturing industry may be found than in Meridian, in Mississippi. A dozen different test-landing fields are available, in addition to the present port facility. The climate is of such character as to make test flight an all-year-round possibility. Meridian is located within 200 miles of three important seaports. Meridian has five major railroad line units, plus splendid highway facilities.

And, needless to say, it seems our military ought to realize the weakest link in the chain of our defense lies on the eastern seaboard from the Carolinas to New Orleans.

A hint to the wise is sufficient—

In this instance, Key Field might be made into a military airport.

In Oklahoma City, and organization whose 800 members are 70 years old or more, are maintaining a "school of maturates" to learn how to live to be 100 years old. Following are the six principle rules agreed upon to reach that objective:

Take a walk in the open air each day.
Keep the blood alkalinized by managed diet.
Attend church or make a social call at least once a week.
Pursue a personal hobby or light daily task.
Keep cheerful.
Maintain faith in life, people and the Infinite Goodness.

The more sand has escaped from the hourglass of our life, the clearer we should see through it.

THE GOLD COAST

They are at it again. The Chamber of Commerce of Jackson wants the governor to call out the militia. The Gold Coast is taking from forty to fifty thousand dollars per week away from the merchants of Jackson and they are all up in arms. Old Omar Khayyam said of the wine merchant that he couldn't buy anything half as good as the stuff he sold and perhaps likewise, the people of Jackson find more virtue, solace, comfort in the liquor they buy on the Gold Coast than in anything they can purchase from a Jackson merchant. Perhaps living in Jackson is enough to drive 'em to drink. They just couldn't stand it over there and had to drink themselves into unconsciousness in order to forget that they lived in Jackson. It's a terrible state of affairs.

There used to be a preacher in Meridian who said that he wasn't trying to "get the men out of hell; he was trying to get the hell out of men." The only way you can keep liquor out of man's stomach is to get it out of his head. What they ought to do is to make life so pleasant and attractive in Jackson hat they won't think about liquor. The people of Jackson need:

"Something afar,
From the sphere
Of their sorrow."

And so long as Jackson is as it is, there is nothing the people there can do but imbibe of the cup which clears the mind of past regrets and future fears.

INTRODUCTION TO A MAN

A famed author once said, "A hundred-point man is one who is true to every trust; who keeps his word; who is loyal to the firm that employes him; who does not listen for insults nor look for slights; who carries a civil tongue in his head; who is polite to strangers without being "fresh"; who is considerate towards servants; who is moderate in his eating and drinking; who is willing to learn; who is cautious and yet courageous."

We know of such a man; one year a citizen of Meridian.

He combines ethics at all times with sensible business programs. He refuses to take unfair business advantage of others in the belief no present or future stability may be obtained and because such action is morally wrong. He does not believe in judging his fellowman. He believes we could make existence easier for others by simply trying.

He sees, in Meridian, the basic foundation for a splendid city in the future. Quietly, he does his part to add to that foundation.

A "hundred-point man" to the core—

We salute D. K. Dodge, distributor for the Texas Company in Meridian.

WHY NOT?

Workers have begun the job of remodeling the Lauderdale county courthouse. Hence, it is peculiarly fitting the following idea be presented to the board of supervisors.

Set the old jail property up for sale, subject to transfer upon completion of the courthouse program. Use the proceeds for the construction of a cold storage-meat curing plant in Meridian. It can be done through the federal government, providing "we" want to have the work consummated.

But don't figure on getting $75,000 for the old property. It just ain't worthy of such a figger.

DON'T BLAME BILBO

Don't blame Senator Theodore Bilbo because the federal government didn't see fit to locate an experimental cotton station within Mississippi. The truth about the business is the junior senator did every possible thing to locate the unit within the state.

Two reactions to Mississippi's failure to get the unit—

Perhaps others in Mississippi did not lend proper support to Senator Bilbo; perhaps the federal government "knows" political Mississippi.

Who knows?

The biggest and best game on earth is the game of the Golden Rule. Two or more can play at a time. To begin the game properly, there is one thing you must always remember: You move first. Another interesting feature is, you do not have to beat to win. You win when you make a friend, and the only way you can make or hold a friend is by first being one.

Apologizing is a very desperate habit—one that is rarely cured. Apology is only egotism, wrong side out. Nine times out of ten the first thing a man knows of his companion's shortcomings is from his apology. It is mighty presumptuous on your part to suppose that your small failures are of so much consequence that you must talk about them.

By whatever basis human desires are classified, the promise of an abundant life covers virtually all. To the spiritual it suggests escape from futility; to the sensuous it calls up visions of luxury; to the defeated it is a dream of success. To the idle it pledges ease; to the weary, rest; to the frightened it means safety; to the anxious, security; and to the improvident it conjures inexhaustible resources. Persuade a man that you can give him the thing he most desires and you will be his hero; offer him justification for his failures and he will be your disciple; assure him a boundless supply of "loaves and fishes" and he will seek to make you king.

One of the most stupid statements made by Communits is that the capitalistic system is a "Profit System." The fact is that it is a "Value System." It increases the value of goods and the value of the workers' time. The capitalistic system has been abolished in Russia. As a result, that country has the dearest goods and the lowest wages in Europe. The capitalistic system puts value into both people and goods.

Competition, as the "life" of trade, surely is a tremendous spur to progress. Is it not the pursued man or business that advances through persistent effort to keep ahead? The constant striving to maintain leadership ever evolves new ways and means of accomplishing more efficiently and thus it is the "pursued is the progressive man." Put your pursuers on the payroll.

What is an intelligent man? A man who enters with ease and completeness into the spirit of things and the intention of persons, and who arrives at an end by the shortest route. Lucidity and suppleness of thought, critical delicacy and inventive resource, these are his attributes.

A little less thought about your friends. A little more thought about your enemies, so that if possible you can convert them into your friends. That is a safe rule for living. It is a safe rule for business, too.

The doctrine of human equality reposes on this: That there is no man really clever who has not found that he is stupid. There is no big man who has not felt small. Some men never feel small; but these are the few men who are.

Pursue your object with a cheerful countenance. It's the best short cut we know.

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MAGIC CHEF IS TOPS

State Department Women Give Eden a Big Hand

Women State Department workers abandoned all discipline to adore and applaud Anthony Eden as he walked through the offices, preceded by Victor Mallet, of the British Embassy

Musicas Face the Music

On their way to detention prison in New York, George Vernard and Robert Dietrich (George and Robert Musica), central figures in the 29-million-dollar McKesson and Robbins, Inc., swindle.

HOW IT BEGAN

By Paul F. Berdanier

PAROLE
IN ROMAN TIMES A PRISONER OF WAR, COULD OBTAIN LEAVE OF ABSENCE BY GIVING HIS "PARAGOLA" PROMISE THAT HE WOULD NOT ESCAPE FROM THIS THE FRENCH DERIVED WORD IS STILL USED IN A MILITARY SENSE AS WELL AS IN THE USUAL APPLICATION TO CONVICTS
QUEEN'S-WARE

Woeful Chinese Turn To Church

Suffering brought on by ravages of war, floods and famines are causing Chinese to flock to the missionary churches in larger numbers than ever, according to the Congregation for the Propagation of Faith.

War, floods and famines succeed where the eloquence of the missionaries often fails. Many abandon their idols because their prayers are left unanswered or because they no longer find solace in the temples, reports the Congregation.

Many Chinese come to the missionaries for food and shelter.

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MISSOURI PUTS AX TO 'AND-OR'

Hundreds of asterisks, commas, brackets and semi-colons in Missouri laws apparently are doomed when the legislature meets next January.

"And-ors" will face a battle, too.

The statute revision committee report, 952-page result of careful scrutiny of laws, amendments and court decisions since the 1929 revised statutes were issued, includes many bills to do away with unnecessary and confusing punctuation in the state's laws.

For instance, the legislature may vote on an act titled "To amend section 9198, Article 2, Chapter 57, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, relating to authority of board of school directors to borrow money, by striking out the asterisk and brackets in line four and in lines 28 and 29 of said section."

Too Much Punctuation

There are many other acts in the report ending punctuation excesses. Many times, too much punctuation has led to supreme court decisions interpreting laws not always as the legislature had meant them to be interpreted. So the punctuation in the Revised Statutes of 1939 will be greatly simplified.

Besides punctuation changes, the revision commission drew up bills repealing obsolete statutes. One of the new bills repeals an act which ordered county courts to make maps and plots of land embraced within French and Spanish claims.

Another repeals an old act providing for a board of mediation and arbitration for labor disputes. No such board has been appointed since Governor Folk's administration at the turn of the century.

May Change Alien Law

A bill is offered in the report to repeal an act providing that any person declaring his intention to become a citizen of the United States has a right to vote.

Statutes to define 27 county boundaries more clearly are submitted in the report.

The commission found that while sections dealing with the branding of cattle might be obsolete in some parts of the state, it still would apply in other parts and should not be repealed." Livestock still runs on the open range in some Ozark sections.

The report showed that another holiday has been added to the official state calendar since publication of the statutes. Jefferson Day, April 13, was made a legal holiday by the 1931 legislature.

An income tax was imposed in Great Britain in 1799 to finance the war against Napoleon.

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War, floods and famines succeed where the eloquence of the missionaries often fails. Many abandon their idols because their prayers are left unanswered or because they no longer find solace in the temples, reports the Congregation.

Many Chinese come to the missionaries for food and shelter.

They took nothing from the mission.

"The troubles of the people were by no means over. They were soon faced with famine. This claimed many victims, although the missionaries did what they could to help the destitute. No sooner was the famine ended when an epidemic of cholera broke out. Fifty per cent of those attacked died. The epidemic accounted for more deaths than either the war or the famine."

The report adds that the missionaries were obliged to abandon all attempts to evangelize the country districts. It says that every inch of the mission residence was occupied by refugees. Copies of the catechism and Catholic books were widely distributed among them. Lectures on Catholic doctrine were given. The report concluded:

"It is too early to say what measure of success is likely to attend this work. About 10 families, some of them among the most influential in the city, have on returning to their own homes removed the idols that for generations have been worshipped there. Many, too, continue to come to the mission for instruction. Sunday mass is as well attended that the church is too small to accommodate all those who come.

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Refugees Crowd Missions

News received from Tiwainsen, which was bombed by the Japanese, reveals that 5,000 refugees crowded into the mission buildings of the Milan Foreign Missions. The report says.

"The collapse of authority led to a revival of brigadage. Not so long ago Hawaiihsien was captured and pillaged by a band of about 6,00 marauders who held up the people for ransom.

"From the mission they demanded $40,000. The missionaries and their proteges sought refuge in prayer, their only hope. Many pagans joined the Christians, remaining for hours on their knees while the latter recited prayers that were entirely new to them. When the regular troops advanced the bandits evacuated the place their children and others often remain for instruction. In many cases these steps are followed by conversion.

Swinton Quits Air Ministry Post

Swinton in connection with the government's "shadow" factory scheme for armaments manufacture. He had spent $500,000 of his own money on a factory for airplane motors. He complained that he was then being asked to waste public money building another factory, and he described the government's aircraft inquiry scheme as unworkable.

The controversy led to a debate in the House of Lords in which Nuffield spoke only nine words, referring to the army's use of his factory. Lord Swinton made a statement in the debate explaining the government's plans regarding the "shadow" factories for aero engines. This was regarded as amicably settling the dispute.

When Sir Kingsley Wood became air minister he obtained Nuffield's cooperation, resulting in the latter's decision to build the $15,000,000 airplane factory capable of building air frames as the late of 5,000 a year.

Kidnap Plot Foiled

In May of this year a plan was made to kidnap Lord Nuffield and hold him prisoner aboard a yacht while the kidnapers negotiated a letter of credit for $500,000, extorted from Nuffield at the point of a revolver.

John Bruce Thornton, 48, was sentenced to seven years penal servitude for the plot after Major Arthur Ramsden pretended to cooperate with him in the scheme and informed police and acted on their instruction. Thornton was caught when accompanied by Ramsden, he apparently was about to kidnap Nuffield, who was working late in his office at the Cowley works on May 24, 1938.

Two pistols and ammunition were found in Thornton's possession when he was arrested. Testimony showed he planned to keep Nuffield in chains aboard the yacht at sea and force the magnate to write letters to his wife and bankers and to sign a letter of credit. One method of "persuasion" was to be a threat to mutilate Nuffield if he did not acquiesce.

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Holiday "LONG DISTANCE" Rates Reduced

Effective from 7 p.m., December 24, to 4:30 a.m., December 27—and from 7 p.m., December 31, to 4:30 a.m., January 3.

REDUCED LONG DISTANCE telephone rates will be in effect this year on Christmas and New Year's day, and the Monday after each of these holidays, on calls between points in the United States.

The low night rates regularly in effect every night after seven and all day Sundays will apply on the two holiday week-ends beginning at seven Saturday night and extending until 4:30 the following Tuesday morning. This includes both Person-to-Person and Station-to-Station calls.

Use this opportunity to make both the Christmas week-end and New Year's week-end this year a time of greater happiness.

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7. Cashmere Bouquet talcum, soap and facial powder.
8. Irresistible perfume in gift box. A chic gift.
9. Novelty mom perfume box... amusing and smart.
10. Skip decorated gift box of dusting powder.
11. Star octagon dusting powder, tassel trimmed.
12. Novelty mom bottled perfume in a gift box.
13. Palmolive set, complete in a smart box.
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OUR OWN MAGAZINE PAGE

Train Your Child Early to Groom Hair and Son or Daughter Will Soon Take Pride

Care of Feet Is the Basis Of Posture and Alertness

By CLAUD NORTH CHRISMAN, M.D.

MOST of us do not like to be called wasteful, yet every day we are wasting our most precious possessions by being careless of what seem to be the small details of our ways of living.

So simple a thing as the daily bath may be the best investment we have made in any single day because of the way it tones up the system and keeps the skin healthy and fit to function as

DR. CHRISMAN

one of the most important avenues of health. But time is a must to make these good habits comfortable and with the least effort possible. There are many things that are more annoyance than actual harm, but are likewise inefficient to the demands made by our lives and feet or shoe or foot.

No stocking should be worn if it shrinks or has been mended in a way that causes any sort of an abrasion. There is no use to the usual offenders of all the in the other way do we neglect as in the matter of shoes.

Shoes Affect Posture

Shoes affect all usually determine the manner in which we walk, and that in turn the posture either in correct or standard. Horace Mann, the famous educator of Antioch College, where the doctrine and construction of line and well-being focused to a fine art, said that "Woman is the frail wife, through ignorance or defiance, contends against the divine mechanism or the invisible chemistry of Nature's laws."

There is no mechanism of more intricate or exquisite design than the human foot, yet we try to force upon it into all sorts of shapes and balances in order to conform to some passing fancy of sport or style. Antioch authorities will quickly tell you that weight or no base rubber soles with your failure to walk or stand trace-fully and effortlessly is entirely an expression between balance and imperial control which solves the problem.

Excellent Advice Available

There is a large number of splendid publications which could exchange with this important matter of your posture and method of walking. One of the most interesting things I have seen is one of the "personal rating charts" which are accessible to any one interested in improving his "home stance."

For instance, here is a first question: When you walk, do you lead with your toe chin, the knees, or toes? You probably have never thought of it in any constructive way. Students of anatomy tell us that the first action of the foot is to strike with the knees. This goes along with another thing in this matter which says "heard tail," for only by standing with the feet erect and poised for motion can we be sure of swinging off with the right motion for the knees without too much effort.

Try it consciously once to see how differently you step off if your body is held tall, leaving the foot free to swing forward instead of being propelled on the muscles of the knee or ankle. The next most important thing is to keep the knees together. Watch folks walking down stairs if you want to know their age without asking them and would like to get it truthfully. Most of them who are beginning to have a tremor in the knee or whose ankles seem to feel a bit stiff will come down with the knees spread apart and held in a flexed position.

That saves them from being bent and unbent so many times, but what a scandalous tale they tell to the person looking on. The same principles hold good in sitting or in the posture assumed at one's work.

Modes and Manners

QUESTION: "I am a divorcee about to be married to the second time. Is it in order for my father to give me away in marriage a second time?—Pauline."

ANSWER: It is quite correct for him to repeat the performance a second time.

* * *

QUESTION: "Is it proper to use a nickname such as Margy for Margaret in addressing a housemaid?—L."

ANSWER: No. One should avoid this habit and keep the relationship on a more dignified plane. It is possible to be friendly without getting familiar.

She Helps the Ill To Convalesce By Working

By TALBOT LAKE

FOUNDING father" of the new science of occupational therapy, or the occupation of convalescent invalids time with handicrafts and other work to arrive short recovery is Miss Marion E. Tabor. Trained by the Quaker Society of Friends who scorn idle hands, she found convalescent city wards sat about idly waiting to get well.

That was forty years ago. She set out then to find things for them to do. Today her theory is a prescribed part of medicine and has proved its value.

As a young student, Miss Tabor discovered how useful occupational therapy was in an institution founded by the Society of Friends in Philadelphia. When she was graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1896 and worked at the Institution for the Feeble Minded on New York City's Randall's Island she determined to try out her theories. Later at Letchworth Village, another institution, as a member of the board created by Governor Charles E. Hughes, she made these industrial classes permanent.

"In these days they just called it something to do," says Miss Tabor. "Today the work is carefully graded into classes and types for various cases."

For 25 years now she has been furthering this work as secretary for the New York Visiting Committee.

Though the work proved helpful from the start it promotion was no lack of cases for Miss Tabor. Doctors and nurses had no time available for it, there was no room where the patients could work and no materials were provided for them.

In 1919, when Miss Tabor got a grant of $10,000 from the city for the work, the turning point arrived. Even then she found cases where doctors had time to send her only one patient.

But she kept on and succeeded. At Christmas time today all over the country, patients in hospitals offer for sale needlework, leather-work, braided rugs, carved wood and other articles of work they have made in occupational therapy classes. They earn a little money but what is more important they get well—thanks to Miss Tabor.

Set For Dinner

Copyright, 1938, by Fairchild.

Lumberjacket two-piece frock in black crepe, the skirt attached to a bodice top, describes the dinner frock. Front fullness and lines of applied black sequins are used.

It's Good Fun If Youngster Learns Her Own Hair Chores With Resultant Soft Tresses

UFS

Meals to Lighten The Holiday Routine

By JUDITH WILSON

TODAY'S recipes will brighten your holiday menus, and we hope, will be sufficiently popular with your family to appear on your menus many times in the coming year.

LUNCHEONS

Hot Kidney Beans with Frizzled Ham
Tomatoes Stuffed with Cole Slaw
Cookies Malt-Cocoa

Cheese Souffle
Fruit Salad with Cream Mayonnaise
Fruit Cake Tea

The following recipe appeared in the "Culinary Review," a magazine for professional chefs and caterers:

CHICKEN SHORTCAKE PLANTATION

8 slices sugar-cured ham
6 tablespoons butter
Meat from a small stewed chicken
Salt, pepper, nutmeg
½ cup cooking sherry
1 cup heavy cream
3 egg yolks
Corn bread, Parmesan cheese

The chicken may be stewed the day before and left in the broth until you are ready to use. Remove the skin and discard. Remove all of the chicken meat from the bones and mince fine. When you are ready to prepare the dish, saute the ham in the butter for 5 minutes. Remove the ham and keep hot. Add the chicken to the gravy in the pan and simmer it for 10 minutes. Season well with salt, pepper and nutmeg.

Add the sherry and simmer for 5 minutes, then add the heavy cream and egg yolks, stirring constantly until the sauce thickens smooth. Put the ham slices on squares of toasted corn bread, top with the chicken mixture, sprinkle lightly with Parmesan cheese and brown under broiler flame.

BAKED SAUSAGES IN BANANAS

Select the rather long link sausages. Prick the skins and broil until partly done, turning frequently. Now split unpeeled bananas lengthwise and insert a sausage into each pocket. Arrange in a baking pan and bake in a moderate oven about 15 minutes. Serve at once. Select bananas that are a clear yellow in color or with tips just touched with green.

EGGNOG PIE

4 egg yolks, slightly beaten
¾ cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup hot water
¼ cup cold water
1 envelope unflavored gelatin
4 egg whites, stiffly beaten.
1/3 cup sugar
½ teaspoon nutmeg or mace
1 tablespoon rum flavoring
Baked pastry shell

Cook the egg yolks, sugar, salt and hot water in the top of a double boiler, stirring constantly until the mixture is thick enough to coat a spoon. Soak the gelatin in the cold water 5 minutes and add to the hot mixture and stir until dissolved. Cool. When the mixture begins to thicken fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites that have been beaten with the sugar, nutmeg or mace and rum. Pour into the baked pastry shell and chill until firm. Serve with a garnish of whipped cream and chopped nutmeats.

Once-a-Day Hair Brushing Makes Party-Age Girl Glad

By JACQUELINE HUNT

WHAT is the condition of your small son's or daughter's hair? Time is needed to brush and train, to tone and scrub youngsters' hair regularly. Even more time—at least you may think so at the beginning—must be given to teach them to do these chores themselves.

You may save your strength and patience by hit-or-miss methods but if you find, in a few years, that you have a party-age daughter made unhappy by straggly hair, or a son who becomes prematurely bald before he is thirty, remember your indifference is to blame. Work for clean, healthy hair now and they will have beautiful hair later on.

MISS HUNT

Be firm and see that young hair gets the attention it needs and that the youngsters gradually learn to care for it themselves. They may fuss at first and do a poor job of it, but if you select the right kind of brush to be wielded by small hands and the kind of a shampoo that will rinse away completely, these objections can be overcome. Then when the children see the improvement that regular attention brings, they will take as much pride in lovely hair as do their elder brothers and sisters.

A child of six or seven will appreciate a brush like yours, but in a junior size. See that the child's brush has wave-like bristles that penetrate to the scalp, to loosen dead cuticle and dust and bring life to every strand of hair.

Teach the child to hold the brush firmly and start at the base of the neck in the back. The brush should be brought through the hair, rolling it over so the bristles grasp and tug at each strand, as daughter brushes upward with a perky, lightning-streak movement.

This thorough brushing should be done at least once a day—twice if possible. This same brushing treatment should precede each shampoo.

Teach the child to wet her hair first with warm water, then apply the shampoo a little at a time, working it into the scalp and through the hair with her fingers until she gets a thick, foamy suds. This kind of suds won't hurt, if some goes into her eyes, because it is "soapless."

Rinsing should be with warm water and, preferably, a hand spray. If the hair is badly soiled, application of shampoo should be repeated, then the hair rinsed thoroughly with warm water. Heaviest moisture should be removed with a warm Turkish towel and the hair should be dried in the sunlight, if possible, fluffing it to hasten drying and encourage the curl.

Above—A junior-size brush with a easy, colored handle is easy to use. Its wave-like bristles stimulate the scalp and keep the hair healthy, soft and lustrous. A brushing treatment should precede the shampoo.

Upper left—A ready prepared shampoo combining an olive oil treatment with a thorough cleansing is easy for the child to use.

Upper right—Simply tailored bow and loose brushed-in curls supply the "party touch" every young girl loves.

Skirt Is High, Undies Wool, Says Paris

By ELEANOR GUNN

NEW YORK—The Paris mid-season collections need not disturb any plans you may have in mind for new clothes for north or south. The styles seem to be, for a moment, static—Paris being content to let matters rest save, of course, for a few little quips and quirks.

The waistline, always going places, is momentarily at a standstill but seems ready to start on a downward path. I imagine its descent will be gradual. Women seem to like the idea of playing up what nature has left them by way of a natural waistline and are not above a little deception.

Skirts are at a new high. If you like that sort of thing, you can have them four inches shorter than your petticoat which sounds a bit sensational, but I'm just passing on the idea for what it is worth. Mainbocher thought it up and shows dresses with both taffeta and lingerie petticoats.

And speaking of petticoats reminds me to mention that Paris had a fashion show of sheer wool lingerie which certainly is something to get steamed up over. The modern version of grandmother's red flannels are really very pretty as well as comfortable. Pantie and chemise sets of "wool chiffon" encrusted with satin appliques or wool lace with satin were shown.

With quilting being used in all manner of ways and for all manner of things and with wool dresses plus woolen undies, there does not seem to be much danger of suffering from the cold. Even without wool undies one is not likely to be frost bitten. The addition of any sort of underarment is added protection. You will find petticoats a-plenty nowadays.

Beauty Tips

QUESTION: "I am sixteen and have a good figure except for my ears. As I go in for basketball and wear short skirts this embarrasses me so I cannot play well. My hips are only one-half inch too large, my thighs are in proportion to the rest of my figure but my calves are a whole inch too large. I am particularly anxious to reduce them. —K. P."

Your stout calves, probably bunches of solid muscle developed from playing basketball, will not be easy to reduce. My suggestion is for you to try to take part in some other sport that puts less strain on those particular muscles. Swimming or interpretive dancing in addition to your basketball would be nice. As long as you are doing so much jumping and running, routine exercises would be useless for reducing the calves. Sorry I cannot be more encouraging.

So Husband Takes the Along When Buying C

By MARIAN MAYS MARTIN

DIOGENES' quest for an honest man [illegible] greatly facilitated if, instead of a lantern, a national hook-up to assist in his search.

The quest for a Perfect Wife, recently Judith Abbott on the radio, was completed [illegible] the discovery of such creatures from some [illegible] plied—of course it—to question

The ques[illegible] tions were [illegible] to the family purse strings and were ask[illegible] ed along such specific lines as:

"When did your husband buy his last suit? Do you go with your husband when he buys clothes? Does your husband complain about his wardrobe?"

The replies per cent of the wives go with [illegible] but his clothes "and a higher [illegible] alls inspire the clothes . . . If by the survey [illegible] men would go year's suit [illegible] shreds, were it [illegible] urging the purchase [illegible] ment . . . men in [illegible] things, even [illegible] women do, and

Child Often Has Real Talent for Story-Telling

By JANE HERBERT GOWARD

FATHER tried to read the newspaper but could not concentrate because he expected Judy to come over and ask him to read her a story. Previously he had handed her a magazine to peruse. She was turning the pages so rapidly that father knew she would be through with it in no time. Generally he enjoyed playing with the little girl. But this time mother had left him alone with her and, after an hour or so, he was tired of entertaining her.

MRS. GOWARD

Slapping the magazine cover down, Judy begged again for a story. Concealing his impatience father replied, "Daddy's tired. Be a good girl and read to yourself."

"I can't read."

This was, of course true, and father had to think fast.

"I'm sure you can read pictures," he tried. "Hand me the magazine and I'll prove it to you."

"Now," he prompted, "what do you see?"

"Two men—catching fish. He," she said, pointing to one figure "keeps them in the basket."

Father nodded encouragingly. "What else?"

"A dog. He followed them." This was a bit of fiction. She must have known it, for she looked up laughing.

Finally father said, "Won't mother be surprised when she finds you can read stories to yourself from pictures."

The youngster proudly brought out her Mother Goose. Father could have read his newspaper now if he chose. But he was fascinated by the child's ability to tell stories and recite whole snatches of verse from her picture book. It pleased him also that he had found a way to satisfy Judy when she wanted a story and he or mother was too busy or not in the mood for it.

Many children have a real talent for story-telling that is never discovered. But all need this form of self-expression to develop imagination and fluency of ideas. During the story-telling period, let the child invent or read a story from a picture. It will teach him to be self-sufficient and develop his powers of observation.

Skater's Cut

Copyright, 1938, by Fairchild.

The skating silhouette, skirt of black velveteen fitted jacket of colorful brocade.

CANAL DEFENSE N MARK

...iency of long-...nes, as demon-...s record-break-...t of 7,162 miles ...ustralia, has re-...regarding safety ...anal.

...s predict vast ...nts in the field ...heavy airplanes ... They also say ...ll-placed aerial ...isrupt Panama ...tions for weeks, ...s for the dura-... war. With the ... S. fleet would ...und South Am-...e opposite U. S.

...s are specula-...ons engaging in ...aircraft develop-...nal's importance ...consideration in ...t's proposal for ... among nations ...misphere. ...en surveyed ...on of a Nicara-

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guan canal, to provide double insurance that the isthmian route will remain free, appeared likely in the next congress, which meets in January. The Nicaraguan route was surveyed long ago, but more definite steps toward construction have not been taken.

Nobody knows just what airplanes can do five years or ten years hence, but at the present rate of development they may, according to engineers, be capable within that period of non-stop flights across the Atlantic and return, with loads.

Some observers draw a parallel between England's lifeline from the Atlantic to the Pacific by way of the Mediterranean, Red Sea and Indian Ocean and the United States' "lifeline" by way of the canal.

As in the case of the United States, Great Britain's warships would be forced to travel around an entire continent—Africa—to reach vital interests in another part of the world. Like the United States, England at present relies on a canal—the Suez—to reach these interests.

Suez Canal Vital

Disruption of the Suez Canal facilities or a closing of "bottlenecks" along the lifeline would force the British fleet to take the "long route." For this reason Britain is vitally interested in keeping hostile nations out of the lands along the coast of Africa.

Many believe that this fear will be one of the chief deterrents to England's return to Germany of its former colonies in Africa. Already, a stiffening British attitude has been noted.

That apprehension about future security of the Panama Canal was believed to be one of the principal reasons for the establishment of a United States naval squadron in Atlantic waters. Some sources felt that the squadron, which now consists of about 40 warships, is a "trial balloon" for a larger Atlantic force.

Although President Roosevelt, in proposing his continental solidarity program, denied any Atlantic fleet was contemplated in the near future, the feeling persists among experts that the government has by no means discarded the idea.

There are 91 chaplains serving in the U. S. Navy.

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E NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS

"A ROYAL PORTABLE—I CAN USE IT TOO, BUT—
"WHERE DID YOU GET THE MONEY?"
CHRISTMAS MORN
"I CAN EASILY MANAGE IT OUT OF MY HOUSEHOLD BUDGET."
"OOH, MOM! A ROYAL PORTABLE. WATCH MY MARKS NOW!"

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ORTABLE THIS CHRISTMAS!
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British Take In Germany's Cast-Off Children

Young German-Jewish refugees wave happily from their temporary quarters at Dovercourt, England. They'll win homes with English families.

Held as Soviet Spies

Two native Russians, suspected of divulging American defense secrets, are taken before the U. S. Commissioner in Los Angeles. Mikhail Gorim, left, and Haile Salich, shown in custody of a federal officer, center.

Baby Peggy Bride-to-Be

They're going to marry, Playwright Gordon Ayres and Peggy Montgomery, who was the famous "Baby Peggy" of the films not so long ago.

TRIBE RRESENT AT COLUMBUS' LANDING FADES

The last direct descendant of the Indians first encountered by Christopher Columbus are reported now to be rapidly on their way to extinction after surviving their kindred for 200 years.

They consist of about 400 Caribs on a 3,000-acre reservation on the mountainous British island of Dominica in the West Indies, according to a report just made to the Smithsonian Institution by Dr. Douglas Taylor, English ethnologist.

Following the discovery and first settlements by the white men, the aboriginal inhabitants of the West Indies succumbed rapidly, owing partly to wars with the newcomers and partly to disease and ill-treatment. This particular group, a cross between the friendly sedentary Arawaks who occupied most of the West Indies in pre-Columbian days and the warlike Caribs from the northern coast of South America who conquered them, managed to survive. Up to the present little has been known about them.

Small In Stature

Physically they are a curious people, as described by Dr. Taylor. They are almost dwarfish in stature, the men averaging around 5 feet. Most of them have sturdy bodies and skin the color of which is likened to "dried cinnamon." Their eyes are small and deep-set and are often fringed with long, silky lashes. Their ears are large, long, and often without lobes. Their feet are small, broad and extraordinarily high-arched.

As a race, Dr. Taylor found they are sensitive, melancholy, and very reserved and shy. In the local patois they are described as "couqua," a name originally applied to a variety of crab which, when it cannot escape unobserved, will curl up and remain still so that no amount of poking can make it show the least sign of life. This trait of "couqua"s may have contributed to the survival of the group in the past but it is now contributing to their extinction.

They are great travelers, constantly migrating, as far as South America in search of adventure. They have, Dr. Taylor found, no realization of the value of money. Social organization hardly exists among them. So far as the ethnologist was able to find out, there was never any real political organization. So-called "chiefs" never had any authority other than of an advisory or paternal nature. Punishment of crime was left to the individuals of the family concerned. Today the only social unit which exists at all is the family.

Shield Their Names

Dr. Taylor made an extensive study of the customs, superstitions, and ways of life of these people, a job made difficult by their secretiveness and suspicion. One of the outstanding superstitions, he found, was in regard to one's own name is part of the person to whom it belongs and that if an enemy gets possession of it he can work to arouse a Carib's suspicion is to ask him his name.

Death and all serious sicknesses are looked upon as the effects of sorcery, or "pial." A "pial" to be effective must be instituted by three persons, usually two men and a woman. The actual harm is wrought by spirits who have no personal grievance but are unleashed against a person when he or she unwittingly touches some object—such as a stick thrown across the path. This object has been treated by magic to make it an agency for releasing the pial. The Carib lives in constant terror of touching such a magic trap intended for somebody else.

The Carib children, Dr. Taylor found, are almost entirely undisciplined, but very sedentary. They will sit idle and silent for hours rather than go out to play. Most of their games are such as can be played sitting down. One of the things to be said about both children and adults is that they are very clean, bathing in the river daily and periodically taking ceremonial baths when certain magic herbs are mixed with the water.

Little Hunting Left

Their ancestors used bows and arrows. The Caribs of today have forgotten all about them. There is little game against which they could be used. Fish and mollusks constitute a very large part of their diet. The main source of food supply is the family garden, made by burning the forest and sowing or planting in the ashes between the burned stumps. The ground soon becomes exhausted and a new garden must be made every three or four years.

The Caribs' intelligence, Dr. Taylor found, "is in their hands and feet." The individual must have a manipulative mastery of his environment to survive. Their language, presumably close to the tongue spoken by the Indians who greeted Columbus, is almost completely lost. The present Indians speak the Creole patois of the neighborhood. Their native tongue, Dr. Taylor believes, disappeared about 20 years ago. Those who still retain some vestiges of it regard it as a joke.

Lucky? Well Yes And No

COLUMBUS, O.—Archie MacTavish, of Waterloo, Ontario, has all kinds of luck—both good and bad.

A thief broke into the Canadian's car while he was visiting here and stole clothing valued at $150.

Police however captured a suspect and recovered the loot even before the theft was reported.

But the officer who took the report from MacTavish had not been so informed, and consequently failed to tell MacTavish to come in and wait for his property.

So the stolen clothing was brought to the police property room until MacTavish could be notified.

But then the police couldn't find MacTavish.

GRANDCHILDREN ARE "HOBBY"

PASADENA, Cal. (UP)—Mr. and Mrs. William Davidson told the Pasadena Presbyterian hobby show that their hobby was collecting grandchildren. They exhibited photographs of 13.

SOVIET'S DRIVE FURTHERS GAIN IN POPULATION

The Soviet campaign for a larger population launched two years ago continues unabated.

Although the annual increase, according to Stalin, consists of more than 3,000,000 (equal to the entire population of Finland) the Bolsheviks, anxious to exploit the country's vast domains with almost unlimited natural resources, are ever goading on their people for more children.

Perhaps another reason for the Bolshevik desire for a higher birth-rate is the prospect of facing an armed coalition of powers under German leadership within the next generation or two—a likely eventuality to the minds of Russian communists under conditions of "capitalist encirclement."

When a draft decree prohibiting abortions under severe penalty was submitted to popular discussion in the summer of 1936 it was greeted by a universal chorus of disapproval. The majority of women who participated in the discussion voted against it. Nevertheless, the Kremlin enacted the draft into law and the principle of "voluntary motherhood" of which the Bolsheviks had boasted was abandoned.

Birth Control Legal

Curiously enough birth control was not made illegal. Contraceptive information is still easily and freely obtainable at clinics and hospitals. Contraceptives of all kinds are prominently displayed at drug-stores and subway stations where they may be purchased at nominal prices. And abortions are still performed clandestinely by "bootleg" doctors and midwives at considerable risk to health and liability to imprisonment.

Nevertheless, Soviet authorities have been able to report substantial achievements of the population campaign. Moscow, Leningrad and other large cities are said to have doubled their birthrate in two years. Higher rates are claimed for the villages where it has always been easier to raise large families because of better housing facilities.

To encourage large families the Soviet government has granted bonuses to mothers in the amount of 1,800,000,000 rubles during the past two years, according to figures released by the Commissariat of Health. Moscow mothers have received 2,806,000 rubles for the 10 months ending Nov. 1.

Despite the sordid living conditions in Moscow where because of the housing shortage several families are often compelled to live in one apartment, the city boasts of 1,142 mothers having from eight to ten children. A mother of more than seven receives an annual bonus of 2,000 rubles for each additional child.

Maternity Hospitals Built

A companion statute to the decree prohibiting abortions grants employed mothers four months vacation with salary—two preceding and two following pregnancy. The same law called for the construction, by Jan. 1, 1939, of a large number of maternity hospitals, clinics, nurseries and kindergartens to supplement the existing "mother and child" institutions. Although considerable progress has been made in that direction Pravda bitterly complains that the "wreckers" have retarded the fulfillment of the construction plan and that the health authorities are not "liquidating the consequences of wrecking" fast enough. The consequence is that child-caring institutions have not kept pace with the increased birthrate and child-bearing is still a serious problem for many Soviet women.

However, there has been an appreciable improvement in the standard of living of the population which affords a partial explanation of the higher birth-rate in urban communities.

'MOOCHER SAYS HE'S CHAMPION

Arthur Swift, 22, who admits to being the "world's champion moocher and hitch-hiker," believes that, compared with him, Jim Davis, "king of the hoboes," is a rank beginner at the art of getting something for nothing.

"Compared to me," said Swift, who says he has "mooched" more than $22,000 worth of favors and free rides on planes, boats and trains, "Davis is a piker. He stays with tramps in jungles while I have slept in the best hotels, eaten in the best restaurants, and met the better people."

Swift claims descent from Jonathan Swift, author of "Gulliver's Travels," and says he has hitchhiked his way into every state in the union at least four times, and to England, France, Canada and Mexico.

Flew With Miss Earhart

"I've met the cream of society, including Henry Ford, Bernard Shaw, 32 governors, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and the late Amelia Earhart," he said.

"I bummed a ride with Miss Earhart in her plane from Newark, N. J., to Indianapolis. Henry Ford gave me $20, but all that Bernard Shaw gave me was some advice to go home and get a job. I told him I wouldn't settle down until I got enough material to write books and plays as he does.

Swift's first attempt to ingratiate Shaw is called "Everything for Nothing" and deals with his rapid changes of fortune as a knight of the road.

"It tells how one night I slept on a park bench the next night I slept at the Waldorf-Astoria, the next night I slept on the Vanderbilt yacht and the next back on my park bench, among other interesting things," Swift said.

It's Easy To Explain

Swift had very little difficulty in explaining his success as a moocher and writer.

"I have," he explained, "a very attractive personality. I talk well, have a lot of brains, can write, and have been around."

The champion chiseler, who started hitch-hiking when he "flunked out" of high school in 1933, is looking for a wife, but girls with an inferiority complex need not apply.

"My marriage," he said, "is going to be a business and money-making proposition. My wife must have money, a technical education and must be able to assist me in my writing."

EXHIBITION FOR BLIND

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The Fleming Museum at the University of Vermont will have an Exhibition for the Blind. The blind who attend this exhibition will "see" the exhibits through their fingers, which will convey the impressions made by the objects as would the eyes of a seeing person. Labels for all displays will be written in Braille.

The word hygiene comes from Hygeia the Greek goddess of health.

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GREATER PROTECTION AGAINST SKIDS WITH THE NEW LIFE-SAVER TREAD THAT WILL GIVE YOU THE QUICKEST NON-SKID STOPS YOU'VE EVER SEEN
GREATER PROTECTION AGAINST BLOW-OUTS With the Golden-Ply, an EXCLUSIVE GOODRICH FEATURE
GOLDEN PLY
TREAD

DON'T BUY ANY TIRE UNTIL YOU'VE READ THIS IMPARTIAL REPORT BY FAMOUS LABORATORY

"BOTH regular, and also the premium-priced tires of America's six largest tire manufacturers were submitted to a series of exhaustive road tests during and over a three months period by us, to determine their resistance to skidding and wear, with the following results:

"NON-SKID—The new Goodrich Silvertown with the Life-Saver Tread gave greater skid resistance than any other tire tested, including those tires listed at from 10% to 70% higher in price.

"MILEAGE—The Goodrich Silvertown gave more non-skid mileage than any of the other tires tested, in its own price range—averaged 19.3% more miles than the tires were smooth.

"BLOW-OUT PROTECTION—Despite the severe nature of these tests, no Silvertown blew out or failed from any cause, while two tires of other makes failed."

A. R. Ellis, Pres.
PITTSBURGH TESTING LABORATORY
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MERRY CHRISTMAS
The management and personnel of this business establishment wish for all the residents of Meridian all the happiness embodied in the observance of the Christmas period.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR
May the coming year of 1939 hold tangible progress for our community and our people. May prosperity and stability be the ruling theme in the future.

THE DOLLAR SHOE SHOP
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Woman Directs Foreign Sales

Miss Blanche G. Schwartz serves the world as the country's only known combination export manager.

A combination export manager handles exports for a number of companies. Miss Schwartz represents local companies and also one

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2300 Service Station 9th St.—23rd Ave.

Duke's Gulf Station 4th Ave.—Highways 11-80

T. J. McLemore 5th St.—29th Ave.

Tom Peter's 20th St.—24th Ave.

J. S. PRIMM, Distributor

Long Arm of the Law

Police point out to George Vermard (George Musica) that they will start shooting if he doesn't come out of his Brooklyn home. Vermard, one of the Musica brothers charged with the fantastic drug swindle, surrendered; he faces prosecution on many counts.

each in New York, Detroit and Louisville.

"To be a success in export work a person always must remember that other cultures are not necessarily inferior to ours, just because they are different," she said.

"Without a broad tolerance we cannot have happy deals."

She said that an undue assurance of American superiority prevents success in her field of work.

Miss Schwartz was the first woman in Cleveland to enter the export business. She opened her own office in 1924. She also teaches a class in foreign trade at Fenn College.

"The effect of the present unsettled international situation on exports? In many ways it is a handicap, but it also is causing a large number of buyers to look from a troubled area to an assured source of supply—which can be found here," Miss Schwartz said.

"Some buyers are offering to pay more for goods to replace Japanese and German merchandise, because of their unpopularity."

She said that many Dutch East Indies firms are Chinese and so refuse to buy any Japanese goods. The new nationalism, now prevailing in various nations, has caused new trade barriers, she added. These barriers include increased tariffs, quotas and currency control.

"Nowadays, before an order is sent out, the restrictions are checked and if they are too strict the order is not sent," Miss Schwartz said.

"The growing use of the airplane, however, is making possible the development of a new technique in export work. Orders are moved a lot faster than formerly, because of the plane.

"I can send an air-mail letter to my agent in Havana and have a cabled reply in 24 hours."

A new lightweight paper — 20 sheets of which weigh a half-ounce—also facilitates orders between the United States and foreign nations.

"The export field can be profitable to manufacturers the year 'round if they remember that south of the Equator the seasons are directly the reverse of those north of the line," she said.

"The reversal of seasons means that seasonal merchandise, such as beach and garden furniture, swimming suits, sun glasses, earmuffs and ice-skates, can be marketed south of the Equator after they are out-of-season up north. Manufacturers thus can equalize the demand on their factories throughout the year."

Miss Schwartz said that her profession—instead of being overcrowded—offers many opportunities for alert women. As to future fields to be newly or further developed in the export line, she thinks that parts of the British Empire and the Netherlands' colonies are outstanding possibilities.

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MERIDIAN

OHIO BOY LIFER KEEPS CHIN UP

Lindberg Trent, 16-year-old life prisoner at the Ohio penitentiary, has turned to radio to keep his contact with the outside world.

The youngest inmate in the prison talked persistently of radio during an interview. He said he would make the radio which he is building into a short wave set if prison rules allowed it. He assembled the set, he said, with a screwdriver and a pair of pliers borrowed from the main in the next cell.

Trent, whose home is in Cincinnati, was sentenced by a three-man court for stagging a 6-year-old girl to death after he feared she would tell of his improper advances. He entered the penitentiary in August.

The boy was assigned to a block where prisoners have separate cells. He said he liked it that way because "you know nobody is going to bother your stuff."

Exercise and sunshine were the things he missed the most.

"I had a swell sun tan when I got here, but look at me now," he said.

He has copied an inch-high stack of drawings from books and magazines that he was able to obtain.

The boy said he knew few of the men in the prison. One of his friends, he said, was a Hindu whose name he could not remember because it had 24 letters in it.

Trent does not attend school. Prison officials feel that he should be kept separate from the men, but they think perhaps next year they will start him again with his education.

The young prisoner's only expression of hope that some day he might be free was that he thought the would be "a good man around an airport."

PUBLICATION NOTICE

Ben F. Wright vs. Mrs. Lucile Hall Wright.

No. 653-A5843

To Mrs. Lucile Hall Wright, post office address 1916, Semmes St., Conway, Arkansas.

You are commanded to appear before the Chancery Court of Lauderdale County, Mississippi, January 16, 1939, to defend the suit of Ben F. Wright, wherein you are defendant.

This December 15, 1938.

Howard Cameron, Clerk
Gipson and Shields, Solicitors.
12-15-22-29—38.

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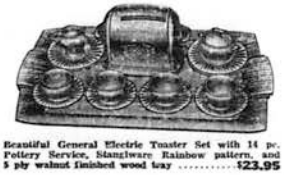

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THERE IS A CHRISTMAS GIFT Of Very Tangible Value You Can Give It!

One of the happiest privileges known to mankind comes at the Christmas-tide—it is that one of giving to others, who, in most instances, are less fortunate than ourselves. Every gift, as it were, has a definite value. A box of candy will bring pleasure. A handbag will result in happiness. Even the slightest gift, however lowly the cost, may delight the heart of some person. Yet, with it all, there is a more serious side to this business of giving and this we propose to mention.

It has to do with your home.

You owe it to yourself, to your wife and even more, your loved ones of your own blood, to protect the house in which you live. No doubt you "put" on a new roof when it becomes necessary. You have walls papered, floors painted and the outside walls kept in a proper state of repair. All of these things, you do for the one purpose of preserving "the home in which you live."

Even so, you may have overlooked one of the most important units of that home—its foundation.

This concern maintains a unique service and a highly ethical position within our community of Meridian and to fully explain this service and this position we are presenting, on this page of The Courier-News, sufficient evidence for your serious thought and, let's say, your better judgment.

We invite you to read every word of every line and remember—the Christmas gift we have in mind is one which is a gift every day in the year—not one which will be forgotten within a short period of time.

We invite you to check our facilities in person at any time you may wish.

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

. 56 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1938 PRICE 5 CENTS

NIZED LABOR WON MANY ESSIONS IN 1938, HEADED DERAL WAGE-HOUR LAW

n 1938 harvest- of blessings and n a three-year of spirited acti- ernal warfare. ers the blessings the misfortunes uble.

viewpoint, the development of almost complete the sit-down ated so much In 1937.

the year's activ- movement brought ive.

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Organization

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developments ar for labor gen- warring factions precipitably of the CIO and A. ly.

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Continue

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ials are serious. activity, par- of current A. to the board port of Attend- he act. The CIO adopted resolu- change in the rs believe may tween the two ured into life en the federa-

A Factor

nistration move of cooperating the CIO and if the physi- the vision Although the es are at odds economic and gard Presi- friend. The nt to bear- spirit among

nearly ten million workers by increased bitterness over other issues. Hence the move to bring them together on question not involved in the bitter basic dispute.

There are some elements in the labor factions themselves favorable to reunion, and one big union, the International Ladies Garment Workers, pulled out of the CIO because its leadership believed John Lewis was promoting dual unionism in the labor movement by permanently establishing his rule.

Dan Tobin, president of the biggest single union in the federation, the teamsters, thundered a demand for peace in the A. F. of L. annual convention at Houston, Texas in October. He got nowhere in the convention, received literally thousands of telegrams from rank and fillers in both labor groups applauding his words.

Long Delay Forecast

Whether all these olive branch manifestations will have any concrete effect is a question only the future can answer, but it appeared a certainty that considerable time must elapse before any such effect will come. Leaders of the rival units are far apart in spirit today, and the animosity between them is bitter indeed. If anything is to be accomplished in the direction of peace, there is much work ahead first.

The two labor factions have drifted farther apart since the first of the year. So deep does the division go that the close of the year found the CIO and the A. F. of L. militantly launched in opposite directions on their own and each proclaiming its own path the only possible approach to an objective identical to the two—betterment of the lot of the worker.

The A. F. of L. after its 1938 convention stood on a platform condemning operation of the three major pillars of the Roosevelt social and labor program—the Social Security, Wagner Labor Relations Act, and Wage-Hour laws—and demanding drastic amendments of them all. The CIO in its constitutional meeting adopted resolutions staunchly standing by the New Deal laws and opposing any change in them.

CIO Aloof On 1940

Even the CIO, however, refused to adopt measures putting the organization on record in favor of a third term for President Roosevelt. Many of the speakers at the A. F. of L. meeting were frankly critical of the entire administration program.

At the A. F. of L. meeting in Houston the rafters rattled to CIO denunciations climaxed by adoption of a resolution declaring the ousting of L. leaders could be considered Pittsburgh delegates danced, shrieked, and chanted thirty minutes, as a do-nothing Lewis to the presidency of the C. I. O. and its officers condemned organization that had failed to bring the working man any material benefits in half a century of life.

A. F. of L. opposition to peace with the CIO was sharpened by an apparent federation leadership belief that the CIO was doomed to oblivion, and by the cries of its leaders that the Lewis forces were honeycombed with communism.

CIO Sees Dominance

But the CIO met these cries with shouts that it was in the American labor picture to stay, and would soon dominate the labor movement in the United States. And bulky John Lewis, accepting a mandate of continued organization of the working man into industrial unionism, was installed in the office of the presidency of the CIO as he faced a battery of flashlights and grinding cameras to say:

"The CIO is a strength to be reckoned with in the realm of affairs in our democracy, and in this day."

That was the way things stood in the labor world as a new year dawned. It doesn't look much like peace—but a rapprochement on some of the less essential questions involving both the CIO and the A. F. of L. may be effected in the not too distant future.

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

Last evening I was talking
With a merchant aged and gray,
Who told me of a dream he had.
I think 'twas Christmas day,
While snoozing in his office
The vision came to view.
For he saw an angel enter,
Dressed in garments white and new.

Said the angel, "I'm from heaven
The Lord just sent me down
To bring you up to glory
And put on your golden crown.
You've been a friend to everyone
And worked hard night and day;
You have supported many thousand
And from few received your pay.
So we want you up in glory,
For you have labored hard,
And the good Lord is preparing
Your eternal just reward."

Then the merchant and the angel
Started up to Glory's gate,
But when passing close to hades,
The angel murmured, "Wait!
I have a place to show you,
It's the hottest place in H—
Where the ones who never paid you
In torment always dwell."

And, behold; the merchant
His old customers by the score,
And, grabbing up a chair and fan,
He wished for nothing more,
But was bound to sit and watch them
As they sizzle, singe and burn,
And his eyes would rest on debtors
Whichever way they'd turn.

Said the angel, "Come on, merchant!
There's the pearly gates to see,"
But the merchant only muttered,
"This is heaven enough for me!"

Patrolman Finds Time To Mould Bullets Into Toys

"Mould your bullets into toys" is an injunction that would seem slightly "cockeyed" to dictators and war propagandists, but it is one that Patrolman Martin McNally, of St. Joseph, follows.

As he attends his traffic duties in the city, McNally finds time to dig into his pocket and bring out a toy soldier or other metal plaything, which he has moulded for a young friend.

"You can do more good with lead this way, than shooting it at someone," he said.

He gets most of his lead, which he moulds at home, from the police station and the pistol range.

The recipients of his toys are youngsters of the city, rich and poor alike.

Church Covers Rich Lead Vein

"What is it going to be fellows, a church or a lead mine?"

The Rev. E. Petreau asked the question some 15 years ago of a group of Methodist Episcopal churchmen digging a new church basement.

The question voiced an anxious moment for the minister—for the laborers represented a group headed the other way from the ardent Methodist church organization.

They had no money to construct a church, and farmers and laborers who wanted them used labor to haul native "blue limestone" from a nearby quarry, and to dig the basement.

They sank their picks in dull, white metal shortly after the basement was started. It was a vein of near-pure lead ore.

The workers enthusiastic by visions of new riches, all but forgot about the church—they picked and shoveled their way along the vein.

Then the minister spoke. Standing on the edge of the basement excavation, he asked them if they wanted that would decide the fate of the new project.

The workers did not hesitate. They returned to digging the basement. A short time later the limestone blocks were placed, and then the church was completed by the volunteer workmen.

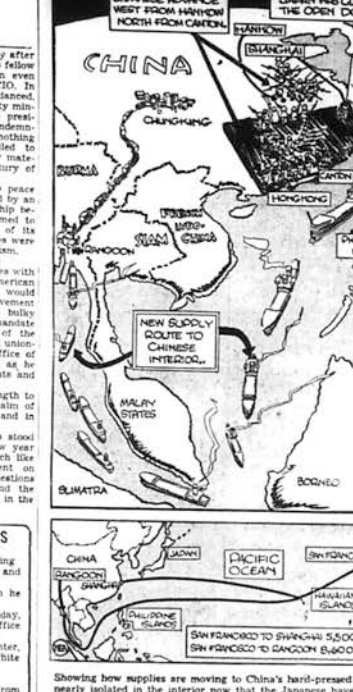
DIABETES, HERE WE COME

The annual amount spent for candy in the United States is about $125,000,000 for some 1,500,000,000 pounds. Which means that the people of the United States consume candy at the rate of over 47 pounds a second.—The Commentator Magazine.

TIT FOR TAT

When our fathers of today were boys they never thought anything of walking several miles to school. Now they have sons who never think of it either—The Commentator Magazine.

China's New War Supply Route



Showing how supplies are moving to China's hard-pressed armies, nearly isolated in the interior now that the Japanese have gained control of most of the Chinese coast and the vital Yangtse river. Reports are the U. S. government's $25,000,000 loan to a Chinese-controlled New York company will finance purchase of automobile trucks and gasoline. These would go to the Chinese front lines by way of Rangoon and Chungking. Lower map shows difference in distances from San Francisco.

PREDICTS 1939 WILL BE FAVORABLE YEAR FOR BANK SAVINGS

The American people enter the year 1939 with encouraging prospects of continued improvement in their economic affairs. It is certain that the nation at large has recovered much of its confidence and business has now attained a seasonably satisfactory level of operations.

That the volume of turnover will be further increased seem assured. The greatest single contribution toward this improvement is less fear of governmental domination. And we may hope for better cooperation all around.

With renewed opportunity for the employment of capital in 1939, it is equally logical that manpower will be put to work upon a scale we have not seen in several years. Hence the means to save should increase proportionately. The worst opposing factor being our mounting burden of taxation.

Hold Vast Deposits

Mutual savings banks, holding about one-fifth of all American bank deposits, begin the New Year with deposits exceeding $10,000,000,000, distributed among more than 15,000,000 accounts. These are record figures for 122 years of operation.

Despite the expectations fostered by various news forms of public relief, the average man and woman still has the will to save, as emphasized by the large number of new small accounts. This fact emphatically demonstrates that the public does not believe we have reached a new millennium. In my opinion there could be no cause for confidence more impressive than these examples of public sanity in the management of personal affairs.

City Of Taboos Believed To Be Without Rival

PACIFIC GROVE, Calif. — This city is believed to lead the United States in taboos.

An examination of 350 ordinances enacted since the city was incorporated in 1889 reveals that some of the things that are still illegal are:

To sell liquor.

To drive an automobile faster than 10 miles an hour.

To dance the tango.

To ride a bicycle on the sidewalk.

To wear men's slacks—if you are a woman.

To stay out after 8:30 in the evening if you are under 18.

To play baseball in the streets.

To fire either air guns, slingshots or even snap rubber bands.

To close the blinds if you stay at home in the evening.

To practice fortune telling, palmistry, phrenology and medium or crafty science.

To play music after an early hour in the evening.

WHAT ARE LITTLE AUTOS MADE OF?

When you buy an automobile you buy a ton and a third of steel, 33 pounds of copper and brass, 33 pounds of copper and brass, 2 pounds of tin, 27 pounds of lead, 144 pounds of cast pig iron, 110 pounds of rubber, a tenth of a bale of cotton, 13 square yards of upholstery fabric, 2.5 gallons of spraying lacquer, 37 pounds of paper and fibre board, 18 square feet of glass, and one year-round headache.—The Commentator Magazine.

He Calls Police For Aid Against 'Peeking Tomboy'

What is a defenseless man to do when a girl peeks in his window?

This distraught male telephoned police. "What can you do to help me?" he pleaded.

A burly police sergeant counseled the palpitating plaintiff to calm and brave while a squad car sped to the scene.

But when police arrived, the "peeping tomboy" had vanished.

And now police are puzzled by reports that other males have been annoyed by similar antics.

Army Air Base Builders Cited For Safety First

As the $7,000,000 U. S. army air depot here nears completion, supervising engineers have called attention to the almost perfect safety record established on the project.

Only one fatal accident has occurred, a steel worker fell 60 feet from the frame of one of the large repair docks and died from injuries.

Since construction began about two and one-half years ago, only three men have been seriously injured. With all of the heavy work on the engineering shop and repair docks completed, contractors believe chances of marring the safety performance are slight.

Lieut. S. F. Dreyer, constructing quartermaster, said the project is 95 per cent completed. Only major building to be finished is the engine test block, which will be used to test motors of the army's huge bombers. The base will house equipment and personnel moved from Rockwell Field in San Diego.

FLIGHTS BY HOWARD HUGHES AND 'WRONG WAY' CORRIGAN HEADLINED YEAR IN AVIATION

A record of all-around achievement unequalled in any prior period—a record creating a saga of the skies that would have taxed the hardy imagination of Jules Verne—truly made 1938 aviation's golden year.

On every conceivable front and in every possible quarter flying moved to a new high position. Planes became faster, safer, bigger, more comfortable. Aviation records fell like Autumn leaves. The Civil Aviation Act brought all flying in the United States under a single control for the first time. Fatalities showed no increase.

Two individual accomplishments fired the imagination and enthusiasm of the world. One, the globe-girdling flight of Howard Hughes, perhaps contributed more to the science of flying, but the other, the trans-Atlantic "puddle jump" of grinning Douglas "wrong way" Corrigan, in a tiny, hopeless-looking eight-year-old ship, probably stirred greater popular interest in Americans than any flight since the Lindbergh exploit in 1927.

..From the laboratories, where unspectacular, grease-grimed mechanics labored steadily on, came numerous refinements that enhanced safety far more than any other lone year's efforts in that direction. Outstanding among these inventions were:

1—The new altimeter, which tells a pilot how many feet he is above the nearest object below. Previously, the altimeter recorded only the altitude above sea level. The new altimeter is expected to drastically reduce mountain crashes, the type of accident most frequent, and most costly in human lives.

2—The position finder, a small gadget that, held on the pilot's knee and operated with one hand, reveals the exact location of the airplane at any given time. All mental and written calculations, so difficult for the pilot while flying, but heretofore necessary to get a "fix," are eliminated. This invention should prove invaluable while flying in dirty weather.

Of more widespread attraction than the attainments of the laboratories were the breath-taking new records set. To name a hundred of the most important and impressive — including Corrigan's "record for crates" hop:

Brilliant Flight By Hughes

1—Flight of Howard Hughes millionaire and erstwhile moving picture producer, with several companions from New York to Paris to Moscow to Omsk to Yakutsk to Fairbanks to Minneapolis to New York in the elapsed time of 91 hours and 14 minutes, lowering by nearly half the best previous time, made by the late Wiley Post.

2—The "sneak" hop of Doug Corrigan from New York to Dublin, Ireland, virtually without instruments, in an 11-year-old plane that he bought for $500—elapsed time, 28 hours and five minutes.

3—The new land plane speed record of 394 miles an hour, set by the famous German ace, Maj. Gen. Ernst Udet, in a Heinkel HE-112-B-1 with a 1,150 h.p. BD-601 engine, at Wustrow, Germany, last June 5. This mark surpassed the former record, held by Dr. Herman Wurst, also a German, of 380 miles an hour. Howard Hughes, with a record of 352 miles an hour, holds the United States honor in this category.

Long Distance Record

4—The superlative long distance flight record set by the Russians in 1937, with a 6,296-mile jump from Moscow to San Jacinto, Calif., in the North Pole, was topped by two British bombers that flew from Ismailia, Egypt, to Darwin, Australia, an estimated 7,162 miles. The Russians, led by Mikhail Gromov, took 62 hours and three minutes to complete their journey, while British squadron leader R. Kellett, 33, led the two bombers over three continents and the shark-infested Timor Sea in 48 hours and five minutes.

5—The new airplane altitude record, set by Lieut. Col. Mario Pezzi, the Italian, when he pushed his Caproni 56,017 feet into the Stratosphere. It was closely held the record, with a mark of 53,937 feet, Pezzi's flight lasted one hour and 45 minutes, and he flew at 70 degrees below zero temperature of 106 degrees below zero.

6—The Japanese distance flight, on a closed course, of 7,240 miles. The flyers were Commandant Yuzo Fujita and Fukujiro Takahashi. They flew a Koken monoplane. The Frenchmen, Marcel Doret and Joseph Le Brix held the prior record of 6,445 miles, flown in 1931.

Other Records Intact

Other important international records remained intact. The sea plane record set by the Italian, Francesco Agello in 1934 — 441 miles an hour — again withstood all attempts while the balloon ascension mark of 72,395 feet, set in 1935 by U. S. Army oficers Stevens and Anderson, also went untroubled.

In connection with Hughes' flight, International News Service is able to reveal that the youthful Texan will be awarded the Gold Medal of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, record supervising body of world aviation, when the F. A. I. holds its annual conference in Athens, Greece, in January. This F. A. I. gold medal is considered the outstanding award of the year for aviation achievement.

Worthy of note in the category of domestic records were the astounding speeds reeled off at the Thompson Trophy, 300-mile "Kentucky Derby of the Air," at the screaming average speed of 283 miles an hour, almost 20 m. p. h. faster than the prior record, held by Michel De Troyat, the suave French ace, since 1935.

All Races Fast

Even Earl Ortman, second for three years hand running in the Thompson, cracked De Troyat's mark. Never in the 11-year history of the Nationals has such a procession of fast airplanes dotted the beautiful—and hazardous — Cleveland race course. Many times one or two extremely "hot" ships have participated, but during last Septembers show, all the races were fast.

Aviation's greatest personal loss of the year, perhaps, came with the death of Capt. Edward Musick, beloved pioneer pilot in Pan-American Airways' trans-Pacific service. Musick and crew were killed when the Samoan Clipper, bound on the return leg of the first flight of the new Honolulu-New Zealand service, exploded in mid-air and disappeared in the waters of the Pacific.

Pan-American, for years without a serious accident, also lost the Hawaiian Clipper, which disappeared in the Pacific with six passengers and a crew of nine aboard.

Commercial Airline Fatalities

The number of fatalities on all commercial airlines remained constant for the record revenue year, according to available figures. In the first six months of 1938, 27 persons lost their lives on all airlines, while the lines were flying 38,734,654 miles. Roughly, therefore, about 55 lives will have been lost at the year's close. In 1937, the lines flew 76,906,163 miles, while crashes were claiming 56 lives. In 1936, fifty-five lives were lost on flights totaling 73,303,886 miles. It is seen that the lines swelled their "trackage" in 37 about 3,000,000 miles above '36, and that miles flown this year probably will equal or surpass those flown last year.

The most prosperous and promising year the industry has known served to offset in some measure the ever-depressing accident toll. For the aircraft manufacturers 1938 was prosperous — their already tremendous backlog of orders grew even larger as the government flooded the plants with orders for military planes. For the airlines, the year gave promise of a brighter future, as the Civil Aeronautics Authority created under the Civil Aviation Act, which was approved in the close of the 75th Congress, took over heretofore divided government supervision of aviation.

Huge Air Force Planned

In the field of military aviation, the year ended with the government—concerned over the troubled international situation — contemplating acquisition of the greatest air force in history. An objective of 9,000 planes for the army and 3,000 for the navy is announced—an extraordinary ambitious goal when contrasted with the past army goal of 2,320 fighting planes. To attain the 12,000-plane total, all aircraft factories will be placed on a 24-hour day basis.

Probably outstanding in the field of plane design was completion of passenger ship capacity to be placed into service. The Douglas DC-4, built to carry 42 passengers and crew of five, will be placed in service on trans-continental lines, with United Airlines getting the first ship. The Boeing 314, a 41½ ton giant which will accommodate 74 persons, will be used by Pan-American Airways in the soon-to-come trans-Atlantic service.

With a regular trans-Atlantic service, the German Lufthansa today is better equipped to go into such service than the lines of any nation. The Germans completed half the distance between their country and the United States last summer, France, Britain, and the United States will join the Germans in the new service.

As usual, the reliable Graf zeppelin kept right on flying. In other respects, the year was a dull, and in one respect, a confusing one for international lighter-than-air travel.

The globe constructed to replace the ill-fated Hindenburg soon will go into operation, inflated with inflammable hydrogen, rather than with the non-inflammable helium that Germany expected to buy from the United States, which holds a monopoly on the helium supply, but after Gen. H. S. officials, headed by Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes finally, after congress passed a law permitting sale of helium, decided against selling to Germany, claiming that they feared diversion of the gas for military purposes by Reichsfuehrer Adolph Hitler.

The year 1938 marked completion of 10 years of air travel. The startlingly rapid development of this latest means of transportation was graphically demonstrated by the following statistics:

In the first six months of 1938 American airlines flew 2,213,634 more miles and carried 113,315 more passengers than during the corresponding period of 1937. The lines had 362 airplanes in operation at the end of December 12, 1938. More than 93 per cent of all scheduled trips were started, and more than 88 per cent were completed. Average speed for the domestic lines were 152 miles an hour, and the average passenger's trip was 436 miles.

Just a little different than the year 1928 when a grand (?) total of 10,673,450 miles were flown, and John Monk Saunders, the author, paid $400 for the privilege of sitting for 33 hours in an uncomfortable, metal chair, half-nauseated by exhaust fumes, in order to become the first paying trans-continental airplane passenger.

Museum Gets Famed Darwin Sheep Species

A rare Ancon sheep, one of the species from which Charles Darwin derived his theories in "The Origin of Species," has been presented to Ward's Natural Science establishment in Rochester, where its skeleton will preserve forever a record of this strange short-legged animal.

The creation of this strange species of sheep dates back to 1791 when a New England farmer noticed among his flock a male lamb with such short, bowed legs that it couldn't jump over ordinary stone wall. The idea of a short-legged sheep appealed to the farmer, and he bred others with the same characteristics.

DaPaul said this was the first known mutation, or sudden inheritable change in structure, among domestic animals. Using the Ancon sheep as an example, the scientist explained in his book how he believed other animals had evolved.

About 60 years ago the breed became extinct. Years later, another short-legged lamb appeared in the flock of a Norwegian farmer. From this second freak of nature came the little flock of sheep that now flourishes at Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station at Storrs, Conn. The flock is believed to be the only short-legged variety in existence.

Unclaimed Bank Cash To Profit Connecticut

Connecticut has a fund of nearly $200,000 which it is anxious and willing to distribute to owners of the money if they can be located.

But more than 30 years have passed since the proprietors of the money have been heard from. And when the time period reaches 40 years, the money will go into the general fund of the state for good.

Under state law Connecticut banks must turn over to the state treasurer's office unclaimed deposits which have been "inactive for 30 years.

There are more than 4,500 accounts in Connecticut which have been "inactive" during the past 30 years.

BEEFING AROUND

The Northwestern Life Insurance Company computes that 8.2c of traceable hidden taxes are contained in the dollar you pay for beef. The raw materials producer pockets 1.5c of the total, the loan the country buyer 0.6c, the broker 0.1c, the processor and jobber 2.7c, and the butcher 1.2c.

OVER THE "TOP"

I do not worry about our future. Listening to our leading statesmen, I know that very soon we shall all perish on the battlefield of misinformation!—Hendrik Willem van Loon, as quoted by The Commentator Magazine.

Inventor Gives Britain Option On Helicopter

The British air ministry has taken an option on a new type helicopter, capable of rising vertically from the ground carrying a load equal to a normal machine of the same horsepower, invented by Oskar von Asboth, a Hungarian, and wartime director of the Austrian Air Research Institute.

Von Asboth has succeeded, after 20 years of research, in finding the secret of how to make helicopters rise when heavily loaded. His invention will revolutionize travel, industry and war, it is said.

Von Asboth's helicopters carrying 20 passengers will be able to start out from the heart of a great city from miniature airports. It will make it possible for factories to dispatch freight from their rooftops. In wartime the new machines could carry observers, photographers, and sound locating apparatus. They could flash warnings of the approach of raiders and be useful in mapping out enemy territory.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
Meyer Building—2105 5th Street
Phone 1413 P. O. Box 1061

WE THOUGHT AS MUCH

A large number of Meridian people write The Courier-News in the following general manner:

"We quite agree with your attitude towards Sunday movies in Meridian. We believe, if shown between the proper hours and providing films with good morals are given, the Sunday movie would do much to deter our youngsters from many violations of moral value. We are happy The Courier-News has been the first to present the need for Sunday movies and we believe the ministers of Meridian, on certain conditions, will give you their every support."

To the makers of the above statement, The Courier-News says "thank you," sincerely.

We believe any reasonable person will definitely agree a moving picture show with a good moral background is worth while and, if shown on Sunday, would do much to supplement the spirit of His day.

We further believe that many of our "honky-tonk" spots owe their very existence to the fact the elder citizens of Meridian have not created proper recreational facilities for the younger persons.

We, with others in Meridian, definitely know the younger boys and girls of Meridian are being deliberately "promoted" in the kindred vices and law enforcement now is negative.

Don't misunderstand. We are not seeking to reform at all. But simply trying to say—

The right sort of Sunday movies, within the right hours, might add something more to the one day we give to God.

THEY'RE AT IT AGAIN

The taxis are at it again—pedestrians ignored, peingered automobile owners insulted and city ordinances, by the score, violated.

Pedestrians do have some few rights; at least that of crossing streets on a green light without being run-down.

Automobile owners, who try to obey the law, should have the privilege of traversing streets and intersections without the nightmare of reckless taxi drivers staring them in the face.

The citizenship of Meridian might expect the up-holding of city ordinances with reference to the contract between the Meridian City Lines, Inc., and the city of Meridian.

Operators of taxi services in Meridian NOW might well understand two definite things—

The good residents of Meridian, pedestrians or otherwise, are not much longer going to stand for "malice aforethought" violations, and a good many of them have reached the stage where they mean "business."

One other thought comes to mind—why pass ordinances and laws if we do not intend some sort of enforcement?

IT HAS WORKED ELSEWHERE

Affirmative publicity has meant much to Meridian in the current years of depression. Perhaps so much, many of our major civic programs could not have been consummated without the magic touch of the written word in far-off places, even though the publicity authors received no remuneration and the general program was not definitely planned. Be that as it may, Meridian got the benefits.

Many cities, the size of Meridian, have good publicity men regularly employed to supplement the annual programs of the Chambers of Commerce. As a matter of established fact, much of Birmingham, Alabama, progress may be traced to the publicity unit of its Chamber of Commerce. And, as Birmingham has obtained positive results through this medium, working in conjunction with tangible action, so have Jackson and other progressive communities used the affirmative publicity work to advantage.

Meridian now is big enough and large enough to setup such a unit, either within the Chamber of Commerce, or as a regular phase of civic affairs.

And why not? And now? In 1939? In January, to be exact?

RIGHT AGAIN

Every daily newspaper in this Southland of ours ought to subscribe to the column, "This Morning," written by John Temple Graves. Witness the following thought:

"For freedom and for promise, for our own sakes and for the nation's sake, the South needs to take its stand, and take it in the most united way possible. Our voice in the nation's councils and in the only political party in which we have any voice at all is too small now to suffer division. We simply can't afford to quarrel any more over the New Deal or to separate into a conservative front and a radical one. The only hope of getting this region's rights recognized and its ambitions served at Washington is a South which speaks with one voice."

If ever the South had a competent critic and a sensible sectional authority, that man is John Temple Graves.

If ever the progressives in the Southland had a needed oratorical voice, that voice is John Temple Graves.

If ever the South had the pen of a true patriot, that pen is the "Good Morning" of John Temple Graves.

And if ever there was a time for true, sensible, patriotic leadership in the South, that time is now.

A STRANGE BUSINESS

There's much ado and much talk about the coming governor's race.

Every candidate has already prepared a list of "what I tried to do and had it blocked" and "what I'm going to do if I'm elected."

Herewith, good folks, is a thought—

Hugh White, Pat Harrison and Theodore Bilbo have spoken in no uncertain terms—they will take part for some candidate. But on what basis in our own Eastern Mississippi?

In all sincerity, we challenge all to answer that question and by virtue of one simple fact—

Not one, solitary worth while project has been achieved for this area by any one of the three.

In the premises, we suggest every candidate run as individuals.

"Knowledge is power" is a maxim which seems to be the basis of our educational system, with the result that there are far too many who find out too late that it takes knowledge, plus hard work, to make success. Knowledge without energy is like a gasoline engine without gas.

IT IS IMPORTANT

Without a great deal of fanfare and publicity, the activities of the Soil Conservation Service have been carried on within Lauderdale, Kemper and Neshoba counties the past four years, towards an objective which this publication feels will be of vital importance to agricultural Eastern Mississippi. We refer not to material and physical improvements in unit farms, but to the development and expansion of a new farmer morale.

There is no question but that future prospects for our farmers are none too bright and the main hope of the individual agriculturist lies in the field of diversification. With no local or foreign markets, with little or no support in this direction from the largest communities, with leadership more or less lacking in the local sense, the farmer will need strong tangibles to hold him within the paths of possible progress. By such a statement, we do not mean the program of the Soil Conservation Service fills this need fully. But it does lay a foundation by and through which the average farmer may glimpse the "hidden gold" that is in every field in our Mississippi today. Even so, the plight of the Southern farmer must continue to remain in a desperate state unless and until affirmative leadership in "higher places" is able to see the often talked about economic balance in the South can never be obtained until the farmer is first accorded the right to market his products.

No better example may be found than right here in our own city of Meridian.

Here we discover 60 per cent of our commercial business is derived through farm trade. In many ways, then, Meridian's very existence is predicated upon the welfare of the farmer. Yet, Meridian offers less of a market than any city of comparable size within Mississippi.

We certainly should realize the splendid work of the Soil Conservation Service may be wasted in its entirely unless we, as citizens of this city, take advantage of the fact we do offer a positive opportunity to balance agriculture within itself through the establishment of local and foreign farm markets.

The citizens of Meridian and the farmers of Lauderdale county may know this one thing to be exactly true—

Cold storage, meat curing and canning plants offer a firm basis for local efforts—and each and all may be obtained.

And all may know this much more—our next city and county elections will be predicated upon efforts made to obtain such units for this section.

ONCE WAS CORRECT

The democracies of the world can both avoid a bloody war and stop the fascist aggression by the use of the economic powers in their grasp, says H. V. Kaltenborn, famous radio reporter on foreign affairs.

In an economic war with the fascist powers, Germany, Italy, and Japan, the democracies are bound to win because they control most of the world's gold, raw materials, and war supplies. Italy, according to the memoirs of Marshall Bodoglio, could not have conquered Ethiopia if England had joined the United States in oil sanctions. And it is a well-known fact that Japanese conquest of China would be crippled if the United States refused to sell her supplies.

It is charged that economic war leads to bloody war. That is a fallacy. Russia has refused to sell supplies to Japan. Yet Russia is not at war with Japan. The Japanese would hardly send a fleet 5,000 miles across the Pacific to force us to sell them supplies. And if they did the fleet could hardly be effective.

The mere threat of an economic war would probably be sufficient to compel a respect for American rights. The actual use of this unanswerable weapon is the only way to wield our power effectively without launching this country into a conflict. If we delay too long a bloody war seems inevitable.

Mr. Kaltenborn might have been correct two years ago. The story today, however, is different.

Italy is consolidating economic gains in Ehtiopia; Japan builds a vast agricultural and industrial empire in China; Germany marches toward the East.

As much as we admire Mr. Kaltenborn, we still must disagree with his reasonings as to the efficacy of economic threats toward Germany, Italy and Japan. That day of retaliation is past, we believe, and the only hope of future peace must lie within the desires of the people of those nations.

CRIME MARCHES ON

The criminal army of the United States is composed of 4,500-000 persons.

Two hundred thousand potential murderers are at large who in their lifetimes will in all probability account for the death of 50,000 persons.

Thirteen thousand persons a year are victims of murder and manslaughter.

A robbery occurs every ten minutes; a burglary every two.

An automobile theft every two and a half minutes.

Minors commit 13 per cent of the murders, 28 per cent of the robberies, 41 per cent of the burglaries, and 51 per cent of the automobile thefts.

The average murderer spends less than 54 months in prison as a result of his crime.

Fifty per cent of all prisoners are being released on parole.

Of our 15,500 most dangerous criminals, 30 per cent receive pardons, paroles or other clemencies one to ten times each.

So says the Commentator magazine.

We may read the above lines or we may not. If we do read them, that will be all. Collective action against crime, in the local sense, seems to be a thing of the past, as it is in most other communities.

SENSIBLE PROGRAM

It seems very wise to this publication more study should be given to agricultural conditions in Lauderdale county with a view of determining the exact status of every particular crop, every potential farm market, every possible industrial outlet for farm produce and every channel through which live stock production might be expanded.

We must admit, providing we are open to self-anaylsis, the agricultural program of the federal government has nothing in it which might lend an affirmative future to agriculture in East Mississippi. Any expansion, since the federal government by no stretch of the imagination can be particularly interested in our area, must be the result of our own planning and our own efforts.

As we see the result of the accepted suggestion, we could certainly set up tangible present-evidence through which we might understand the past and sensibly work out future problems.

Without some such program, we may continue on our way of federal agricultural program acceptance, itself standstillism, leaving our farmers to move on as best they may. This would be nothing less than a prima facie admission Meridian no longer is the accepted leader of agriculture in East Mississippi. And this much more is accepted truth—when the day comes Meridian is no longer the accepted leader in agriculture, that day also heralds the fact our leadership has proved incompetent.

The greater part of the courage that is needed in the world is not of a heroic kind. Courage may be displayed in everyday life as well as on historic fields of action. The common need is for courage to be honest, courage to resist temptation, courage to speak the truth, courage to be what we really are and not to pretend to be what we are not, courage to live honestly within our means and not dishonestly upon the means of others.

The way to climb high is to remain on the level.

ENFORCE PARKING LAWS

Meridian's merchants, who generally stock merchandise comparable to any obtainable in much larger cities, are in trouble, serious trouble.

Out-of-town buyers can't reach their store-objectives most of the time because of auto congestion. Hence, Meridian's merchants have lost no small sum in 1938 as the result of uncontrolled parking.

It is this publication's belief the good people of Meridian are willing to cooperate in keeping the main streets and avenues clear on a "two-hour" basis and it is this publication's further belief the present two-hour law should be enforced or be completely disregarded.

But, let's do one thing, at least—let's try to work the matter out so everyone will be happy in the privilege of augmenting commercial pursuits in the community.

LET'S GAMBLE A BIT

Thank goodness the Key brothers still manage to keep Meridian well up in the aviation world, and thank goodness through them Meridian may be able to assume a more important position in the sphere of aeronautics.

Herewith a good gamble—

Why not appoint Algene and Fred Key to contact major aviation concerns in the United States with reference to the establishment of an airplane factory in Meridian?

The land can be donated. The land is available. The climate here is the best in these United States for such industries. The resources are here and will be here for many, many years to come. The cost would be negligible to Meridian.

The "Ole Miss" can fly to even greater glory for Meridian, if we give the Keys the opportunity.

Democracy does not contain any force which will check the constant tendency to put more and more on the public payroll. The state is like a hive of bees in which the drones display, multiply and starve the workers so the idlers will consume the food and the workers will perish.

God will not seek thy race
Nor will He ask thy birth;
Alone He will demand of thee,
What hast thou done on earth?

Anything new is cuckoo. You can say "cuckoo" as much as you please, like the little bird in the clock, but the clock moves onward and the business of the world moves with it. —Charles F. Kettering, vice-president, General Motors Corp.

TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONS

Track and field champions of 1938, national and intercollegiate:

National A. A. U. Men's—Outdoor

100-meter—Ben Johnson, N. Y. Curb Exchange A. A.
200-meter—Mack Robinson, University of Oregon.
400-meter—Ray Malott, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
800-meter—Howard Borck, 69th Regiment New York.
1,500-meter—Glenn Cunningham, N. Y. Curb Exchange.
5,000-meter—Gregory Rice, University of Notre Dame.
10,000-meter—Elmo Pentti, Millrose A. A., New York.
3,000-meter steeplechase—Joseph P. McCluskey, New York A. C.
3,000-meter walk—Henry Cieman, Achilles Club, Toronto.
110-meter high hurdles—Fred Wolcott, Rice Institute.
200-meter low hurdles—Fred Wolcott, Rice Institute.
400-meter low hurdles—Jack Patterson, Rice Institute.
400-meter relay—New York A. C. (Herb Weast, William Cook, Robert Rodekirchen, Perrin Walker.)
1,600-meter relay—New York A. C. (John Quigley, Lou Collado, John Jackson, Ed Rogers.)
Running high jump—Mel Walker, unattached, Toledo, O.
Running broad jump—Bill Lacefield, Univ. of Cal. at Los Angeles.
Hop, step and jump—Herschel Neil, Maryville (Mo.) C. of C.
Pole vault—Cornelius Warmerdam, Olympic Club.
16-pound shot put—Francis J. Ryan, New York A. C.
56-pound hammer—Irving Folwartahny, Rhode Island State College.
56-pound weight—Louis Lepis, New York A. C.
Discus throw—Peter Zagar, Olympic Club.
Javelin throw—Nick Vukmanic, Penn State College.
Team championship—New York A. C.
Decathlon—Joseph Scott, Wyoming Reserve University.
Pentathlon—John Borican, Shore A. C., Elberon, N. J.
Cross-country—Donald R. Lash, Indiana State Police.
Marathon—Pat Dengis, Millrose A. A.
15-kilometer—Victor Dyrgall, Millrose A. A.
20-kilometer—Louis Gregory, Millrose A. A.
25-kilometer—Ellison Brown, Bradford, R. I.
50-kilometer—Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.
15-kilometer walk—John Rahkonen, Finnish-American A. C., N. Y.
20-kilometer walk—John Rahkonen, Finnish-American A. C.
50-kilometer walk—John Rahkonen, Finnish-American A. C.
50-kilometer walk—Leo Schneppel, Polish Falcons, Elizabeth, N. J.

Intercollegiate A. A. A. A.—Outdoor

100-yard dash—Adrian Talley, Southern California.
220-yard dash—Edgar Mason, Pittsburgh.
440-yard run—John J. Woodruff, Pittsburgh.
880-yard run—John Y. Woodruff, Pittsburgh.
One mile run—Howard Borck, Manhattan.
Two mile run—Joseph Moclair, Manhattan.
120-yard hugh hurdles—Harvey Woodstra, Michigan State.
220-yard low hurdles—Harvey Woodstra, Michigan State.
16-pound shot put—Howard Brill, N. Y. U.
Discuss throw—Irving Herrick, Harvard.
Hammer throw—Irving Folwartahny, Rhode Island State.
Javelin throw—Nick Vukmanic, Penn State.
Running high jump—Delos Thurber, Southern California.
Running broad jump—Anson Perina, Princeton.
Pole vault—Te among R. Fuller Patterson, Princeton; Bill Harding, Yale, and Loring Day and Ken Dills, Sou. California.
Team—Southern California.

STORY OF PERSECUTED RACES WILL BE SHOWN

"The Refugee—Today and Tomorrow"—the first factual screen story of the appalling problem which has stunned the civilized world—opens at the Temple Theatre, on Saturday, in the new March of Time.

This picture is a complete camera record obtained by the March of Time's news cameramen of the vast and almost insoluble problem growing out of today's wars and persecutions. The six millions of defenseless and pitiable victims of terrorism and intolerance—uprooted from work and homes—are brought to the screen in a memorable March of Time documentary film.

In bringing "The Refugee—Today and Tomorrow" to the Temple screen, March of Time lays the blame for the world refugee problem at the doors of Berlin, Rome and Tokyo. Its cameramen have been at work for the past two years recording the appalling but true story of world refugees. In Spain and China, they have caught the story of millions left homeless and destitute by aggression and civil war. European production units in Holland, Belgium, England, France and Switzerland have translated to film the even more horrible plight of the refugees from peacetime persecution—those forced to flee the fanatical intolerance of the Nazi state.

"The Refugee—Today and Tomorrow" reveals how in Germany the Nazi party, a sa national secret police, has singled out for attack all those whose politics, race or religion are not in harmony with the Nazi theory. The film pictures the Nazi's constant and extensive propaganda campaign to whip up hatred and shows how many against whom this program has been directed have fled Germany only after having suffered the most barbarous of Nazi punishments—confinement in a concentration camp.

Jews Renew Lands

Exclusive March of Time film from Palestine portrays how 75,000 Jews, who have already emigrated to Palestine since Hitler's rise to power, have through hard work and limited financial support turned vast acres of once-desolate countryside into fertil farmlands.

In its pictorial journalism March of Time discusses the immensity of the refugee problem. And in the light of the world's reaction, "The Refugee—Today and Tomorrow" considers the possibility of solving this seemingly endless problem.

ALL UP IN THE AIR

In northern Canada the airplane pilot is milkman, grocer, butcher, and heavy freight handler to scores of isolated mining towns and trading posts, reports The Commentator Magazine. Besides the usual traffic in all sorts of mining equipment and dry stuffs that daily wings its way into the North, fresh food is also carried. Grapefruit today is a breakfast fruit even two hundred miles north of the Arctic Circle. Fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables of all kinds are shipped in large quantities by air. Where there are many children, even live cows have been carried by plane to provide fresh milk. Live pigs and chickens are daily passengers on the northern aerial freighters.

On the trip back, besides the usual run of gold and furs, planes have at least half a cargo of fresh fish. One transport company in one year brought south 150 tons of freshly caught fish on its return trips. The fish were then distributed by planes to cities in Central Canada and the northern part of the United States. Altogether the air transport system of the Dominion of Canada carry over three times as much freight and express as is handled by all United States airlines put together.

HOME SERENITY OF TYRO FLIERS THRUST ON U. S.

There was peace in the Rollins Miller family, but as Miller and his wife accumulated necessary hours in the air to apply for pilot licenses it was indicated that the calm was only temporary.

Last fall, Miller enrolled in the flying class of Phoebe Omlie—first woman ever to hold a transport license in the United States—and Mrs. Miller bolted at the idea of having to stay at home nights, while the husband she described as "plane crazy" was receiving instructions in preliminary course.

After two weeks of staying at home, Mrs. Miller, who at that time was not aviation-minded, enrolled, too. She did it "just to pass away time."

Came examination day and Mrs. Miller was among the 15 potential fliers who made highest grades. Her reward for the honor was a free course to win her wings. Miller, the original aviation enthusiast, finished far behind and was not granted a free course.

Wife Soloes First

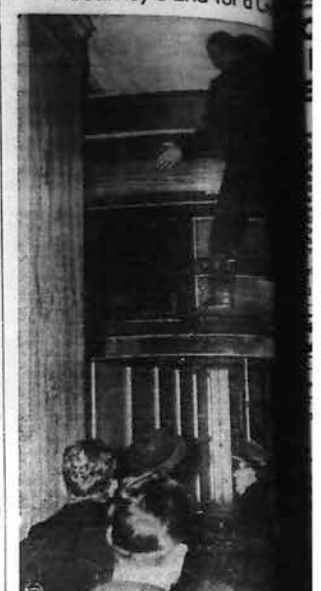
After a few weeks of training, Mrs. Miller soloed, and Miller still has none no farther than the preliminary.

Defeated by his own wife, but determined not to be outdone entirely, Miller, an employe of a Memphis wholesale grocery company, tapped his bank account. Recently he climbed into a small ship, streaked down a runway, and was off—in the air alone for the first time. His landing was unnoticed, meaning it must have been fair because hangar talk around Municipal Airport centers on "sloppy setdowns."

Miller thinks his wife "can't fly a kite," and she has a like opinion of his ability to maneuver a plane, but neither says so in the presence of the other. They decided to stop argument and leave the question of prowess to an aviation inspector who soon will grant them licenses after they have attained the required 50 hours in the air.

Possibility looms that the inspector might become involved in the dispute, for he must decide which of the Millers is to be rated first.

Since Mr. and Mrs. Miller took up flying, their dinner talks no longer concern food or wholesale groceries. Now the talks are often heated arguments about airplanes, flying conditions, aerial



The body of F. Donald Coster (Philip Musica, ... placed in a crypt in Cypress Hills cemetery, ...

MODERN HOME HEATING BOOSTER FOR HOME PEST

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The housewife ... woolen clothes ... tect them the ... insect attack. ... summing, and ... winter, as well ... cleaning of all ... of closets and ... places, will di... clothes from ... ers, socks, or ... are even slight ... stant attention ... particularly ... Coster pointed ... bookbindings ... food, and to ... rics, especially ... attached cloth ... cheapest weapo... a poison bait ... white arsenic, ... must be kept ... and pets. Pyre... ed or blown ... is also helpful ... spray or a ... ing paradichlo... tetrachloride.

The WORD

A few observa... reas of Americ... ing the past ... Ear marks ... and smart for... "Parents ... miniature ... toy for their ... Windmills ... ly to pump ... but to run a ... a battery ... dio!

—The Comm...

problems, new ... yet are not fo... tend air mail ...

Although ... of the largest ... tion, Mr. and ... like to see Mi... opposite a dozen ... the Wor... rivers—maybe ...

Engineers ... Island's ... conferences ... of high water ... merged and ... trees can be ... cials considered ... ter the Island ... disc. Today ... tiles again ...

Planes ... placed out of ... terns. Latest ... protecting ... from plane ... them—when ... making ... weather.

Miller, his ... have not figu...

CKS FLUCTUATED WILDLY IN REFLECTING CHANGES ON EIGN AND DOMESTIC FRONTS

market in 1938 ex- of the.. most try- Wall Street's 146-

ushered in 1939 on as reflected in the tock prices and busi- part of 1938, but ear it tasted the ex- pessimism and opti- a continuing series at home and abroad. situation dominated more than in many ty as January. France of her chronic politi- ises. In May the franc was devalued again, this time to 2.79 cents, and the latter part of the year say Premier Daladier successfully battle a general strike.

September War Crisis

Overshadowing this, however, was the German-Czech crisis which in September brought Europe nearer to war than at any time since 1914. The Munich pact brought peace at the expense of Czechoslovakia's dismemberment, but the international waters continued troubled later by the persecutions in Germany and Franco-Italian tension over the latter's territorial demands in Africa and the Mediterranean.

The market, though, had to cope with more than the nerve-wracking situation on the continent. At home, the year started with an extreme depression in business a carryover of the slump in 1937, and the turn did not come until the summer.

The domestic situation was confused further by Congressional battles over reform legislation and President Roosevelt's attempted "purge" of unsympathetic Democratic lawmakers. The November elections, however, brought a turn in the tide with substantial Republican gains at the polls, and this encouraged both business and the markets.

Several Market Shocks

In addition, there were further shocks to speculative and investment confidence. One was the Richard Whitney scandal, with the former Stock Exchange President now in Sing Sing. Late in the year came the fantastic McKesson and Robbins case, with the disappearance of between 10 and 20 million dollars of the assets of the 105-year-old drug concern. Both had their market repercussions.

Completing this run of bad news was the worst railroad crisis since the post-1929 period, resulting from the drastic decline in railroad earnings and higher costs of operation. The Erie went into bankruptcy, and the Baltimore & Ohio system and the Lehigh Valley acted to get voluntary debt readjustments from their security holders. The railroads' plea for a 15 per cent pay cut was rejected by a Presidential fact-finding board but the upturn in business eased the situation.

The market started the year on a steady note. Prices were firm in January and staged a wide rise in February, marking a further recovery from the panic in the previous October.

Stocks Break In March

However, business failed to develop any Spring pickup in March, and the month brought a series of bearish happenings including Hitler's seizure of Austria, the Whitney case, a Cabinet crisis in France, and an Interstate Commerce Commission ruling giving the rails only a 5 per cent rise in rates against 15 per cent asked. Stocks were liquidated steadily and the month saw one of the worst breaks in Wall Street history. The list lost about 25 per cent of its value in the period and the bear market low of 97.46 in the Industrial averages was set on March 31.

April saw a vigorous recovery, reflecting the belief pessimism had been overdone and the beginning of hopes for business recovery later in the year.

Stocks went down in May, dragged throughout most of June when, on June 20, one of the most severe setbacks in the market ran up 23.6 per cent, adding billions of dollars to values of stocks and bonds.

Subsequent Trend

The new bull market ran through July, though at a slower pace, and halted in August. September brought the war jitters when Europe mobolized over Czechoslovakia and war seemed inevitable. October was another bull market month following the Munich pact.

There was a further runup early in November after the better-than-expected Republican election gains and the 1938 high of 158.80 in the Industrial averages was set on Nov. 12. Stocks, however, closed the month lower due to selling which followed the outbreak of the German persecutions. December was dull and comparatively steady.

The market's pattern was the exact reverse of the year before. In 1937 stocks set their high in the Spring and the low in the Fall, while in 1938 the low was in March and the high in November.

In action, stocks followed business recovery closely. The spearhead of 1938 trade recovery was the auto industry. As a result, the big gainers in stocks were such issues as Chrysler and General Motors and issues of companies supplying the motor industry as accessories and tires.

Aviations Feature Rise

Aviations also staged a spectacular rise in response to a record production year and the government's plans for greater national defense expenditures. Utilities were up substantially on progress in efforts at government rapprochement. Steel scored a moderate rise on the rebound in the industry's operations, but bullish enthusiasm on the group was restrained by the high break-even operating point due to the industry's maintenance of wage levels.

A number of groups, in which rails were prominent, and individual leaders like General Electric, wound up the year little higher than at the end of 1937 despite wide swings during the period.

For the Wall Street brokerage fraternity 1938 was a lean year. Two full 5-hour sessions, June 3 and June 8, provided only 280,000 shares each, little more than a fourth of the estimated break-even point. Saturday, June 18, saw only 104,530 shares, smallest day since 1918. For the full year volume ran less than three-fourths of the 609,464,570 shares turnover of 1937.

Airliner Of '39 Built To Skirt Stratosphere

The city of St. Louis background for two of the most brilliant chapters in the story of American aviation, may play a role in still another chapter.

In 1927 Charles Lindbergh, a mail pilot, financed by St. Louis business men, flew from New York to Paris in the historic "Spirit of St. Louis."

Eleven years later Douglas Corrigan flew "the wrong way" to Ireland in an obsolete "crate" manufactured in the Curtis-Wright airplane plant at St. Louis' Lambert Field in 1929.

This winter, at Lambert Field, another out-of-the- ordinary plane is under construction. In its streamlined modernity it reflects the progress of aeronautics since Lindbergh's 1927 pioneer flight.

Test Due In February

The plane is the CW-20, and when it makes its test flight next February it will be among the trail-blazers in commercial substratosphere transports.

Not as large as Pan-American Airlines' Boeing 314, designed for trans-oceanic service, or Douglas Aircraft Corporation's DC-4, also a sub stratosphere plane, it nevertheless will be a giant in its own right.

The CW-20, which will carry 30 passengers, a crew of four and a maximum 5,000 pounds of mail and baggage, will have a top speed of 237 miles an hour. A mid-wing monoplane, its two Wright Cyclone 1,500 horsepower engines are among the most powerful developed for aircraft. Its three-bladed, 15-foot propellers will be the largest ever produced in the United States for either a military or commercial airplane.

More than 400 engineers, mechanists and technicians are working on the plane which, when completed, will be the product of some 500,000 man hours of labor.

Wing Spread 108 Feet

The liner, of all-metal construction, has a wing spread of 108 feet and a dirigible-like fuselage 76 feet long and 10 feet wide.

Its fuel tanks, with a combined capacity of 1,100 gallons, will give the transport a cruising range of 2,000 miles without disconfort to the passengers.

Built in the same factory which developed the Condor biplane, first twin-engined transport to be used over major U. S. airways, the plane embodies new engineering ideas in its supercharged cabin, designed for sub-stratosphere flight.

Cabin Super-Charged

The super-charging equipment, including pumps, filters and deodorizers, will operate automatically after adjustment by the pilot and will maintain pressure equal to that at 6,500 feet. The pressure regulation will be in the passengers' cabin and pilots' cockpit both of which will be separated from the tail section by a metal bulkhead.

Cabin soundproofing is expected to give the ship a "quiet" rating 10 points below existing air trans ports. The CW-20's retractible landing gear will be tested before assembly under conditions duplicating a full load landing at a speed of descent of 900 feet a minute. The Civil Aeronautics Authority requires that a ship conform to a test of only 450 feet a minute.

The wing and fuselage sections are being put together in huge "jigs," which maintain perfect alignment of the parts until the sections are completely fabricated. So precise is the alignment that the screw jacks on which the jigs are mounted are adjusted twice daily to compensate for expansion and contraction of the metal due to temperature changes.

TIPS TELL HOW TO BORE PEOPLE

Seven sure ways for wives to bore husband, or any other man conversationally, have been compiled by Margaret Devereux, author of "Your Life as a Woman and How to Make the Most of It."

The seven guaranteed methods of making a man yawn instead of "hanging on your every word, she says, are:

Be ever alert to trip up your male conversational partner and thus be classified as a checker-upper.

Pounce on the topic a man starts to talk about and "run away with the ball." If you employ this tactic you are a topic-stealer.

Always insist on having the last words, which puts you in the bitter-ender class.

Convince yourself (if you are not convinced already) that other people never have nice things happen to them. This definitely makes you a boaster.

Pattern your conversation along the lines of a lecturer and become a one-man-audience lecturer.

Talk on and on and on—in other words, be a self-winder.

But the deadly egoist is the worst of the seven bores, or perhaps he is just all seven at once.

Miss Devereux, when she spoke before a group of Clevelenders on the "Art of Conversation," said that conversation is not a monologue, personal history, or a feat of memory.

"Conversation is a play of minds and let it be fair play she said.

"BIG" VOICES

The best political speaker over the air, in the opinion of John B. Kennedy, radio commentator and editor, is Herbert H. Lehman, governor of New York, whose sincerity shines through every phrase and intonation.

The wittiest political speaker is former Senator George Moses of with the most faulty delivery (yet he won his election), Senator-elect Robert Taft, and the most authoritative speaker, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, with a magnificent voice about far too booming over the air, adds Mr. Kennedy in the January issue of The Commentator.

Bruce Barton, congressman from New York, is rated high for his earnestness; Mark Sullivan sounds gloomy; Walter Lippmann, too precise; Dorothy Thompson, sub-screechy; Jim Farley has a distinctly grashouse flavor to his rhetoric, but people will tune in by millions to hear him.

John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has a tendency to bellow; Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, sounds much too solemn for popular liking, although his material is biting.

And, with the exception of Farley, all the members of the cabinet sound prosaic and appear to be "reading."

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Marking time until the opening of Congress, Senator-elect Chan Gurney of South Dakota relishes in his new Washington office.

Survey Shows Weekly Movie Pupils' Habits

More than 85 per cent of all school children between the ages of 10 and 14 are going weekend movie-goers with a preference for gangster films and westerns, with "plenty of action" a survey of the Motion Picture Research Council reveals.

Information on the movie-going habits of 11,000 grade school children in San Francisco and Oakland public and private schools was the result of a council study of the effect of motion pictures on children.

Of 22,000 pupils in the fourth to eighth grades, 87 per cent went to the movies during the period from Friday evening to Sunday the survey said. The largest number attended on Sunday afternoon, Saturday afternoon came second, Saturday evening third and Friday evening fourth.

Parochial Pupils Lead

Among parochial school children polled the survey showed an even larger percentage confined their movie attendance to the week-end. Questionnaires submitted to 9,000 pupils in grades four to eight of the Archdiocesan schools of San Francisco and Oakland showed that 97.7 per cent were week-end movie fans. Peak attendance for this group was Saturday afternoon; Friday evening was second in popularity.

Five private schools co-operated in the research and each one showed a similar high percentage of those attending neighborhood motion picture theatres on weekends. However, among private school children polled the survey showed a greater number were accompanied by their parents, whereas in the public schools, most of the children went with other children. Private school children showed a preference for film stories adapted from popular books rather than gangster and Western-type movies.

More than 70 per cent of the children in all groups except the private schools went to the movies once of more a week, and half as many reported that they went twice a week or more often in some cases. Except for the private school children, only one-third of the children in each group were accompanied by their parents. Two-thirds of them went alone or with other children, the survey said.

All Demand Excitement

A statement of preferences by the children showed clearly their fondness for excitement, and for plenty of movement in the films, officials of the Motion Picture Council said.

Among public school children a 2 to 1 preference was shown for gangster films over Westerns and comedy cartoons. Pictures adapted from best-selling books were not listed.

The survey concluded with a plea that an effort be made to encourage teaching of motion picture appreciation, recommendation that an earnest evaluaution and discrimination in the English departments of all schools—public, private and parochial.

The survey said that such a plan of study would be a powerful educative medium, making a profound and lasting impression on children, changing their attitudes, playing upon their emotions and often dictating conduct.

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BEN NABORS, MGR.

WEAKNESS IN RAIL BONDS AND STRENGTH IN FEDERAL LIENS FEATURED 1938 BOND MARKET

The bond market in 1938 was satisfactory for the broker, the underwriter and the investor.

The broker's business shrunk more than a half billion dollars under the 1937 total which itself was the smallest since 1930.

The underwriter saw more new securities going direct to banks and insurance companies than through the normal channels of investment.

The investor had a difficult time. Railroad bond prices collapsed. Foreign bonds fell out of favor. The general run og credit issues broke sharply and recovered only partially. The demand for high grade bonds exceeded the limited supply. U. S. government obligations went through an uneventful twelve months.

The debacle in railroad bonds, which has been going on for four years, was a main attraction but the growing volume of private placement of securities was generally conceded the outstanding development of the year.

It was estimated that one-third of the $2,000,000,000 financing in 1937 was done in this manner. Last year the total was even more impressive—somewhere around a billion dollars. The best type securities, like $75,000,000 Socony-Vacuum, $50,000,000 U. S. Steel, $45,000,000 U. S. Rubber, and $40,000,000 Goodyear, were diverted from underwriters.

The elimination underwriting commissions and of filing registration statements were the principal reasons for the expansion in private deals. On the other side of the fence, underwriters argued that they could, in some cases, pay a better price for the securities even including underwriting commissions. They also claimed the issuers could not retire their securities my market purchases when they are at a discount if they were held closely by the big private interests.

Range of Prices

Pricewise the Big Board bond list started 1938 at tops for the year. By the end of March the spring decline had put the average down to a fohr-year low. The "40 bonds" in the Dow-Jones averages went from 92.70 to 83.39. There was a recovery to 88.56 by May and another slump to 83.56 by June 17. At lear end the average hovered close to 90.

The shrinkage in railroad values ran nup o nearly 50 points. Erie Railroads were off anywhere from 30 to more than 40 points. Plagued by lower earnings and financial difficulties B. & O. bonds dropped 20 points and Southern Pacifics around 15. Big losses were recorded in New Haven and New York Centrals. Speculation in Nickel Plate securities was one of the sensations of the year. The road's 6 per cent notes were extended at their October 1 maturity but for the third time within six years a situation developed where a few holdouts succeeded in collecting in full.

The close of 1938 found the rail situation clearing up. Lehigh Valley and B. & O. put through interest relief plans. The government promised legislation to ease the rails' financial burdens.

Trend In Foreign News

Hitler's political maneuvers and the Sino-Japanese war were the ruling factors in the foreign list. Austrian 7s plunged from around 100 to 20. Japan 5's had a high of 72 and a low of 44.

Treasuries wound up the year at top prices. Secretary Morgenthau introduced a new idea in the Government's December financing when three types of securities were offered instead of the usual two. A new nine-year 2 per cent bond, besides notes and long term bonds, was included. This issue, with its medium maturity, was aimed to please the banks.

In the top-grade corporation market, utilities were advanced moderately. Money which ordinarily would have gone into rails went into Consumers Powers, North American Edison, Commonwealth Edison, and Consolidated Edison bonds. Possible benefits of unification attracted a large following to New York City local tractions. I. R. T.'s and B. M. T.'s were boosted 10 to 20 points.

IF YOU WOULD SKI

Thousands upon thousands of outdoor enthusiasts this year will again line the mountainsides or huddle under imposing jumping towers here in America and Europe, thrilling to the sight of a "ski rider" soaring majestically through the air with a grace and beauty that belie its difficulty, writes Frank Elkins, authority on the subject, in The Commentator magazine (January issue).

Despite the perils attached to jumping, fatalities—or even serious injuries—are rare, for unskilled skiers do not attempt hazardous flight, that is, they should not; and the experts have mastered the art of balanced landings.

Casper Oimoen, general times national champion and one of the best jumpers that this country has ever possessed, believes that no skier should attempt big-hill leaping until he has had at least six years of experience on short hills.

"First, he sohuld learn to walk on flat terrain.

Second, he should try to maintain a steady balance while sliding over small hills.

Third, he should learn to take off on a small hill.

Fourth, he should completely overcome the fear of height before trying his skill on larger hills.

The leaper's safety, in making these 300-foot jumps, continues The Commentator, depends upon his making contact with the earth or snow at a sharp tangent, thus dissipating the terrific impact shock. Were a jumper to land on a flat expanse, he would shatter every bone in his body. Such a fall would be comparable to leaping out of a seven-story building.

A Refugee's New Year

It is no Happy New Year for this Viennese girl pictured arriving in Harwich, England, with a boatload of 500 child refugees from Nazi Germany. The world hopes her lot will be better in 1939 than in 1938.

Indians Demand Paleface Purge

The Indians on the reservation here are on the "warpath" against palefaces.

The tribal chiefs are demanding that the Canadian government "purge" the reservation of all palefaces and their adherents, whom they blame for the bad times that have come to the reserve.

The tribal council adopted a resolution at a solemn pow-wow asking the federal government to banish 35 trespasses, including the daughter of Chief Joseph Delisle, who himself sponsored the motion. Delisle's daughter married a white man and therefore was classed as an "outsider."

Chief Delisle contended that the Indians had a right to eject any trespassers on the reserve under the Indian act and treaties dating back to the time Canada was ruled by France.

The chief laid a long list of grievances before Judge Thibalt, inspector from the department of Indian Affairs who attended the tribal council meeting and inspected conditions on the reserve.

Chief Delisle said the Indians were living in misery and squalor and were on the verge of starvation because of the low relief allowances. New York state Indians, he said, received an allowance of $96 a month, while Caughnawaga Indians received only $9 monthly.

The chief also complained that liquor was being brought on the reservation by the Quebec liquor commission and that the river water they were forced to drink was polluted.

"I can prove that there are lots of people here starving," he said.

ARTISTS BRAVE KREMLIN'S IRE TO COME BACK

No quarter has been given during the last two years in the fierce struggle for Soviet power.

Very few, a practically negligible number of prominent men who have roused the ire of the Kremlin have made a comeback to public life. These few are not exclusively but mostly intellectuals, or in the Soviet phrase, "intelligentsia."

Time was when such men as Gregory Zinoviev could be expelled from the Communist Party and reinstated four times. Nicholai Bukharin eight years ago was known as the "ever-turning, ever-repenting Magdalen." They have been shot.

Men who had risen from utter obscurity to the highest position in the state and industry found themselves cast into the ash-can of Bolshevik history almost as meteorically as they had risen.

In the case of non-political celebrities, the one-way road of preferment does not seem to apply in such extremes. Temporary eclipse or loss of favor with the authorities and public are not necessarily fatal to artists, writers and composers.

Composer Comes Back

A number of such men against whom relentless campaigns of criticism in the press and public platform had been carried on for months have succeeded in regaining their former positions.

Best-known among the rehabilitated intellectuals is the brilliant young composer, Dimitri Shostakovich — well known in America and England, where his opera, "Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk," was produced.

He is one of the "men who came back."

A few years ago, at the age of 28, Shostakovich was hailed as the towering genius of Soviet music. When least expected, a barrage of vituperative criticism was raised against him, his operas taken off the boards and most of his compositions denounced as "formalistic art alien to the needs of the Soviet People." This was the beginning of a general campaign against so-called "vulgar formalism" in art and literature.

Shostakvich did not despair, but retired to his Leningrad studio to create new formulas, new means of expression which satisfied orthodox Soviet critics and succeeded in singing his way back to first place in Soviet music. Today, producing operas, symphonies, program music, marches, he is one of the few Soviet rubel millionaires.

Meyerhold Also Returns

More amazing has been the return to public life of Vesevold Meyerhold, founder of the world-famous "Meyerhold school" of drama, who until a year ago shared honors with Stanislavsky as the leading Soviet theater director. Meyerhold's star sank when no lesser figure than Zhadanov, member of the all-powerful politbureau, denounced the Meyerhold Theater from the tribune of the Supreme Soviet as "decadent and anti-soviet."

There followed a storm of furious criticism which proved well-nigh fatal to the aged Meyerhold. His theater, once the pride of Soviet dramatic experimentalism, was closed and his troupe dissolved. Yet today Meyerhold has been reinstated as director of the important Stanislavsky Theater in Moscow.

Others who have survived the purge and disgrace have been Afinogenov, Soviet playwright and close friend of Henry Yagoda, executed former chief of the NKVD, and Sergei Dinamov, Shakespearean expert and literary critic, and Boris Pasternak, prominent Soviet poet.

THAT UNSEEN GOVERNMENT GRAB

Many workingmen are skimping on table, clothing, shelter, not to mention cigarettes and other non-essentials because some 175,000 governmental agencies are inflating the prices of such commodities with numerous hidden taxes, says Frank H. McConnell, prominent author, in the Commentator Magazine.

However, an aroused consumer-taxpayer group led by the Florida Federation of Labor's special tax committee are going to protest loud and long to the governmental bodies meeting this January. Investigations have shown that veiled taxes make up around 20 per cent of the full price the consumer must pay. Families with an income of $80 a month pay $10.29 in hidden taxes; those with a $150 a month income pay $20.22; and the $200-a month group pay $26.23.

Let's follow in the wake of the average woman shopper with $30 to spend and see just what the indirect federal levies alone will amount to. True to instinct, she has found some bargains. Silk stockings, three pairs for $2.00, of which Uncle Sam collects 22 cents in tax. Two gaily hued peasant dresses, $5; federal tax, 55 cents. A pair of open work shoes, $6; tax 59 cents. A much needed woolen blanket on sale for $8; tax, 93 cents. A dram of perfume, $2.50; tax, 40 cents. A carton of cigarettes, $1.20; tax, 60 cents. Then for the icebox—a cut of beef, $1; tax, 8 cents. A pork tenderloin 70 cents; tax 6 cents; sugar, 20 cents; tax 4 cents; and two loaves of bread for 16 cents; tax 1 cent. Total cost, $28.76, of which $25.03 represents the cost minus hidden taxes, while $3.73 consists of indirect federal levies alone.

Fourteen states have already responded to Florida's urging and their committees too have begun consumer is a very necessary factor; protests from him can do more to arrest tax ballooning than the work of hundreds of committees.

So it's up to you to either protest—or pay.

ON THE HOOF

The Emergency Consumers Tax Council of New Jersey calculates that there are 86 taxes amounting to 46c in a pair of $5 shoes. The cattle rancher paid 6 taxes, the railroad 10, the packer 14, the leather tanner for uppers 12, the leather tanner for soles 11, the shoe manufacturer 13, the findings manufacturer 11, the shoe retailer 9—all of which come to you, the buyer.

—The Commentator Magazine

Covered Spans To Be Rebuilt

Heeding pleas of western Massachusetts residents to "save our covered bridges," the bridge division of the state public works department is seeking authorization to replace certain of these picturesque structures weakened by storms and decades of use.

George E. starkness, state bridge building engineer, expects to receive authorization soon to build a covered wooden bridge at Charlemont, replacing the present "Long Bridge" spanning the Deerfield river.

A scale model calls for a structure 300 feet long, 30 1-2 feet high from floor-bottom to peak, with a 20-foot roadway and five-foot wide sidewalk. Unfinished lumber, stained to avoid a "new" look, would be used.

The flooring would be of creosote-treated Douglas fir, and walls would be of salt-treated Eastern pine. Present supporting piers and abutments would be used insofar as possible. Where necessary, these would be enlarged with concrete and faced with original stone to maintain the picturesque orginal appearance. The "four-system Warren structural" design would be followed.

The roof would be of weatnered black asbestos shingles, in keeping with the weatherbeaten effect desired. Cost is estimated at $80,000.

Five covered bridges were lost during the September floods, leaving only 17 in the state.

TAXES IN YOUR MINT JULEP, SUH?

Bootlegging has shown a steady increase in the United States since a barrage of taxation has hit the liquor industry, says The Commentator Magazine. The taxes starting with a basic federal excise tax of $2 per gallon on distilled spirits were followed by stamp taxes, sales taxes, blending taxes and a five-dollar tariff on imported stock. State license fees alone on distilleries range from an annual $15 in Alabama to $7,500 in New York and New Jersey.

Our annual consumption of liquor is about 120,000,000 gallons. And when you figure that in purchasing a quart of whiskey for $3.50, the consumer pays $1.01 of it for government taxes, the field for tax-free bootleg liquor looms large.

For the year ending June 30, 1936, seizures of illegal stills numbered 15,629 and for 1937 the total was 16,142. These do not represent the number of stills in operation for it has become apparent that for each still seized another one springs up. If the number of stills seized over a period of a year were all operating at the same time, they would have a total output of 1,668,000 gallons a day.

SPAGHETTI BY THE MILE

In Italy today there are almost 3,000 spaghetti factories whose annual output is close to one billion, one million pounds. Less than one per cent of these elongated dump-

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Where Purity and Accuracy Count
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Guaranteed USED CARS
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Fleming's Service Station A B St.—26th Ave.
2300 Service Station 9th St.—23rd Ave.
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W. J. Davidson
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1808

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The Key Field Sandwich Shop

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"You can't beat our cows . . . But you can whip our cream."
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TRUCK, 1938 MODEL, 100 MILES IN 18 HRS.
MEMPHIS, Tenn. (U.P.)—Vescovi, grocer, has possession of a truck which has been run Vescovi bought the Frank Glaser, the new to use on farm But after a couple sportsman put the garage, where it stay

SATISFIED PATRONS OUR BEST ADVT.
Dr. M. W.
OPTOMETRIST
Over Vanity Bak

Grilled St
That Will Melt a
With French Fry
25c - 35c
All Steaks From
Our Prices a
Are Hart
Cosmopo
Cafe
2211 Ha

A BRIGHTER DAY IS DAWNING FOR MERIDI

"Look back upon your past efforts. Witness what you h accomplished. Let your future activities be based upon well affirmatives."

So once stated a very wise man, and, in the premises, we gest that as it may be with individuals, so is it with entire c munities. Meridian, under this rule, has many sensible affir tives upon which to build and expand in 1939.

Our street and avenue paving program, under the perso direction of Councilman J. W. Goodwin, stands out as one of finest yet obtained by a Mississippi community. Its completion 1939 will give the city the finest good roads system in the c monwealth. Our water department improvements, under the rection of Councilman John T. Pinkston, augments what is ready one of the most splendid units in the nation.

Our airport expansion project, now under advisement, sh give Meridian the best port in the entire South.

Our highway improvement work, sponsored by Highway C missioner S. T. Roebuck, makes Meridian one of the highl portant centers of trade in this section of the South.

Our agricultural program, as exemplified by the activitie the Soil Conservation Service, may prove the true ground-w upon which future farm efforts will be based.

Our real estate improvements, which are to be found i areas of the city, are slowly but surely giving the comm much needed housing and business facilities, based upon i vidual home ownership.

Our Chamber of Commerce programs of industrial n may soon make possible the addition of several important facturing institutions.

More important, however, than any of these things is fact that our people have seen into the future clearly an afraid, always looking forward to sensible, ethical program

The Cannady Motor Company and its entire personnel justifiable pride in being a part of such a community; pri being a part of its people . . . the greatest and finest we anything about.

In this sense, we, with others look forward to a finer, ha year of 1939.

All . . we wish you health and prosperity in 1939.

THE CANNADY MOTOR COMPANY

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE COURIER-NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

VOL. 6—No. 53 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1938 PRICE 5 CENTS

...ENNSYLVANIA MEN WILL PLAY A MAJOR ...OLE IN 1940 RACE

...ennsylvania bids well to play ... major dual role in the po... ...ecommences to both re... ...emocratic presiden... ...ial campaign.

...State has come ... already mentioned ... number for the re... ...arty and at the same ... ...ressed the influence of ... ...the democratic nomi... ...ention for 1940. ... ...developments stemmed ... ...Republican landslide vic... ...s.

...Republican candi... ...ial consideration ... Judge Arthur ... ...former anthracite ... who won the ... Charles Alvin ... by approximate... ...ority.

...Democratic Mainstay

...democrat who ... ...ge through his ... ...at the polls is U. ... P. Guffey ... ...the governor-... ...James J. Davis to ... ...state senate, gained ... ...congressman ... ...the state ... ...tives, and trim... ...state senate ... ...

...ortment posts non... ...patronage — ... ...state treas... ...stake in the off... ...escaped the G. ... ...significantly ... ...services are held by ... ...Democrats."

...ssible Bolstered

...Senator ... ...Chair Ross ... ...ector Spence in his ... ...battle against the ... ...nomination headed by ... ...Governor David ... ...although a veteran ... ...Auditor Gener... ...orts started any ... ...ts in the pri... ...that Lieut. Gov. ... ...Guffey's guber... ...bid ... when James ... ...ning mates ... ...ide offices are ... ...fiscal offices ... ...remaining dem... ...patronage.

...democratic power ... placing in Gif... ...control of Pennsyl... ...to the 1940 ... ...vention. Reports ... ...Guffey is that Guffey ... ...the vice-presi... ...ation added still ... ...the post-election ...

...ow Looms as Contender

...of republican ...ania's only White ...se James Buch... ...t. Republicans, ... upsurge of ... are talking of ... a strong pos... presidential race ...

...ow can point to ... victory gained ... two years ago ... himself a 600,... re-election. ... earnest talking of ... in both party ... be not unanimis... ...ania, second in ... ...ound in elec... ...ay still be called ...

Ohio May Alter Marriage Laws

The Ohio legislature will be ... to enact sweep... ...the state's mar... ...ws to be called ... ...morrow that "permanence ... ...is usually desirable." ... special state commission, ... by Wrand A. Brant of ... the State University law school, ... to complete its study of the ... marriage problem and will ... report to the legislature pro... ...ably in ...

...A three-man mar... ...Report covering couples to ... ...physical examinations ... ...ve days after applying for ... ...

...two years the ... ...ed consent, making it 20 ... ...ars for women.

...Requiring persons to ... ...ysical defects before ... ...for marriage licenses. This ... ...ould abolish bigamy. ...Secretly marriages performed ... ...other states are nullified in Ohio," and rule invalid mar... ...couples who try to es... ...Ohio laws by crossing the ... ...line, where laws are more ...

...Brant has been looking for... ...ward to the day when he would be ... ...to retire to England for years, ...more particularly so since he ... ...decided to retire from political ... ...when he was first resigned as ... ...leader of his party last June after ... ...holding the post more than 10 ... ...years—five of which he spent as ... ...prime minister.

...Bennett, who was born in Can... ...ada is wealthy, has never mar... ...ried, and has had no direct heirs ... ...since the death of his sister, Mrs. ... ...W. D. Herridge, wife of the former ... ...Canadian minister to Washington.

...Bennett has many intimate ... friends in England, including Lord ... Beaverbrook, who was born in the ... same province as Bennett. Win... ...ston Churchill, and members of ... the judiciary and the English bar.

OHIO VINTNERS UNITE TO BOOST STATE'S WINES

Ohio vintners are starting a campaign to make the country Ohio-wine conscious.

They have formed the Ohio Wine Growers' association, to lead the drive. The association is concerned, too, over the fact that two-thirds of the wine Ohioans sip is made outside the state and will direct their drive toward Buckeyes as well.

Ohio wine producers, whose vineyards total 21,000 acres, comprise the new association. They believe that nowhere in the world can be found grapes comparable with Ohio's Catawbas and Delawares. Both have higher than normal sugar content, making them seldom exploited for wine-making.

Ohio long has been one of the oldest wine-producing and grape-growing states. Before California came into statehood, the father of Nicholas Longworth made wine in Cincinnati.

Have Won Prizes

For years, Ohio vinters have won prizes—awards in ... France, Germany and other Europ... ...ean countries.

The center of Ohio wine-making ... ...geography is considered to be ... Sandusky, midway between Cleve... ...land and Toledo on Lake Erie's ... ...south shore.

The association's vinters believe that a great interest in Buckeye vintages may well start at home. They point out that Ohio's large foreign population, which would be assumed to have a particular interest in wine, can lead the way in buying more.

Ohio is the only state having eight cities of more than 100,000 population and has 55 of more than 10,000. Vinters point to this population concentration as an indication of better-than-average purchasing power.

State Stands Sixth

The state now is in sixth place as a wine market. Yet it ranks only fourteenth in per-capita wine consumption, according to vintners.

The average Buckeye consumes in a year only .478 gallons of wine. This makes them only one-seventh as wine-conscious as Californians.

The association is startled by the fact that of 3,220,000 gallons of wine consumed by Ohioans last year, fewer than 1,000,000 gallons were fermented in Ohio.

The head of one winery in Sandusky said that he believed cooperation by breweries and less price-cutting would result in an expanded market for Ohio vintages.

One of the original cues for the organization came from Federal Alcohol Commissioner W. S. Alexander. Alexander told Ohio and other wine-producing states that they should produce more and better table wine and "let the world know about it."

Bennett Plans To Quit Canada

The Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, one of the most outstanding statesmen Canada has ever produced, soon will achieve a lifelong ambition to go to England to retire to the life of a country gentleman.

The former prime minister and leader of the Conservative party announced that he has purchased a 75-acre estate in the village of Mettleham, Surrey, and would go there as soon as he arranges his Canadian business.

Eventually, it is expected, he will be elevated to the peerage in recognition of work he has done during his long political career in Canada for the British empire.

The statesman, however, does not intend to sever all links with his native Canada. He will visit Canada frequently. It is expected, too, he announced that he will continue to serve Canada in whatever capacity he can while in England.

"It is in England where I see the opportunity for serving Canada in the future," he said. "Over there I shall not be considered as Mr. Bennett, the former Conservative leader. It will give me a chance I want and cannot have if I remained here to speak for Canada as a whole, to work for Canada as a whole."

Bennett has been looking forward to the day when he would be able to retire to England for years, and more particularly so since he decided to retire from political life when he was first resigned as leader of his party last June after holding the post more than 10 years—five of which he spent as prime minister.

Bennett, who was born in Canada is wealthy, has never married, and has had no direct heirs since the death of his sister, Mrs. W. D. Herridge, wife of the former Canadian minister to Washington.

Bennett has many intimate friends in England, including Lord Beaverbrook, who was born in the same province as Bennett. Winston Churchill, and members of the judiciary and the English bar.

ITALY WORRIES AS POPULATION DESERTS HILLS

Slow, steady depopulation of the mountainous regions of the Italian peninsula is causing concern among Fascist authorities.

A census taken [illegible] 19 most mountainous [illegible]ns of the kingdom revea[illegible] the population has shown an increase of only 460,000 in [illegible]ast 65 years. In 1871, one y[illegible] after the formation of the Italian state, the population in these regions totaled 2,167,300. Today it is 2,567,330 or a low annual increase of 6,154.

Appointed to study the problem is a committee formed by members of the National Research Council and the Institute for Agrarian Economy. The provinces studied are in the regions of Ehmilia, Tuscany, Romagna, Abruzzi and Lazio.

The slight annual increase does not give a true picture of the situation, according to the committee, because some of the higher lies fertile and more trying regions have been almost completely depopulated and abandoned. It also points out that the social and economic situation of the peasants has shown a steady decline.

Children Leave Area

The committee states that the depopulation has been caused not only by lower birthrates but by outright desertion by the children. Many have been traced to farms at lower altitudes and less trying conditions and others to the industrial sections.

The depopulation process is attributed to the fact that greatly inferior earning power has produced a discouraging, low level in living conditions. The poorness of the soil and the limited knowledge of the discouraged peasants to cope with the agricultural and grazing problems—made all the more difficult under existing conditions—has had an effect on their economic. This in turn has had a direct bearing on their economic and social conditions.

After much study the committee has adopted a plan which it hopes will halt the migratory process to other regions and better the situation of the until-now neglected peasants of these localities.

Program Drawn Up

The plan, which has seven points, follows:

Land Reclamation.—Banking process to halt erosion and landslides, reforestation, plant and tree culture, and irrigation through the afforestation of streams and installation of canal systems.

Agrarian Instruction.—Peasants would be encouraged to attend agrarian institutes. Booklets talking up all phases of agriculture and cattle raising, would be sent to the peasants for the asking. The appointment of agrarian experts who would ask it would be to circulate in these regions giving advice and instruction on the many problems that confront farmers.

Readjustment of Taxes.—Complete new scale of taxes because many cases no longer conform to the actual situation. The situation has been unfair and made the tax burder too heavy for the many impoverished peasants.

Application of Taxes.—The taxes collected would be utilized to the benefit of the peasants in the form of social insurance, awards, prizes and bonuses. These would be distributed to encourage improvement in farming and cattle growing.

More Careful Distribution of the Political Posts.—The appointments of mayors and other officials would be guided by the appointee's intimate knowledge of the particular agricultural region and of agricultural problems.

Discontinuance of the Merger of Communities.—Communities would no longer be merged because of failing populations. In the past many smaller communities were absorbed by larger ones with much to the economic disadvantages of the inhabitants of the absorbed communes.

Reorganization of Forest and Grazing Land Administration.—Specialists would be appointed to administer the forests and grazing lands in these regions. They would study the regions best suited to these purposes and guide the land reclamation experts in their tasks.

Fur-Bearing Fish Said To Exisit In Arkansas River

Hold tight, you followers of IzaakWalton!

Tourists and tenderfeet from the Ozarks have been regaled frequently with the tale of fur-bearing trout that were indigenious to the waters of the Arkansas River.

Recently, a resident of Pratt, Kan., wrote to city officials of Salida, Colo., urgently requesting proof of the story of the unusual fish.

The letter was turned over to Wilbur B. Foshay, secretary of the Salida Chamber of Commerce.

Without definitely committing himself—in a letter—as to the truth of the existence of pelted piscatorial prizes in the Arkansas, Foshay simply mailed the inquirer a photograph of a fur-bearing trout.

Oldtimes in the regions aver these fabled fish were numerous horseboats at one time, but that they are rapidly nearing extinction.

Love Laughs at Lie Detector

Throw away your dolsies, girls—the day of the "he loves me, he loves me not" stuff is out, replaced by science and heart beats. Doris Wilcox of Buffalo, N. Y., pictured in two kissing scenes, submits to a police lie detector test. Yes, she gives her lips to her finance and the detector needle records an emphatic YES. Lower photo, Doris kisses John, just another guy, and down goes the detector graph lines. The answer is NO.

King's Absence In Summer To Make Chamberlain Most Powerful Person In Britain

Already virtual dictator of parliament, endowed with greater power than any statesman in the peacetime history of Great Britain, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain moved toward a place close to the British throne.

Provided he is still in office which is as certain as anything in politics can be, the 69-year-old Birmingham businessman who first became a "prince of peace" and then a one-man government, will have his unparalleled opportunity next summer when King George and Queen Elizabeth make their journey across the Atlantic.

At the same time as the King and Queen are 3,000 miles away across the ocean, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, next in line of royal precedent, will be in residence in far-off Canberra, Australia, where the Duke has been appointed Governor-General.

Few of Royalty Will Remain

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and the Dowager Queen Mary will represent virtually the only leading members of British royalty left to carry on crown duties and traditions in a capital suddenly and unexpectedly hatched over almost lock, stock and barrel to civilian administration.

It is anticipated that a Regency Council will be set up coincident with the departure of King George and Queen Elizabeth. In all probabilities, the Duke of Gloucester will be a member and Queen Mother Mary may be appointed as a gesture of politeness and respect.

But Chamberlain, as Prime Minister, will not only be an appointee but the council's leading figure. With his royal and non-royal colleagues, he will be empowered to give the royal assent to bills passed by parliament and otherwise carry out the duties of the ruling sovereign.

Opposition Still Present

Thus through a combination of circumstances unparalleled in history, Chamberlain will become the most powerful single individual the country has ever known. Parliamentary opposition to his "peace of Munich" still is rife and there is grumbling against his action in appointing aristocrats as his First Lord of the Admiralty and Foreign Secretary. Because of their position, these two high ranking cabinet ministers sit in the House of Lords.

It means that Chamberlain, in the lower house, must answer all questions on foreign affairs and the navy in addition to those directly concerning his own functions as Prime Minister. Irreverent commentators wonder whether his 69-year-old voice will stand the strain.

Responsibilities Increased

In the absence of the King and Queen his duties and responsibilities will be increased a hundredfold. He will be, at once Prime Minister, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Navy and crown combined.

Were it not for the fact that Britain is still a constitutional government run by the sanction of the voting populace with the polls always a final recourse, it might be said that Chamberlain during the next few months can make or break the country.

It is unlikely that any such dire alternative will be reached. But there is no doubt that during the next year Chamberlain will make himself an unparalleled figure of history or break himself as a man who thought he could do too much.

Anglo-American Air Mail Service To Begin In '39

The long-awaited Anglo-American north Atlantic air mail service will begin next spring as soon as the ice-blocked harbors of Newfoundland have thawed clear.

In making the announcement, the British Air Ministry revealed that the experimental crossings of the Atlantic by the new Imperial Airways Cabot flying-boats, scheduled for this fall, have been put up by the recent European crisis.

Nevertheless, Britain is well ahead of America with Atlantic preparations.

While the first of a series of American flyingboats big enough to cross the ocean with a worthwhile mail load has just been completed, three of the eight new British Cabot flyingboats will be ready this month.

The rest of the new British flyingboats will be in the air by the spring. In addition, two D. H. Albatross landplanes are now undergoing final tests, and it is expected they will also be ready for work by then.

SPEED DRIVERS AGAIN TO RACE ON SALT BEDS

Is 1939 too early for 400 miles an hour on the Bonneville (Utah) salt flats?

Speed observers argue yes and no. The people who get up in the middle of the night to drive 125 miles into the salt desert to see two runs of ten seconds' duration each, present convincing arguments on both sides.

But the men who own them can provide a concrete answer—Capt. George E. T. Eyston and John Cobb, are in England, preparing for the resumption of one of the greatest sports rivalries in history.

Eyston and Cobb will come back to the white salt beds in 1939. Each expects to be equipped to use the fastest speedway in the world. Official sanction is only a question of getting the Bonneville speedway association together in January.

Jenkins Has Not Acted

Ab Jenkins, of Utah holder of a long list of world endurance records has not publicly yet let it be known to use the salt beds next year. Jenkins, working with Augie Ingebertsen in Indianapolis has an automobile nearly completed for which he claims "a speed of 400 miles an hour."

Eyston and Cobb are the only two men ever to travel more than 350 miles an hour in the air.

Eyston holds the world land speed record of 357.5 m. p. h. Cobb held it for 24 hours just previous to Eyston's record-shattering run. Cobb's down-to-dawn record was 350.2 m. p. h.

Eyston is working this winter to perfect his eight-wheeled, seven-ton speed monster, Thunderbolt. Cobb is plotting a radically changed Railton. How much the three and one-half ton crab-tracked, four-wheeled scup tureen which was the Railton will be changed is a key for speculation.

And now fast the 1939 editions of Thunderbolt and the Railton will travel when wound up tight may be answered. That question was not answered in 1938.

Throttle Never Wide Open

Thunderbolt a long, gleaming mass of power which has 3,600 horsepower under its shell, had a check under its throttle to keep Eyston from stripping the tires off.

The Eyston approach to highest speed possible was to warm up his car at a nominal speed of say 340 m. p. h. on the long course then calculate how much more they could stand speed and weight and the salt surface's friction are hard on tires. Eyston had a heavy brake chain off the wooden throttle-block. Then he would plant his foot as close to the floorboard as it would go, release the brake and let the gun over the measured mile.

When Thunderbolt made the present record that chunk of wood that was under Eyston's heavy foot.

Cobb's Railton, however doesn't depend so much on power to get speed. It has a 2,500 horsepower but the design is the thing.

Built by Reed Railton, the car is low and flat and comparatively light—only three and a half tons—is easier on tires than seven tons.

Estimated 400 Miles

Railton announced the experimental speed car was built to do 350. The Railton traveled 350.2 with a case full of speed charts and calculations gleaned from last summer's speeding. Railton and Cobb are planning to add to the Railton's speed.

But to take speed honors away from Eyston, Cobb and Railton have to guess how fast Thunderbolt will go. It has already been publicly miscalculated in 1938. They figured Thunderbolt, whose previous best was 312.42 if former record-holding car, could do 400.

So they built the Railton to go 350, which it did.

But Thunderbolt added 45 miles an hour to its old record, hit 357 plus, and kept the speed title.

So in planning for 1939, it is not out of the way to hazard a guess that both camps are hoping for another 45 mile an hour jump in top speed, and perhaps figure 400 miles per hour will be necessary to take the honors.

COLLIE MOTHER AVERAGES 11.7 PUPS EVERY YEAR

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — "Collie" may not be registered or have pedigrees and medals but she claims the honor of having given birth to 70 pups in the six years she has lived.

Collie first broke into headlines during one of the stormiest February in weather history when she became the mother of 13 puppies. Most litters never numbered less than eight.

She is a collie dog, full-blooded, but not registered and her puppies bring in a good income to her master, F. E. Wright.

FRENCH LIFER RECEIVES 10 MONTHS ADDED TIME

PARIS—Armand Spiler, "king of the jail-breakers," who is serving a life sentence for murder, has been sentenced to 10 months imprisonment for destroying government property.

Spiler, who earned his title by twice escaping from Devil's Island and four times from French prisons, was brought into court and accused of destroying an iron bar in Sante prison on the occasion of his last escape in 1936.

FRANCE MAY FIGHT TO HALT RETURN OF COLONIES TO NAZIS

HULL'S ARBITER TAKES MEXICAN JOB IN STRIDE

When his "boss," Secretary of State Cordell Hull, gives him an assignment, there is only one thing Lawrence M. Lawson insists on—it must be non-political.

Lawson, unpretentious and likeable international boundary commissioner in El Paso, is the United States member of a newly-appointed joint commission to evaluate American agrarian properties seized by Mexico since 1927.

Keeping his El Paso office free from politics is Lawson's creed. He employs 600 workers.

Soldier and Surveyor

Starting out in the 1900s as a surveyor, Lawson's driving power boosted him to distinction in the bureau of reclamation engineering corps and nabbed him to handle the Rio Grande irrigation project. That was his first job after being sent to the department of interior by the bureau of reclamation. It took from 1919 to 1927, and cost $12,000,000.

He completed the project, and increased crop values in the first year alone paid for the entire cost of the plan.

He has also drawn and completed plans for the Lower Rio Grande flood control, the Lower Tia Juana valley sanitation project, the Rio Grande rectification project, and dozens of others. His job required fact as well as engineering talent.

Habits he picked up during his surveying days remain with him. He likes to talk in engineering terms. He never rushes about. Lawson "rolls his own" cigarets, and never carries paper money in his pocket.

Proud of Projects

"I began engineering work because I believed in internal expansion instead of external expansion. Some of our projects cost less than a battleship, but they never grow obsolete. They provide homes and happiness.

Gray streaks the hair and the slight moustache of the American representative, who looks on his appointment to serve on the joint commission as "an assignment I didn't ask for, and one a lot of folks might want."

The Mexican member of the commission who hopes to solve the problem of American lands seized by Mexico is Gustavo P. Serrano, international water commissioner for Mexico and formerly a member of the cabinet under President Ortiz Rubio.

Teletype Warns Of Hotel 'Beats'

The hotel business has enlisted the aid of science in an effort to combat "skippers," "biters," "paperhangers" and other types of unscrupulous and dishonest guests.

Members of the Cleveland Hotel Association have installed an inter-hotel teletype system to foil the "beats."

When a suspicious guest with a smooth manner checks in at a hotel, the visitor's description, approach and suspected racket is sent over the teletype system to the allied hotels, which then check their records.

Cleveland hotels have been losing from $30,000 to $50,000 a year because of these crooks," said Eugene J. Kelly, president of the association. We take steps to stop something. The hookup is in conjunction with the telephone company and may be linked with the police station later."

Kelly explained the various types of unwelcome guests familiar to hotel operators.

A "biter" starts a series of bad checks at one hotel, gets more cash than his bill, moves to another hotel and cashes another check to cover the next one ahead of it the "bank," he said.

"A 'skipper' — another type of cheat—comes in wi. a prosperous-looking bag, lives in luxury for a week, signing checks with abandon, and then leaves suddenly. His bag, left behind, contains only phone books, chunks of cement, or other objects."

A "paperhanger," the hotel man explained, is just an old-fashioned hot-check writer or a check raiser.

FIRE-EATER GETS MORE THAN HE CAN SWALLOW

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The wind played a dirty trick on Earl Rogers, 36-year-old professional fire eater.

Rogers was blowing flames through a pipe for amusement of carnival patrons when the wind blew the flames right back at Rogers. Carnival workers smothered the fire and took Rogers to a hospital burned about the face and arms.

ATTACK MODEL PLANES

ADELAIDE, Australia—Youthful makers of model airplanes have one adverse element to contend with in Australia magpies. The birds, apparently thinking the planes are sent up after them, attack them fiercely, often inflicting serious damage.

France will be ready to meet Germany's formal colonial demands in the spring not with another British instigated "Peace With Honor" but with a display of force that may induce Hitler to change his opinion about the righteousness of war.

That is the consensus of opinion of the military experts who gathered here for the 20th anniversary of the Armistice. These experts maintain that France was ready, except for her air force, during the famed "crisis of September, 1938," but that England was not ready in any branch of service except her feet and therefore France was forced to capitulate to Hitler because of the weakness of her ally.

But more important, these experts told me, is that element in the make-up of a Frenchmen which makes him think twice about fighting to protect that which does belong to him.

Key Factor Overlooked

This is a factor that Hitler has overlooked that, plus the factor that France's Army is rated one of the finest in the world and made up of the best types of soldiers.

But while Germany is preparing her demands France is preparing her armaments particularly her air armaments, so that when the time comes and she must choose between the loss of her colonies or possible war she will have more than one course to take.

We must make a manifestation now to let Hitler know that a powerful military spokesman told me, that provinces are showing patriotism in offering aid to the air force and we must therefore respect that sentiment by sending even stronger this notion and her colonies.

"If it must be done we will show our strength for the protection of France and her empire."

And so here ends the record of Munich, although if rest much, will launch an era of retaliation that war cannot but be barred.

The aid to the air force which was offered by the 90 provinces statues of France was made in the form of proposed legislation to be passed by the government. Several provincial leaders, after discussing the matter with the heads of our sister states, suggested that each province devote funds to the government for the building of a complete aerial squadron under their name.

Each squadron would bear the name of the province which donated it to the government. The most important point of this program, however is that it would give the government ready cash with which to shop abroad, particularly in the United States, for equipment while her own factories turn out ships.

Thus, with a duplicate aerial program Hitler would strengthen her weakest fighting force. She is already prepared on land and sea.

A large number of volunteers have come from all parts of the war scare of several months ago, have taken three-year enlistments, while thousands of soldiers who were called up to army life anxious to the Munich accord have found the uniform and the gun a better life than unemployment and bitterness among civilians.

Woman Retains Prosecutor Job

"A woman's place is wherever her interests lie," said Grace Hilard of Blair, reelected Washington county attorney for her third term.

As for getting the vote if a ridiculous to bar women from public office merely on the basis of sex.

"There is now a county, district, state or federal office, except perhaps that of policing, that women cannot fill as satisfactorily as men," she declared.

Nebraska's only woman county attorney looks back over a quarter century of association with men in the practice of law and confesses she never has asked consideration because of her sex.

A graduate of the University of Nebraska law school in 1914, Miss Ballard started her public career by going to Pennsylvania, where she campaigned for the Pennsylvania State Woman Suffrage Association.

She spent another year in such work in New York. When the suffrage amendment became certain of adoption she returned to Blair to open a law office.

Miss Ballard was first attracted to the theory that there was an immediate place for women in politics. In 1918 she was elected Washington county attorney and served four years. She returned to private practice then held the same office again in 1930. This year she was without opposition in the primary and general election.

Miss Ballard inherited her inclination for the law from her father, Martin Ballard, pioneer attorney here. She received her bachelor of arts degree from Dana college then enrolled at Nebraska.

EYESIGHT CAUSES TRAGEDY

TOLEDO, O.—Mrs. Julia Strayer, 82, her vision failing with age, apparently mistook a second-story window for a door, stepped through it, and plunged to her death.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama

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C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
Room 210
Pythian Building
Box 745

FREEDOM—AMERICAN STYLE

It has been said ten thousand times, it will be said ten thousand times again, that America is and shall remain a land where men are free. The significance of our type of freedom will increase as more and more we realize that in other lands where citizens are supposed to have something to say about their government, they really are only pawns in a game—a desperate game in which their lives and all that they have are forfeit if the player loses. One has only to point to Stalin, Mussolini, and Hitler to prove that the people lose whenever and wherever one man is able to impose his will upon them. Slav, Latin, Teuton—race makes no difference when the people become supine enough to let one man rise to supreme power; the loss of their liberty is the price they always pay. Who can vote a marked ballot and claim that he is free? Who can be told to do this, not to print that, and think that he is less than a political slave?

When the individual loses his liberty, the state becomes a despot. When the state becomes a despot, the individual is of no concern. What he has remains his by the sufferance of the state; what he is, is of less importance than the number he bears in the state's listing of its man power—units fighting strength. To compensate for all this the state glorifies itself and justifies itself by contending that its citizens exist solely for its own sake. A greater Italy was the sop thrown to the Italans for the abrogation of their constitutional rights and the rule of a dictator. A greater Germany was offered to the Germans in exchange for everything else they had—leadership in the arts and sciences, culture that set a world standard, racial and religious tolerance—without which a nation looks back to the Dark Ages.

The game that was recently called because Hitler bluffed the democracies of Western Europe was not the end of it all. The advantage now is with the nations that have accepted one or another of the isms—Communism, Fascism, Nazism, all meaning totalitarianism; the state before all else. And that setup means, and can mean only one thing—further aggression. No one can really blame the democracies for accepting a way out of a war whose ending no one could foresee, and yet the choice that was made will prove to have been a wise choice only if, while the armament race continues, there is a change of heart in the dictator-controlled countries.

It is doubtful, too, whether the forward march of dictatorships can be stopped by wars between nations. Another "birth of freedom" seems to be our only hope. Peoples don't hate, peoples don't plan aggressions; give them freedom, and the world is safe. Take freedom from them, and passions are let loose. Even in our time, after nineteen hundred years of Christian teaching, a race is condemned without trial. God and religion are derided—in a freedom-less country.

There is no better time than this week to consider such things and to thank God that here all men are judged by the account they give of themselves, and not by such a superficial thing as race or religion. "All God's chillun got wings," says the Negro spiritual, expressing both a yearning and a hope. The American constitution, which is only the will of the people, stamps with its approval the aspiration of mankind to be free. Under it there is no room for the isms that are plaguing Europe, no room for religious bigotry, no room for racial hatreds. Under it there is no room for anything but the doctrine that a man is a man if he behaves like a man, and should be treated as such.

That's all there is room for in Christ's philosophy.

BULWARK OF OUR LIBERTIES

In the light of a recent commendable decision by Judge Byrd in our County Court involving the Constitution and Bill or Rights, and in a time when personal liberties are being trampled under foot and encouraged by totalitarian leaders, it is well that we should look again and with concern to our Bill of Rights. For in this document lies the fruits of man's struggle for liberty over thousands of years and our only hope that we may continue to exist as free individuals.

What is the Bill of Rights? It is the body of principles laid down in the first ten amendments to the Constitution. The four fundamental freedoms are set forth in the first article, specifically: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peacably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." Follows a list of personal rights; "The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed . . . no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in war time but in a manner to be prescribed by law . . . The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated."

The right of free men to trial and justice is then specified —presentment or indictment of a grand jury . . . nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law . . . nor be compelled to give evidence against oneself.

Our ancestors fought for these rights against Great Britain and the denial of them is listed in the indictment of George III in the Declaration of Independence—"He has transported us beyond the seas to be tried; deprived us of the trial by jury" and "quartered large bodies of armed troops among us."

These rights have been threatened on more than one occasion by both the executive and legislative branches of our government, under Lincoln in the Civil War and under Wilson in the World War and following it ("legislation of hysteria" so called— As early as (1798) we had the alien and sedition laws (1886), the trial of a man the second time on the same charge (1870), imprisonment without trial by jury (1890) the trial of a criminal without being confronted by the witnesses against him, and so on. And through it all our courts have stood firm.

Therefore, of all times in our history, now is the time to read again our Bill of Rights and think of what they mean. It has taken centuries and thousands of lives to achieve these elementals and should they be lost it would take thousands of years to reestablish them.

"Freedom stands only so long as free men make it stand against the winds of intolerence and abuse. Our Bill of Rights shall stand likewise, only so long as we realize and value the unique and fundamental freedoms of which it is the bulwark. Only so long as we are vigilant."

THE CONQUERORS

I saw the Conquerers riding by
With trampling feet of horse and me
Empire on empire like the tide
Flooding the world and ebbed again.

A thousand banners caught the sun,
And cities smoked along the plain
And laden down with silk and gold
And heaped-up pillage groaned the wain.

I saw the conquerors riding by,
Splashing through loathsome floods of war—
The Crescent leaning o'er its hosts,
And the barbaric scimitar—

And continents of moving spears,
And storms of arrows in the sky,
And all the instruments sought out
By cunning men that men may die!

I saw the conquerors riding by
With cruel lip and faces wan;
Musing on kingdoms sacked and burned
There rode the Mongol Genghis Khan;

And Alexander, like a god,
Who sought to weld the world in one;
And Caesar with his laurel wreath;
And like a thing from Hell, the Hun;

And leading, like a star the van,
Heedless of upstretched arm and groan,
Inscrutable Napoleon went
Dreaming of empire, and alone . . .

Then all they perished from the earth
As fleeting shadows from a glass,
And, conquering down the centuries,
Came Christ, the swordless, on an ass.

—HARRY KEMP.

NEED FOR SCIENTIFIC MANIFESTO

In the office of J. D. Howerton, County Agent, are hundreds of pamphlets for public distribution. For the most part these pamphlets originate at State College and are the result of long years of research. They involve such subjects as soil erosion, gardening, cattle raising, etc.

It may be said to the everlasting credit of our State College that the professors and scientists there are devoting themselves to the work of making life better and happier for the masses of our State rather than to the devising of destructive instruments of war despite the fact that State College is a training ground for future officer of our army.

Only in last week's Liberty was an account of the destructive bomb, the deadliest in all history and which was kiven in return for certain verbal agreements "to us" (G. A. Sauer and Edwin Hall) scientists. Had these scientists kept the secret in their own hearts and reserved it for the use of the defense of their own country there would probably have been no shameful treaty of Munich.

What a vast gulf between the scientists who seeks the amelioration of mankind and they who devise means for its destruction. A very great responsibility, a very urgent and high duty, therefore rests upon them; and an equally great power and authority belongs to them, if they would only awaken to it, recognize it, assume it, and determine to wield it. They are the educators of mankind. They constitute the "spiritual power" today. They should guide the "temporal power" everywhere, instead of allowing themselves to be misguided, exploited, prostituted by it. They can resolve and declare that they will cease to discover, invent, teach, if the politicians do not cease to misuse the precious knowledge. Education is the root; civilization is the fruit. As is the one, good or bad, such is the other. Science should compel the sword to protect; not the sword, science to destroy. If science flings away spirituality, and clings to materiality alone, then it makes easy, nay, inevitable, its own prostitution and ultimate destruction by the sword.

The divorce of science from humanist morality and spirituality is the one cause of the present horrible conditions of the mutual relations of the nations and of the classes or sections within each nation.

Not only science, but also art and literature, law and religion, and philosophy, all are for the amelioration and service of life; not life for these. The scientist is more and greater than his science; the artist than his art; the author than his book. What is the good of expending marvelous genius and wonderful industry in measuring the distances of the stars, calculating the weight and ascertaining the chemical composition of suns and moons and planets, expounding the mysterious properties of numbers, discovering new metals and gases and forces, extorting the closely hidden secrets of Nature from earth and water, fire and air and sky and exploring the infinite and infinitesimal with telescope and microscope—if all these are to be used for mutual vast murder of human beings?

"How shall it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" "It were far better not to discover and invent such things at all; or, in any case to keep them a close secret in the custody of the pure and philanthropic—and how much better yet to teach our people how to lead happier and more worthwhile lives?

THE LONG ROAD FOR AMERICA

For perhaps the next half century or more the burden of our attention and of our loyalties, and the full drive of our aspirations, should be given to bringing about a revolution in the personal character of the Aemrican people. Not that I would stop economic and social studies, political exploration, economic production, or any other phase of development. Men who are peculiarly equipped for service in these fields need not give up the work for which they are best fitted, wherever they can continue productive effort without compromise, and without loss of self-respect. But for them and for Americans as a whole, the great need of the coming year in whatever field they may work, is the building of great character, the defining and clarifying of purposes and motives, the development of integrity and open-dealing, the increase of self-discipline ,the tempering of body and spirit to endure heardship, the growth of courage, the practice of tolerence, the habit of acting for the general good, and the growth of human understanding and of neighborly affection and regard."

ONCE MORE

Once more—Key Field represents the foundation for one of the mightiest airports in America.

The military is expanding its air force even now. Other cities with lesser airports are now making bids for such units. Inasmuch as they must be placed along our own seaboard, why not see to it Meridian participates. After all, the state doesn't have a single regular military service post.

We submit such a program to Congressman Collins.

DR. CHARLES RAY, SR.

To be rich, or famous or powerful was not the dominating thought in his life at all; it was to give health, cheerfulness, courage and quiet good-will.

More than most men, he lived without hatred, fear or envy. He was clean in mind and clean in body—always unaffected.

He met others on a plane of absolute equality.

In lifetime, he met many obstacles, unafraid and unabashed.

He never meddled or interfered with the lives of others, but wished for them a fuller, higher life.

He never gave advice where it was not wanted nor assist when his services were not needed.

He uplifted and inspired by example, inference and suggestion.

"Ye shall love one another" was one of his life's predicates. "Judge not lest ye be judged" constituted his guiding beacon across the uncharted years.

One of the things we may be sure—"in the night of death hope sees a star and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing," and—

Dr. Charles Ray, Sr., lives today in the region of immortality.

A MILE POST

Art exhibits are not as plentiful in Meridian as blackberries. When we do have one as at present, we are standing on the steps when it opens and have to be chased out at closing time. The exhibit now open to the public at the Civic Center under the auspices of the Meridian Art League would be a credit to any city, but as our own city is represented by several artists, we feel that East Mississippi has taken another step up the cultural ladder.

One often hears the complaint: "Art galleries tire me. In trying to look at everything, I don't see anything." The answer is: "Go often to look at only a few canvases each time." On your first visit to the Art League's show at Civic Center this week, be sure to look at Lillian Graham's Self Portrait with the clarity of a Van Meer, and her negro church on the Russel Road. Look at Wolf's Corner Store in Jackson's "colored" quarter. Look at a tiny strange fascinating oil by Lester Green and tell us what you think of it. Another unusual canvas is a portrait of Gloria by Henen Potasnic. There are other portraits, definitely three-dimensional, definitely the work of real artists, notably one by Kirkpatrick, one of Mississippi's outstanding painters. We could continue this journey right around the walls of the two large rooms and catalogue many charming bits of color and pieces of clever composition, but you will enjoy it more if you do it for yourself. Meet us at the Art League Exhibit at Civic Center just any time from two to five, and we'll argue over what we do and don't like, and why.

BIBLE BANGING HYPOCRITES

There is nothing worse in this world than a Bible-banging hypocrite; a pulpiteering devil walloper on Sunday and a devil worshiper on the other six week days.

We have several in Meridian, one in particular. He spends his time on the streets trying to take the Sun out of Sunday. (The next day he takes the money out of Monday.) But to the point—

"I'm agin' Sunday picture shows," he says, "regardless of whether it interferes with services or not."

Since this hypocritical Bible-banger has been talking the subject, we see no good reason why we can't have a word too; of course, with the predicate placed to the fact we didn't know the subject was being hollered about with sufficient force to be long discussed. But apparently it's worth considering in this light—

We never have believed that God intended to cast a catafalque of gloom over His Day.

On Sundays—as other days—we see the glorious sun, the velvety grass, the gayly moving pines, the beauteous color of blooming flowers, the sparkling streams, the grateful streams, the sun-kissed top of Mt. Barton, the majestic oaks of Eighth street, and hear the laughter of little children. We believe God inended it.

Only a mental miscarriage could view it any other way.

We are not crying for Sunday pictures. No—not that, but in His name, let's try to keep the Sun in Sunday.

AS EXPECTED

Arthur Morgan, TVA director, announces the TVA will lose several millions each year under the present set-up.

None of us may be quite sure what Mr. Morgan had in mind in making the statement. We may even agree his words are truth. In the final analysis, however, all of us can understand this greater truth.

The TVA affords the South of its first and largest opportunity for industrial and agricultural development. TVA in the South means the day of ill-balanced economics is gone forever. And whatever few millions may be lost within the first few years will be "picked up" by the future's better prepared population.

Mr. Morgan's statement, in this light, boils down to the fact there still are forces which would prevent Southern development.

And, regardless of Mr. Morgan's dire statement, the TVA is here to stay—

For the South—a much better day.

AS YOU WERE

The Courier-News simply won't quit talking about the need for cold storage, meat curing and canning plants.

The need is self-evident, by the virtue of the fact we do substantial local or foreign markets may be set up without them; made clear by the fact many of our farmers are bankrupt; made essential by the fact Meridian is the accepted leader in agriculture within our East Mississippi territory.

And one of these good days the good people are coming to the above realization. When that happens—a greater day is born.

No clear-thinking or clear-seeing man or woman can be an apostile of despair. He alone fails who gives up and lies down. To get up each morning with the resolve to be happy; to take anew this attitude of mind whepever the dark or doleful thought presents itself, or whenever the bogey man stalks into our room or across our path, is to set our own conditions to the events of each day. To do this is to condition circumstances instead of being conditioned by them.

The hundred-point man is the one who is true to every trust; who keeps his word who is loyal to the firm that employs him; who does not listen for insults nor look for slights; who carries a civil tongue in his head; who is polite to strangers without being "fresh"; who is considerate toward servants; who is moderate in his eating and drinking; who is willing to learn; who is cautious and yet courageous.

The man who will neither play nor do business unless everything is just to his liking and notions, retards rather than contributes to progress.

Consciousness is the mere surface of our minds, of which, as of the earth, we do not know the inside, but only the crust.

Beating Drums For The Pros

By AP Feature Service

THE JITTERBUG in this photograph is the hope of professional tennis for 1939. J. Donald Budge will get $75,000 next year for drumming-up business for the touring cash-and-carry racqueteers—by playing against other top-ranking pros. The silent, phlegmatic redhead is 23. He doesn't drink, smoke or chew, but he does sleep a lot and he does like swing music.

When, in New York, he beat the drums for Band Leader Tom Dorsey (behind the trumpet in the picture), Donald merely returned to an old practice. He had been a drummer in his boyhood. As an amateur tennist, he made a name for himself by carrying a phonograph and plenty of jazz records wherever he went. Now he owns a new super-super machine that plays 20 records without stopping. Budge, who never has cared for classical music, made something of a name for himself on the tennis courts, too. In 1938 he completed a grand slam: netting American, British, French and Australian titles. Although he has occasionally been photographed while dancing, Budge has never gone in much for rushing the girls.

Budge Dances With Muriel Clymer Of New York

CHRISTMAS SPECIALS

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$3.00 OIL WAVE $1.95

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MAGIC CHEF IS TOPS FOR XMAS

lomats See ll Duce suming Hitler Poise; ne Believe It's Cue

European diplomats in It- studying the oratorical f Fascist Premier Benito d these days for a clue to ortant international ques-

uestion is: Does Fuehrer itler completely control the Rome-Berlin axis, includ- policies of his totalitarian in Italy? Does Mussolini is cue from Hitler?

diplomats who speculate tively cite the latest news Mussolini to support their argument. There is, they say, a new and "Nordic" flavor to the Fascist Premier's attitudes and gestures these days—something he migh have picked up in the Wilhelmstrasse while chatting with Der Fuehrer.

The motion pictures showed Mussolini standing a pace or two back from the balcony railings as he addressed cheering Fascist crowds, whereas he formerly crowded the rail and gestured vigorously. Furthermore, the diplomats sitting in the movie theatres raised puzzled eyebrows at the composure of Il Duce during these speeches. He did very little arm swinging.

The newspaper photographs also were cited as supporting argument. ersons familiar with Mussolina's attitudes were surprised to notice that he kept his hands folded low around his solar plexus region in a pose vaguely reminiscent of Der Fuehrer.

King George and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain are being described as "awfully excited" about their coming visit to the United States.

Just what the British monarchs think about the journey actually has no effect on the decision to visit Washington. That was a matter decided by the British governmen and has resulted in charges that British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain is "using" the king and queen to further political plans; that he hopes to tighten America's political ties with London.

In any event, the word that comes from Buckingham Palace is that the monarchs had long been eager to see America, although they did not not expect to be able to do so in connection with their trip to Canada. The newspaper suggestions that they detour to the United States—both American and British newspaper—were said to have originated the idea, although just how much of that was inspired by official sources would be difficult to estimate.

No actual messages passed between Mr. Roosevelt and King George, the entire matter being handled through the British embassy at Washington.

Political observers in Paris are Daladier's latest troubles arise from a first-class bluff—that failed. Leader's in Daladier's own Radical Socialist party had not always agreed with him and some of them strongly suspected the premier early this autumn was considering a plan to close parliament, set up a small cabinet backed by the army and assume the role of temporary dictator.

Daladier has always been known as "hard-boiled." He speaks bluntly and for political effect, but nobody has considered him anything but a staunch republican. The came the Radical Socialist convention at Marseilles. Daladier suddenly blossomed out with the surface mannerisms of a totalitarian. He hammered the speaker's stand. He stood on a stool—he is a small, chunky man—that raised him high above the stand. He paused and stamed his jaws between sentences. He spoke in strong terms: "I have chosen. I have drawn up a plan."

He might, as premier during a critical period of economic collapse and international danger, have got by with most of it, but his announcement that he had a "plan" for pulling France out of its financial troubles didn't work because he didn't have any plan.

Chemists Turn Mississippi Stumps Into Printing Ink or Perfume

Stretching out over South Mississippi where stood giant forests of virgin pine are now vast acreages freely sprinkled with jagged and stumpy stumps, often the sole reminders of some once gigantic sawmill and more often, until recently, a nuisance which prevented farmers from bringing cutover land into agricultural productivity.

Since the first sawmill reached the end of its cut, farmers have wished for an economical means of ridding otherwise cultivatable tangs of stumps which placed the stamp of "useless" on thousands of acres.

Within recent years the ingenuity of modern chemistry has been called into play, solving a problem which had seemed without solution. Naval stores plants, no longer dependent on the resins flowing from slashes in living pines, are extracting a multiplicity of valuable materials from the lowly stump, adding miraculously transforming it into another cash crop for the Mississippi farmer.

Today naval stores extraction plants in five South Mississippi cities, Gulfport, Hattiesburg, Picayune, Laurel and Columbia, consume an aggregate of approximately 450,000 tons of dead stumps and op wood annually. Income resulting to owners of cutover land is approximately $1,125,000.

Not only has the naval stores industry succeeded in benefiting the farmer, both in clearing his land and providing him with an additional source of cash income, but to an extent it has given work so laborers formerly employed in the sawmill industry.

The process employed in the naval stores extraction plant is relatively simple.

Stumps and top wood brought in from the fields are placed on endless conveyor belts which carry them through a water bath to a grinding mill, which chews the wood into splinters about the size of a match. The splinters are conveyed to large tanks containing a solvent such as naptha or acetone. When heat is applied, turpentine and resinous products in the wood are dissolved by the solvent.

After all the oil and resin is extracted, the pulp-like residue is utilized as fuel with which to operate the plant.

The products remaining in the tanks, including the solvent, are put through a fractional distillation process, the more volatile liquids being given off in vapor form at relatively low temperatures, with those less volatile coming off as the heat is increased. After use, the solvent is carried back to storage tanks to be used again and again.

The residue remaining in the distillation tanks is placed in some solvent such as gasoline to separate the rosin from the cellulose.

After being cooled back into liquid and solid forms, the various materials extracted from the stumps are shipped to concerns which use them in manufacturing an imposing list of products ranging from lacquers to soap.

One large naval stores plant located at Hattiesburg directly produces from dead stump wood a total of 45 products among which are sixteen grades and types of rosin.

But the list of products derived directly from the wood, large as it is, is paled almost into insignificance when the list of manufactured articles in which the wood extracts are used is compiled.

A few of them are printing ink, adhesives, plastic compositions, tracing paper, insecticides, perfumes, soldering flux, hog dehairing compound used by meatpackers, fingernail polish, battery wax, paper, asphalt, greases, roofing materials, pyrotechnics, marine paints, laundry cones, soap compounds used in rayon manufacture, medicines, deodorants, fulling mill scouring wool, deviscerating oils, denatured alcohol, shoe, stove and jewelry polish, modelling and grafting wax and rubber.

Pinene, one of the original extracts, is used in the manufacture of synthetic camphor. While at present Japan largely controls the camphor market, it is feasible for the manufacture of synthetic camphor to become important should the price of Japanese camphor shore any material increase.

One Mississippi plant has conducted considerable experimental work in the manufacture of artificial cotton from the wood splinters that remain after the naval stores are extracted. This cellulose product has compared favorably with field-grown cotton when used in the manufacture of cloth.

While by far the greatest chance for future development of the naval stores industry lies in extraction plants, the gum stores industry is still being prosecuted with vigor principally by small operators.

During the 1937-38 season the South, world's greatest naval stores producer for more than a century, produced about 69 per cent of the world supply.

The last federal Southern Forest Survey showed that there were 22 turpentine processors in "Area No. 4," consisting of the naval stores belt in Mississippi and a portion of Louisiana. Only one of these processors was located in Louisiana.

The processors employ methods of production which are essentially alike. Slashes are made in the bark of the pine trees, whence the sticky gum flows into cups fixed to the trees. This liquid periodically is collected and carried to the turpentine stills.

The gum, when heated in the still, gives off turpentine in vapor form and leaves the resin as a heavy residue which solidifies in cooling. Various grades of rosin are produced at the stills as at the extraction plants. The "breaking down" process is carried no farther at the stills, turpentine and rosin being shipped to other factories where additional products are made.

In addition to the processors, there were at the last federal count 510 gum producers in Area No. 4 who did not own their own stills. Some of them hired processors to break down their product into turpentine and rosin, while others sold the raw gum outright.

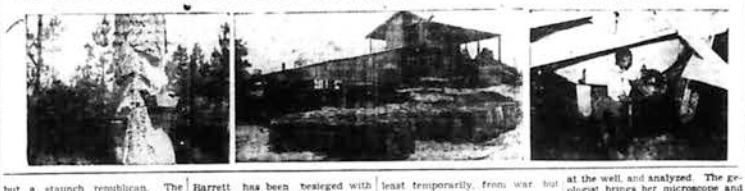
Included in the gum producing area in Mississippi are the seventeen counties of Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Pearl River, Stone, George, Walthall, Marion, Lamar, Forrest, Perry, Greene, Wayne, Jones, Covington, Jeff Davis and Lawrence.

Of such importance is the naval stores industry in the United States naval stores being one of the nation's principal chemical exports with more than 50 per cent of the total production sent abroad, that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has undertaken a naval stores conservation program.

The program, in which a large number of Mississippi farmers are cooperating, limits the size and number of cups which may be hung on workable trees. Farmers who cooperate receive conservation payments for ceasing to work trees under nine inches in diameter, and for working only one face on trees nine to fourteen inches in diameter at breast height. As a further aid to the gum stores industry the U. S. Department of Agriculture is doing research work on improved methods of working trees, and on processes and equipment for producing naval stores.

The future of the naval stores industry in the state, tied in vitally with forestry and the state's reforestation program, is a bright one. One extraction plant at Picayune reports that it has, close enough at hand for economical transportation, a supply of stump wood large enough to last from 30 to 40 years. The cutover acreage of the state is so great that an ample supply of raw materials exists to last until a new pine crop can be grown. And with such rapidity is chemical science discovering new uses for naval stores that within the space of a few years an industry whose income within the state now mounts into the millions may well reach several times its present proportions.

This is the tenth of a series of semi-monthly presentations of the Mississippi Advertising Commission. The eleventh will feature Wood Pulp.



Scattered over southern Mississippi are many small mills which collect resin from nearby trees, carry it through the initial distillation process, then ship rosin and turpentine to larger mills for further refining. At left is a pine with bark cut and resin draining into cups. At center is a typical rural mill to which resin from the cups will be sold. At right a mill employe is draining off raw "spirits of turpentine."

The three pictures above are typical of the larger naval stores plants of the state. At left is the woodyard to which farmers bring pine stumps and refuse from cutover acres. At center is a section of the maze of pipes and tanks through which are collected the various products given off in vapor form as pine chips are subjected to increasing heat. At right are resulting barrels of turpentine, oil, and various types of rosin. Most of them will be exported to European countries, principally England, for use in hundreds of final products.

Opinions Clash Over Mother's Liberty Ideal

A declaration by Mrs. Darwin S. Barrett... that she would surrender her only son's life in a war for individual liberty has stirred wide criticism and admiration in northern Ohio.

But the 44-year-old, attractive mother of three children remains undaunted in her vote to sacrifice her son for the same principle that inspired Patrick Henry to shout, "Give me liberty or give me death."

Since her statement to a newspaper reporter that she felt so strongly about a possible war "to insure the principle of individual liberty for posterity," that she would send her son to fight, Mrs. Barrett has been besieged with mail and telephone calls.

The reaction, she says, has been "almost evenly divided." There have been "sarcastic sneers and warm admiration," but the majority of war veterans responding to her words have defended her viewpoint.

An eminent Cleveland judge praised her "stern stuff."

Despite her willingness to send her son, Darwin S. Barrett, III, 24, to war, Mrs. Barrett, always has been "an ardent pacifist." She has reared her son and two daughters, one 16, the other 22, to believe that war always is wrong. Only one of them agrees with her now.

Young Darwin, III, is not so enthusiastic as his mother. Asked about his willingness—or reluctance—to go to war in the interests of individual liberty, he said:

"To tell you the truth, I would not feel so good about it. It would have to be some situation a great deal closer to my affairs than Europe to draw any violent support from me."

"I believe that war is barbarous and insane," Mrs. Barrett said, "and that it has no place in a 20th century civilization—unless forces for evil, threatening that civilization, can be checked in no other way."

She views the totalitarian governments of Europe as threatening to wip out all the liberties mankind has achieved since the Middle Ages.

"We cannot afford to permit the clock of liberty to be turned back several hundred years when man has not attained the full measure of liberty to him even within the circumscribed area in which he can be free to all," she said. "We must move forward, not backward, in the long struggle against oppression, which has been the most significant factor in man's advance from animal to spiritual levels.

"If the totalitarian states are permitted to devour those diminishing areas of the globe where individual liberty still has some basis of fact, mankind will be well on its way to losing everything for which he has bled since the Middle Ages.

"In this softer age (her son's generation) would he have the heart to start all over again?"

Mrs. Barrett rejoiced over the Munich pact that saved Europe, at least temporarily, from war, but deplored its results.

She said that there "certainly are powerful and valid arguments for the peace-at-any-price policy.

"Would I give up my only son to insure the victory of democracy in this rapidly darkening world? she repeated. "I would give up 10 sons if I had them, and throw in myself for good measure."

WOMEN ENTER GEOLOGY FIELD

Geology, that practical science which appeals to the rugged, outdoor type of man, is attracting more and more women, Ida H. Ogilvie of Barnard College has reported to the Geological Society of America.

The report, emphasizing that women have no physical handicap to overcome in geological work, explains that women already are holding responsible jobs in coal and oil fields, as well as undergoing the hardships of scientific exploratory work.

"The majority of women working in geology today are connected in some way with the oil industry," Prof. Ogilvie's report said. "In most cases, they are employed in the offices of petroleum companies. Occasionally the woman geologist will work in the oil field in conjunction with the actual drilling.

"Sample rock is secured, washed at the well, and analyzed. The geologist brings her microscope and lighting equipment and is prepared to work night and day. The situation, usually arising when the well is about ready to go in, is called 'keeping up with the well.'"

The Barnard professor reported that women find a "special appeal" in the out-of-door phase of geology. She said that her Barnard students enter either the practical or the teaching side of geology and once entrenched, seldom change over. Women employed on petroleum projects might earn as much as $150 a month and expenses at the start, her report adds. An average of four women a year enter geology from Barnard College and this average is expected to rise sharply, Prof. Ogilvie believes. Bryn Mawr graduates a like number of geologists yearly, while Smith, Wellesley and Vassar are training a number of women students in this science.

Enroll At Columbia

The department of geology at Columbia University graduates about ten women each year into the geologic fields.

The report emphasizes the achievements of women already established in this field. Dr. Katherine Fowler Billings of Wellesley sought gold and other minerals in Africa some years ago, while Dr. Carlotta J. Maury has made several explorations in South America to study fossils.

Other outstanding women geologists included in the report are Dr. Anna Jonas Stose of the U. S. Geological survey, Washington. Dr. Florence Goldring, an expert paleontologist with the New York State Geological Survey. Dr. Margaret Cobb, economic geologist affiliated with Amerada Petroleum Corp., and Dr. Julia Gardner, professor of paleontology at Johns Hopkins University.

"Development of surveys sponsored by both state and Federal governments and the gradual breakdown of prejudice against women in the geologic sciences are creating fresh opportunities for women," the report concludes.

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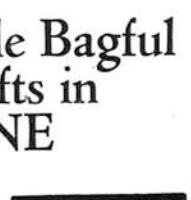

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France Fears German Air Mastery Of Africa If Colonies Are Yielded

The Munich agreement has made the French more accessible to the idea of eventually returning Germany's former colonies.

Officials and semi-officials statements make it clear that the government is considering the possibility of surrendering mandated territories of Cameroon and Togo as the price for a general settlement with Germany should Adolf Hitler include that demand as part of his price for peace.

Premier Edouard Daladier in his speech to the Radical Socialist party annual convention in Marseilles said the French colonial empire is "intangible." In view of the fact that the mandated territories are not legally part of the empire it must be assumed the premier does not consider them inalienable property of France.

Le Temps in an editorial the following day said: "The eventual recognition of the Reich's colonial vocation is another question that doesn't only concern the beneficiaries of the Treaty of Versailles but all the powers possessing colonies."

Question Squarely Faced

It is clear from these statements that official quarters are now facing the question of restoring France's share of colonial lands taken from Germany after the World War.

The principal arguments advanced for 20 years against the return of the mandated territories have been virtually discarded and supplanted by a new theory now advanced by French imperialists that the return of the mandated territories would constitute a costly strategic error in colonial defense.

It is interesting to note that the Munich agreement and Germany's crushing trade offensive down through the Balkans and into Turkey have brought an end to the time-old French argument that the Reich has no aptitude for colonial administration. The enormous gap revealed between Germany's ability to organize and France's inability to solve her own domestic problems apparently has convinced most Frenchmen of the uselessness of insisting the Reich has no colonial genius.

The Munich agreement also has had the effect of getting the French to place the colonial problem in its proper perspective of power politics and not on the plane of Germany's colonial aptitudes or economic requirements.

Fear For Vulnerability

French imperialists who oppose the return of mandated territory today argue that the surrender of the Cameroons, for example, would threaten the territorial unity of French West Africa and Equatorial Africa by giving the Germans control of Lake Chad, which is only 600 miles by air from the southern confines of Italian Libya. Before the World War that stretch of barren waste would have proved an insuperable obstacle, but a modern air force would make the liaison between the Germans and Italians a matter of fact and impel the isolated military posts which enforce French sovereignty.

The same colonial school therefore argues that the Rome-Berlin axis would be automatically prolonged to the Congo, thus obtaining air mastery in the African skies.

The Cameroons have two seaports, Douala and Kibri, which could be developed into seaplane, submarine or small naval bases, while Togo could provide air bases.

Trade Might Be Cut Off

The Germans, according to this school of French thought, could threaten maritime trade with West and South Africa, imperial French communications, disrupt control of central Africa through air contact with the Italians in Libya.

An inventory of the Cameroons and Togo confirm the view that the foregoing objections of a strategic order to a return of these territories are probably the only valid arguments the French possess against Germany's colonial demands.

In the peace settlement after the World War, France obtained the better and larger part of the two former colonies, while the British, who received much greater areas in other parts of the African continent, got small sections.

The Cameroons cover 431,320 square kilometers, with the apex touching several shores of Lake Chad. The population of natives is approximately 2,000,000, with 2,400 whites. Togo's area is 56,000 square kilometers, with a population of 762,000 natives and 2,000 whites. The chief produce of the two territories consists of cocoa beans, palm oil, butternuts and cotton seed.

Cameroons' total volume of exports and imports is approximately $5,000,000 annually, which is a fairly good index of that territory's economic importance. It is equipped with some 300 miles of railways and 2,500 miles of roads.

No figures are available on French capital investments in the Cameroons and Togo, but it is relatively unrestricted trade with the two territories would indicate that such investments have been rather small. There have been such improvements as docks, wharves, railways and motor roads, but here again such developments have been of minor importance compared with the great sums invested in Morocco, Algeria and Indo-China, which occupy a position of first importance in French trade.

Even from a military point of view the two territories can supply little help to France in event of war. The natives are considered poor soldiers, and no effort has been made to attract them to military service. France's colonial army is principally composed of Senegalese.

The "French colonial empire" is identified in the people's mind with such rich territories as Algeria, Morocco, Tunis, Indo-China, with West and Equatorial Africa occupying a position of secondary importance.

Neither in trade, size, population, mineral wealth, military potentialities do the territories of the Cameroons and Togo occupy a position of considerable importance to the French.

The "strategic" arguments advanced by imperialists against the return of these territories appear to be the fundamental objection behind all claims put forward in the past 20 years.

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CHINESE STRIVE TO SAVE YOUTH IN WAR'S WAKE

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Thus hundreds, even thousands, of Chinese boys and girls become "temporary orphans" for the duration of the war, to be cared for and fed by nation-wide organizations intead of left as a burden on already starving parents.

For the same war that makes tens of thousands of Chinese children homeless and robs them of whatever start in life they would have had in peace, paradoxically is providing many with better care and more favorable conditions than they normally would have had. The majority of the children left destitute by the war are the children of the poor.

Receive Expert Supervision

Organizations have sprung up to collect these children from city and hamlet, and to send them in groups to new country homes in the interior, where they will receive expert attention. Not only this, but they will partake in the construction of the New China in hitherto unexploited territory.

The poor children of China have no lack of famous guardians. The Wartime Child Welfare Association has Mme. Chiang Kai-shek as chairman. Groups of women "New Life" workers in co-operation with the War Area Service Corps, collect children from the bombed areas and cities lying within the war zones. One association has more than 10,000 children on its books.

Most of the children are not orphans in any but an economic sense. Their parents are living, but themselves penniless and homeless. They are in no position to support their children. That they should give them up to an organization which is able to look after them in safety is common sense, the parents realize.

Brought from within a 100-mile radius of Hankow, the children are fed, clothed (white blouse and blue overalls) and given a badge on which is written their name, age and group. Three photographs are taken—one for the association's file, one to be sent to the future camp or home in the interior, and one to foreigners living abroad are supporting a hundred or more children. Thus far there is only one case reported in which the godparents actually adopted the child into the home.

As soon as transportation can be obtained, groups of children set off with teachers for their new homes. Most of them are in Szechuen, Kwangsi, Kyetchow, and Kwangtung. A camp also is being prepared in northern Hupeh province within hiking distance of Hankow.

The children in these refugee camps are taught handicrafts, such as spinning, weaving, bamboo work, knitting and also gardening. In this way they become almost self-supporting.

AUTOS MAY GET DANGER STAMP

A plan whereby reckless motorists may be further humiliated in an effort to make city streets safer is being studied by Chief Davis, commissioner of public saftey of Memphis, Tenn.

To supplement jail sentences, fines and tongue-lashings by City Judge W. C. Haseman and newspaper stories condemning them, traffic law violators soon may be forced to exchange their regular license plates for those which read, "law violator," and carry a large white skull on one side and a number on the right. Under the skull is the word "careless." The letters and numbers are large and white and the background is black.

The plan to add to the offender's embarrassment was originated by J. F. Dougherty of Beverly Hills, Calif., who said he decided to introduce it in Memphis because "I thought it best to start in the nation's safest city instead of the largest."

Cost Burden on Offender

His plan is to deprive a careless driver of a regular license in favor of the plates identifying him as a menace to the public and at the same time warning other motorists and pedestrians. The offender would be compelled to pay the cost of manufacture of the license.

Dougherty asked Davis to "think how carefully society safeguards the public from dangerous germs, how it quarantines and placards dwellings houses to warn others of a contagious disease."

Then he asked the commissioner to consider society's carelessness in regard to the "traffic germ."

"Daily," he said, "thousands of dangerous traffic germs are dismissed from courts with a verbal warning, and a fine. They are turned loose and they scatter upon our streets and highways."

Pedestrians Safety Considered

"Why," he demanded, "do we not brand these with licenses and protect the prudent driver and the careful pedestrian? This will give them a chance to recognize the presence of danger?"

Dougherty declared that dangerous drivers are the same as victims of scarlet fever in that they don't want their affliction published.

"The scarlet fever patient," he said, "hates the red sign on his door worse than he does the disease. So would a car owner rather pay a heavy fine than carry around a license which will humiliate him wherever he goes."

While the nation has had a decrease in traffic deaths, Memphis already has had more traffic accidents this year than during the entire 12 months of 1937. Thus Memphis stands little chance of repeating in 1938 the record of the nation's safest city, the title awarded last year.

For that reason, Dougherty's plan is receiving serious consideration.

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

Well Sir, you all must excuse me. I didn't know I was popular. I got about a hundred letters wanting to know how come I quit writing and Tom White quit his subscription to the Courier-News. I been up in Kemper. Stayed so far out in the country from DeKalb that the sun set between our house and town. I would have been there yet except for one of these moving women. You know—move everything they can get their hands on—"tidying up", she called it. When she tidyied my bed room slippers under her bed and I seen her old man greasin' up his shot gun, I tidyied on back home.

I got home alright and then had to go out to the hospital to see one of my friends get operated on. The doctor came in there with a dog muzzle on wearin' a white pecal dress. A nurse ran in with ten thousand instruments, pliars, nose hair pullers, blackhead squeezers and Kress barlows. Well Sir, it took ten seconds after they clapped a whisky funnel over that fellow's mouth that he began to holler, "O Mama! O Mama!" like that. But it was too late then for him to call on his mama or anybody else. The Doc. grabbed a hog knife and let him have it. It was just like hog killin' time in Kemper. Then the nurse began to pass screw drivers, nut crackers, darnin' needles, manicure scissors, lodine, catgut, and saws. She would count—1, 2, 3, 4, like that and then count backwards to see if she got everything. But you can take it from me that that fellow is still got a pair of coal tongs and a two-inch chisel on the inside of him. I didn't say nothin' cause it wasn't any of my business.

It looks like to me the doctors ought to tell the people how to keep from catchin' appendicitis instead of waitin' 'til they do catch it and then flingin' a meat cleaver into 'em. They tell me apples is good and I'm an apple eatin' poor fool since I seen that operation.

But before I could run out of the hospital a nurse comes runnin' out there and told a fellow he was the father of a little boy. A few minutes later she comes out again and tells him he is the father of a girl baby. And then she comes out there again and says, "another boy." That fellow likes to have knocked me down trying to get in there and the nurse tried to stop him, and hollered out, "Hey, don't go in there, you ain't sterile!" The guy, still runnin', yells over his shoulder, "You're tellin' me!"

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CO-OPS URGED IN COTTONSEED PRICE DISPUTE

Charges by Rep. John E. Rankin (D-Miss.) and Gov. Carl E. Bailey of Arkansas that the cottonseed industry is controlled by a trust and their ensuing word battles with T. H. Gregory, executive vice-president of the National Cottonseed Products Association, are confusing farmers.

While agreeing that the price of cottonseed—often the farmer' only clear profit on a season's crop—is low, many planters point out that the prices of cottonseed products also are comparatively low, and that before the oil is extracted from the seed it must go through an expensive crushing process.

Yet, this year the grade of cottonseed is described as the best in a decade by buyers, and mill operators say they could crush three times the amount of seed available to them. Buyers are fighting for it. Still, the price has not risen to the height that Rankin believes it would if cottonseed cooperatives were formed and operated under the supervision of the Federal government.

Campaign Raised Prices

Since Rankin opened his campaign shortly before his renomination in the Mississippi Democratic primary, the price of cottonseed has risen in some communities.

Gregory said the rise was the result of Rankin's charges but that, while the rise resulted in an increase in the farmers' profit, he declared that ginners were paying more for cottonseed than the price for which they can dispose of it to mills.

At Greenwood, Miss., the price of cottonseed rose from $23 to $30. Gin officials said the price went up because of the exceptionally high quality of the seed and that Rankin's campaign had nothing to do with it.

Shortly after Rankin had declared that farmers were being deprived of their main source of profits and had sent President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace telegrams urging "rescue" of cotton growers from the "ravages of the cottonseed oil trust," Bailey promised support in seeking a federal investigation and establishment of co-operatives.

Rankin charged that cottonseed was being dumped on he market at low prices and declared that the "trust" was holding the price of cottonseed and by doing so was dragging down prices of wheat, corn, live stock, dairy products and all other farm commodities that compete with cottonseed products.

Rankin and Bailey announced plans to seek federal aid to bolster cottonseed prices, asserting that unorganized efforts by individual growers or state agencies would not raise prices.

Bailey Seeks Action

Bailey said that in his opinion the condition could not be remedied by anything short of action by established agencies or by the Federal government, and Rankin declared that "the fact that cottonseed is now selling at one-third its normal value is shameful."

Gregory, although not a direct target of the attacks, is an official of an association of buyers. He was indignant.

"The Mississippi representative's charges are so thoroughly ridiculous that they do not deserve consideration," Gregory said.

"Despite his charges of low prices, farmers are now receiving a relatively higher price for their cottonseed than any other major crop except tobacco."

As proof of his assertions, Gregory presented figures issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Cotton men in Memphis said it perhaps was true that mills respected each other's territories and did not invade them to buy cottonseed. This, they said, was what Rankin probably called the "trust." A majority of them asked that their names not be used but said they did not believe there really was a trust.

They did not believe a Federal investigation would uncover any unlawful practices.

Charles G. Henry, general manager of the Mid-South Cotton Growers Cooperative Association, scoffed at Rankin's assertion that cottonseed cooperatives would double the price of cottonseed.

While admitting that a cooperative might be a "good thing," he declared that it could not double the price of

"It might assure farming what their cotton is worth," he said, "but probability that its w be even lower than what getting now."

Gregory pointed out, a mem agreed, that establ a cooperative only wou competition in an alre crowded field.

"The industry as a w large over-capacity," said, "and the result year there is vigorous among the mills for seed offers are purch price so high that no pro realized."

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